"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,988. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MANIAC IN MILWAUKEE SHOOTS COL. ROOSEVELT; HE IGNORES WOUND, SPEAKS AN HOUR, GOES TO HOSPITAL

Bullet In Right Breast, Doctors Say Wound Is Not Serious.

LUNG NOT PENETRATED

Roosevelt Walks from Hospital Unassisted, and Starts for Chicago.

MANUSCRIPT WAS A SHIELD

Assassin's Aim Good, but Papers in the Colonel's Pockets Save Him.

CALM ON OPERATING TABLE

Talks Politics with Physicians While Waiting for X-Ray Machine.

COLONEL CHECKS CROWD

"Don't Touch Him," He Says, as Rush Is Made for His Assailant—Secretary Martin Fells Maniac.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, October 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was shot and wounded in the right breast in front of the Hotel Gilpatrick shortly before 8 o'clock to-night. Col. Roosevelt was about to enter his automobile to go to the Auditorium for his evening address, when a man rushed up and fired at close range.

The bullet entered the flesh under the right nipple, but its force was broken by the manuscript of the speech which Col. Roosevelt had prepared for this evening. He at first declared he had not been wounded, but on the way to the hall a hole was noticed in his overcoat and it was found that his shirt was covered with blood. Nevertheless he insisted on delivering his speech, and went on, for fifty minutes, even though his weakness became so apparent that physicians insisted that he should stop.

Talked Politics at Hospital.

After his speech he was taken to the Emergency Hospital to have his wound examined.

At 10:30 o'clock Col. Roosevelt was sitting on the operating table talking politics with the physicians while they were awaiting the arrival of an X-ray machine.

Col. Roosevelt left the hospital at 11:25 P. M. He was able to walk unassisted.

"I am feeling fine," he said.

Surgeons Say Wound Is Slight.

Col. Roosevelt left at 12:50 A. M. for Chicago. Before he left surgeons who had attended him gave out the following statement:

"Col. Roosevelt is suffering from a superficial flesh wound in the right breast. There is no evidence of injury to the lungs. The bullet is probably somewhere in the chest wall. There is only one wound and no sign of injury to the lung. The bleeding is insignificant. The wound has been sterilized externally with gauze by Dr. R. T. Fayle, the consulting surgeon of the Emergency Hospital. The bullet passed through Col. Roosevelt's army overcoat and other clothing and through a manuscript and spectacle case in his breast pocket, and its force was nearly spent before it penetrated the chest. The appearance of the wound also showed evidence of a much-spent bullet.

"Col. Roosevelt is not suffering from the shock and is in no pain. His condition is so good that surgeons did not object to his continuing his journey to Chicago in his private car. In Chicago he will be placed under surgical care.

"The X-ray photograph has been finished and the Colonel is feeling fine. He is seeing the newspaper men, and presently will go to his car to start for Chicago.

"Dr. F. L. TERRELL,
"Dr. R. G. FAYLE,
"Dr. JOSEPH COLT BLOODGOOD of Johns Hopkins.
"Dr. F. A. STRATTON."

The X-ray of Col. Roosevelt's wound shows that the bullet lodged in the abdominal wall and did not penetrate the lung.

Just as the Roosevelt special train was leaving here a sudden change in plans was made and the engineer was ordered to hold the train.

It was stated that the bullet penetrated three inches of the abdominal wall, and the wound is more serious that at first thought. This was shown by the X-ray photograph which has just been developed.

A special train was to bring from Chicago four surgeons. They are Drs. John B. Murphy, Arthur Bevan, A. R. Ochsner and L. L. McArthur.

It was finally decided at 12:45 that Col. Roosevelt should go on to Chicago, and the train started.

The positive statement that Col. Roosevelt was not injured seriously was made by Dr. Stratton, who said that there was no cause for alarm as to the Colonel's condition.

'The wound was a superficial one," said Dr. Stratton. "The bullet is imbedded in the muscular tissue. All that we did at the hospital was to put on an antiseptic dressing. You may say Col. Roosevelt is not in a dangerous condition. There is no truth in the report that the bullet penetrated the abdominal wall. If the bullet had reached his lungs it would have been evident and he would have had coughing spells."

How the Shooting Occurred.

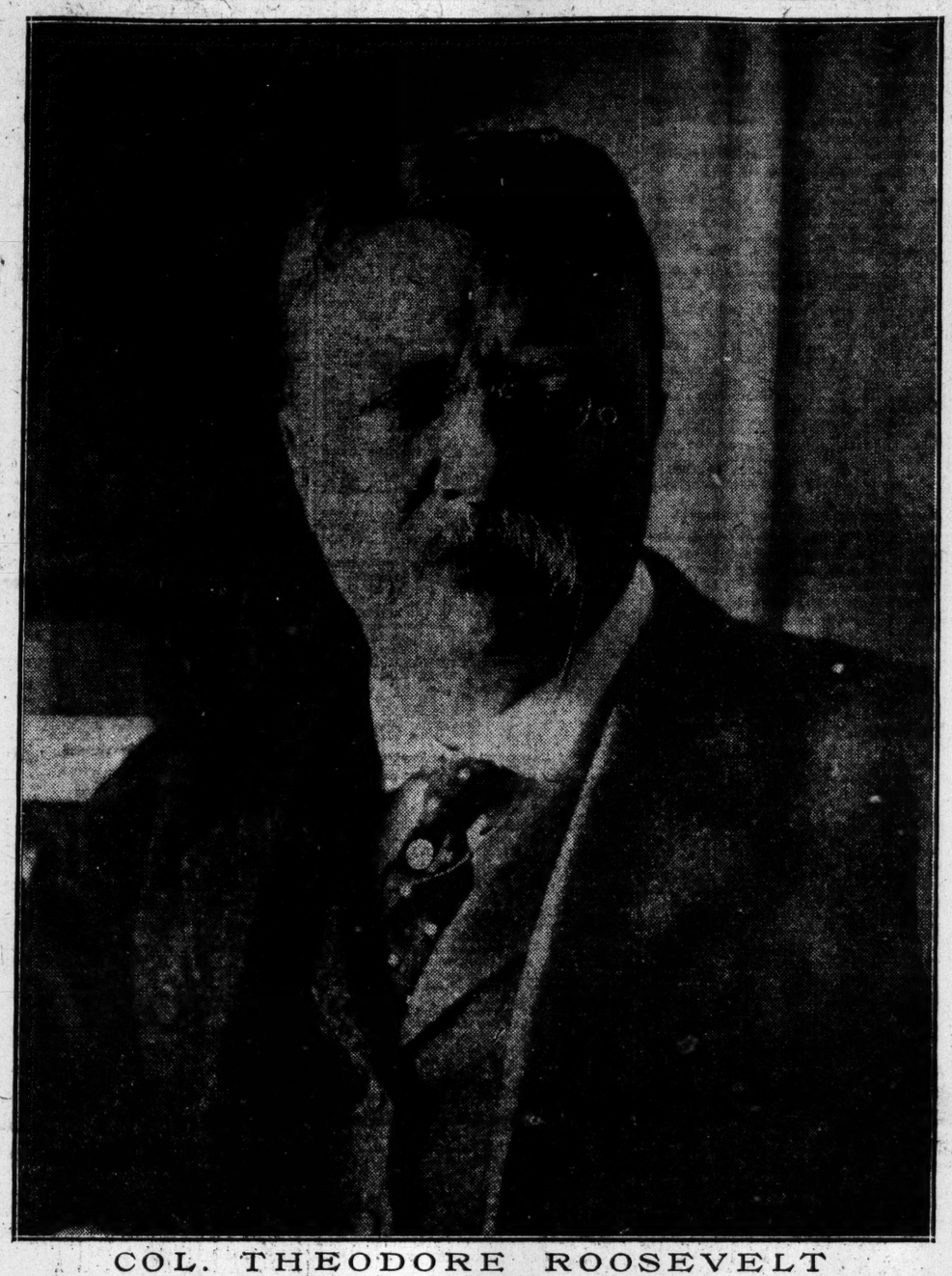
The man who did the shooting said he was John Schrank of 370 East Tenth Street, New York City. Papers found on him showed he had been following Col. Roosevelt for some time, and that he was a crank on the subject of the third term.

As no secret had been made of the plans of Col. Roosevelt, a crowd was in front of the hotel to see him leave for the Auditorium. When he came out a cheer was set up and to it he responded smilingly, raising his hat and bowing. Several persons pushed to the front to see him better or to try to shake his hand, as is usual. There were cries of encouragement from all sides.

No special pains had been taken to protect the Colonel under the circumstances, and the members of his party — Philip Roosevelt, a cousin; Henry F. Cochems, the Bull Moose leader here; Albert H. Martin, one of his secretaries, and Capt. A. O. Girard of this city—were not on guard.

When the party had crossed the sidewalk to the automobile Col. Roosevelt's companions stood aside and let him step in. Mr. Martin entered immediately after him. There was another cheer and Col. Roosevelt faced the crowd and raised his hat, smiling.

A stocky man had been standing at the edge of the sidewalk only a few feet from the Colonel. When he pushed his way forward little attention was paid to him because many admirers of the Colonel have done such things.



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Col. Roosevelt, in fact, looked benevolently upon him and smiled. The man suddenly produced a pistol and fired point-blank.

Football Player Fells Man.

The fellow still had his pistol raised and seemed about to fire again, but here Mr. Martin saved his chief. He had seen the pistol and had leaped forward to shield the Colonel. Too late for that, he jumped just as the shot was fired and landed on the assailant.

Martin, who is six feet tall and a former football player struck squarely on the man's shouders and bore him to the ground. He threw his right arm about the man's neck with a deathlike grip and with his left arm seized the hand that held the pistol. In another second he had disarmed the fellow.

Col. Roosevelt had barely moved when the shot was fired, and stood calmly looking on, as though nothing had happened. Martin picked the man up as though he were a child and carried him the few feet which separated them from the car, almost to the side of the Colonel.

Roosevelt Averts Lynching.

"Here he is," said Martin, "look at him Colonel."

All this happened within a few seconds and Col. Roosevelt stood gazing rather curiously at the man who attempted his life before the stunned crowd realized what was going on. Then a howl of rage went up.

"Lynch him! Kill him!" cried a hundred men.

The crowd pressed in on the man and Mr. Martin and Capt. Girard, who had followed Mr. Martin over the side of the automobile, were caught with their prisoner in the midst of a struggling throng of maddened men. It seemed for the moment that he would be torn to pieces, and it was Col. Roosevelt himself who intervened. He raised his hand and motioned to the crowd to fall back.

"Stop, stop!" he cried. "Stand back! Don't hurt him!"

The crowd at first was not disposed to heed his words, but at length fell back and permitted Mr. Martin and Capt. Girard to carry the man into the hotel. After a short struggle he gave up and was taken without resistance out of the reach of the crowd.

"Are you hurt, Colonel?" a hundred voices called out.

"Oh, no!" he responded, with a smile. "Missed me that time; I'm not hurt a bit."

"I think we'd better be going on," he said to the other members of his party, "or we will be late."

Colonel Learns He Is Wounded.

No one in the party, including Col. Roosevelt himself, entertained the slightest notion that he had been shot. He felt no shock or pain at the time, and it was assumed that the bullet went wild. As soon as Col. Roosevelt had assured himself that the assassin was safe in the hands of the police he gave orders to drive on to the Auditorium.

The party had driven hardly one of the four blocks from the hotel to the Auditorium when John McGrath, another of Col. Roosevelt's secretaries, uttered a sharp exclamation and pointed to the Colonel's breast.

"Look, Colonel," he said. "There is a hole in your overcoat."

Col. Roosevelt looked down, saw the hole, then unbuttoned the big brown army coat which he was wearing and thrust his hand beneath it. When he withdrew it, his fingers were stained with blood.

He was not at all dismayed.

"It looks as though I had been hit," he said, "but I don't think it is anything serious."

Dr. Scurry Terrell of Dallas, Tex., Col. Roosevelt's physician, who had entered the automobile just before it started, insisted that the Colonel return to the hotel. He would not hear of it, however, and the car was driven on to the Auditorium.

Speaks Despite Doctors' Protest.

As soon as they reached the building, Col. Roosevelt was taken into a dressing room and his outer garments were removed. Dr. Terrell, with the help of Dr. John Stratton of Milwaukee and Dr. S. S. Sorenzon of Racine, Wis., who had been in the audience and came to the dressing room on a call from the platform, made a superficial examination of the wound. They agreed that it was impossible to hazard a guess as to the extent of the Colonel's injuries and that he should by all means go at once to a hospital.

"I will deliver this speech or die, one or the other," was Col. Roosevelt's reply.

Despite the protests of his physicians, he strode out of the dressing room and onto the stage.

Audience Shocked by the News.

A large crowd packed into the big building, cheered loudly as he entered, and without a word to indicate what had happened went to his seat. For several minutes the crowd, no man of whom suspected that the Colonel bore a bullet in his body, kept up its cheering.

Then Mr. Cochems stepped to the front of the platform and held up his hand. There was something in his manner which had its effect upon the crowd and the cheering died suddenly away.

"I have something to tell you," said Mr. Cochems, "and I hope you will receive the news with calmness."

His voice shook as he spoke and a deathlike stillness settled over the throng.

"Col. Roosevelt has been shot. He is wounded."

Shows His Blood-stained Shirt.

He spoke in a low tone, but such was the stillness that every one heard him. A cry of astonishment and horror went up from the crowd, which was thrown into confusion in an instant. Mr. Cochems turned and looked inquiringly at Col. Roosevelt.

"Tell us, are you hurt?"

Men and women shouted wildly. Some of them rose from their seats and rushed forward to look more closely at the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt arose and walked to the edge of the platform to quiet the crowd. He raised his hand and instantly there was silence.

"It's true," he said. Then slowly he unbuttoned his coat and placed his hand on his breast. Those in the front of the crowd could catch a sight of the blood-stained garment. "I'm going to ask you to be very quiet," said Col. Roosevelt, "and please excuse me from making you a very long speech.'

"I'll do the best I can, but you see there is a bullet in my body. But it's nothing. I'm not hurt badly," he went on.

A sigh of relief went up from the crowd, and then an outburst of tumultuous cheering. Thoroughly reassured by the Colonel's action that he was in no serious danger, the people settled back in their seats to hear his speech.

Col. Roosevelt began to speak in a firm voice, somewhat lower than its usual tone, and except that his gestures were less emphatic than usual there was nothing about the man to indicate his condition. After he had been speaking a few minutes, however, his voice sank somewhat and he seemed to stand rather unsteadily.

Dr. Terrell and Col. Cecil Lyon stepped up to him and the doctor insisted that he stop.

"I'm going to finish this speech," said the Colonel, ener-

Continued on Page 2.

Crank's Reasons for the Shooting in Two Documents.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—A written proclamation found in the clothing of the man who shot Col. Roosevelt to-night read:

September 15, 1912, 1:30 A. M.—In a dream I saw President McKinley set up in a Monk's attire in whom I recognized Theodore Roosevelt. The President said: "This is my murderer; avenge my death."

September 12, 1912, 1:30 A. M.—While writing a poem some one tapped me on the shoulder and said: "Let not a murderer take the Presidential chair. Avenge my death."

I could plainly see Mr. McKinley's features.

Before the Almighty God, I swear this above writing is nothing but the truth.

Another note found in the man's pocket reads:

So long as Japan could rise to the greatest power of the world despite her surviving a tradition more than 2,000 years old, as General Nogi so nobly demonstrated, it is the duty of the United States of America to uphold the third term tradition. Let every third termer be regarded as a traitor to the American cause. Let it be the right and duty of every citizen to forcibly remove a third termer. Never let a third term party emblem appear on the official ballot.

I am willing to die for my country. God has called me to be his instrument, so help me God.

INNOCENT GUILTY.

Written in German at the end of this note was: "A strong tower is our God."

Would-be Assassin Is John Schrank, Once Saloonkeeper Here.

A MANIAC ON THIRD TERM

Obsessed with Belief That He Was Commissioned to Remove Peril to Nation.

HAD DREAM OF McKINLEY

Martyred President, He Says, Told Him That Roosevelt Had Him Slain.

STARTED ON COLONEL'S TRAIL

Went South After Buying Revolver and Followed ex-President Closely.

WAS BAFFLED IN CHICAGO

Then He Went Early to Milwaukee and Planned Carefully to Make Sure of His Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—For a time the man who shot ex-President Roosevelt refused to give his name, but he finally admitted that he was John Schrank of 370 East Tenth Street, New York.

In making a full confession he told of a carefully laid plot to shoot the Colonel, often frustrated, but finally successful. The man talked freely after his first refusal to give his name. He said:

"I formerly ran a saloon at 410 East Tenth Street, between Avenues D and C, New York City. I was born in Erding, Bavaria, two hours out of Munich, the capital. I am 36 years old and came to this country when 9 years old, with my parents. I have been engaged in the saloon business as proprietor and as an employe nearly all my life, until I decided that it was my duty to kill Col. Roosevelt.

"I have been personally acquainted with Roosevelt since the former President was Police Commissioner of New York in 1895. I was first attracted to him as a politician during the convention in Chicago. Then I began to think seriously of him as a menace to his country, when he cried 'Thief' at that convention. I looked upon his plan to start a third party as a danger to the country.

"My knowledge of history, gained through much reading, convinced me that Roosevelt was engaged in a dangerous undertaking. I was convinced that if he was defeated at the Fall election he would again cry 'Thief,' and that his action would plunge the country into a bloody civil war.

Dreamed McKinley Came to Him.

"I deemed it my duty, after much consideration of the situation, to put him out of the way. I was living at my home address at the time, but soon after I had a dream in which former President McKinley appeared to me. I was told by McKinley in this dream that it was not Czolgosz who murdered him, but Roosevelt. McKinley, in this dream, told me that his blood was on Roosevelt's hand, and that Roosevelt had killed him so that he might become President.

"I was more deeply impressed by what I read in the newspapers than others, and after having this dream was more convinced than ever that I should free the country from the menace of Roosevelt's ambition.

"On Sept. 21 I removed to the White Hotel at 156 Canal Street, near the Bowery. I did this as my first step in a plan to kill Roosevelt. I went soon afterward to a gun store on Broadway and purchased a revolver.

"I then purchased a ticket to Charleston, S. C., and went to that city by steamer. My first plan was to catch the Roosevelt party in New Orleans, but I found that to be impossible.

Starts on Colonel's Trail.

"I accordingly went to Charleston, and upon my arrival there had $300 left. I left a bag at the Hosley House in that city, which contained, besides the box in which the revolver I had purchased, had been packed, a deed to property on Eighty-first Street, in New York, worth $25,000, and my naturalization papers. That bag is there now.

"Not being able to carry out my plan in Charlestown I proceeded to Atlanta, Ga., thence to Chattanooga, Tenn., and from there to Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., and to Chicago.

"In each one of these cities I tried

HAVE YOU BEEN REFUSED LIFE INSURANCE? We can place you. Box 118, N. Y. —Adv.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 2 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

Krytok Toric Eyeglasses set in stylish mountings at Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MAILLARD'S BREAKFAST COCOA. The purest of pure foods—strengthening and invigorating. Excellent for a light lunch.—Adv.

to shoot Roosevelt, ... waylay him. I decided to shoot him as he arrived in Chicago, and waited for him at the Chicago & Northwestern Station, but the intended victim did not arrive there. I then decided to do the shooting at the Coliseum, but in this case, as in others, Roosevelt left the building by an entrance other than the one at which I had stationed myself.

Meant to Make Sure.

"During all this time I had traveled under the name of Walter Roos, except at Charleston, where I gave my right name.

"While in Chicago on Saturday I was at the Jackson Hotel, and decided after my failure at the Coliseum to come to Milwaukee in advance of the party and lay my plans so carefully that I could not fail.

"I came to Milwaukee Sunday morning and went to the Argyle, a lodging house on Third Street. I then purchased newspapers to inform myself as to Roosevelt's whereabouts and learned on Monday that he was to arrive at 5 o'clock. I learned also that he was to be a guest at the Gilpatrick, and managed to gain a position near the entrance where I could shoot to kill when Roosevelt appeared.

"I am sorry I have caused all this trouble for the good people of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, but I am not sorry that I carried out my plan."

Rush to Lynch Him.

When he was hurried to the police station from the hotel hundreds of persons followed the patrol wagon as it was driven at breakneck speed down the streets and across the Oneida Street Bridge. Men and boys ran shouting behind the wagon and crying "Lynch him!" "Kill the brute!" and "Get a rope!"

Scores reached the Central Police Station in automobiles and carriages, and before the wagon could be backed up to the station doors the more fleet-footed ones were drawn up in line. As the man was taken from the patrol the crowd pushed forward.

"Lynch him!" was the cry again.

Sergt. Robert Flood had expected a demonstration and had several patrolmen stationed along the walk so that the crowd did not try to take the man from the officers.

With an officer on each side of him the man was led into the station and up to the desk. He was then hurried into the Sergeant's office, where he was questioned, but he positively refused to talk. Every attempt was made to get something out of the man, but for a long time it was of no avail.

"Any man looking for a third term ought to be shot," was all that the man had to say then, but it was enough to show that he was willing to confess. He repeated this several times, and it was the only answer that he would give the police.

The would-be assassin is 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs 170 pounds, light complexion, bald, and was fairly well dressed.

He had on his person a copy of the Colonel's itinerary written on a sheet of note paper, taken from the Bismark Hotel and Cafe, Nashville, Tenn.

When Schrank was taken in charge by the police he offered resistance, but was helpless in the sturdy, willing hands that grasped him. He was half carried, as he was hurried through the corridor of the hotel into the dining room, and thence into the kitchen, where he was put through a hurried and pressing questioning by Sergeant Mooney and the others present, but without eliciting a single statement.

He declined, time and again, to give his name, and finally was slipped out of the rear door of the hotel into the alley, where the police wagon had been summoned to receive him.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—The assassin of Roosevelt, who wrote notes on stationery of the Bismarck Hotel here, never registered at that place under that name.

The hotel has no writing room, and stationery is procured only from the clerk, so it is believed that Schrank probably stayed at the hotel under another name. No one at the hotel remembers a man of his description.

PRESIDENT SHOCKED BY NEWS OF ATTACK

Hears of It at Banquet Table and Congratulates the Colonel That It Failed.

BELIEVES WRETCH IS CRAZY

Gaynor Blames Sensational Press and Does Not Believe Socialism Inspired the Deed.

The news of the attempted assassination of former President Roosevelt was received with consternation last night by the distinguished guests at the flag-draped table on the dais of the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, where the official dinner was being tendered to President Taft, members of his Cabinet, and the officers of the Atlantic Fleet, under the auspices of Mayor Gaynor, representing the City of New York.

The first tidings of the attempted murder of Col. Roosevelt was conveyed to President Taft by a TIMES reporter.

"If an attempt has been made upon the life of Mr. Roosevelt," declared the President, "every citizen of our country will deplore the attempt. I am delighted to learn that the dastardly attack was unsuccessful. The resort to physical violence is out of place in our twentieth century civilization and under our form of government. I am firmly convinced that the unfortunate wretch who has been guilty of this attack is mentally irresponsible.

"I congratulate Col. Roosevelt and the American people that the assassin's bullet failed, and that the life of a former President of our country has not been wantonly sacrificed.

"I can make no detailed comment at this time. I am not familiar with the circumstances surrounding this outrage, and therefore must decline to express any sentiment other than my unqualified condemnation of the deed and the mistaken motives which inspired it."

Mayor Gaynor, who was seated at the left hand of President Taft, was also emphatic in his condemnation of the attempt made upon Col. Roosevelt's life.

"No one differs more radically than I do with the political theories of Mr. Roosevelt," said the Mayor. "An irresponsible press is probably behind the attack. These creatures of mean intelligence are largely influenced by the clamor of sensational newspapers. I have myself experienced the wanton and outrageous assaults of conscienceless newspapers.

"Free speech is the birthright of every American. Col. Roosevelt has exactly the same right to express his political opinions that I have. I may disagree with him and he may disagree with me, but no newspaper has the right to attack either of us for honest convictions. I have known what it means to face an assassin's pistol. For the sake of my family, I am glad that I escaped after a lingering and dangerous illness.

"I am very glad that Col. Roosevelt has survived this attack upon him. It would be a disgrace to our country and to our institutions if the revolver of the anarchist should supplant the ballot of the citizen.

"You tell me, young man, that these first reports have it that the assassin was a Socialist. I do not think that was true. If he was a Socialist, he was only one in name. The average person does not understand the meaning of Socialism. It stands for the brotherhood of man. It is a beautiful doctrine, but I fear that it is unpractical. I do not believe that any Socialist will approve or condone an attempt at murder. For myself, I can only echo the sentiment of President Taft and heartily congratulate the American people that Col. Roosevelt has been spared."

Later, Mayor Gaynor said as he left the hotel:

"There are too many assassins in this country. They have assassinated more people in this country in fifty years than they had in 500 years in England."

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus was clearly startled at the tidings.

"I am sure that there has been some mistake," he declared. "Are you positive that this news is authentic? It is incredible—frightful."

When assured that there was no possibility of mistake, the commander of the Atlantic Fleet waxed wroth.

"I trust that speedy justice will be meted out to the miscreant who would so insult the ideals of American citizenship," he said. "I am a sailor. I am not a politician. I am proud to serve under the flag of my country, but I believe that the greatest enemy to that flag is not the foeman who openly serves under a hostile standard in time of war, but the sneaking wretch who would traduce everything for which that flag stands in time of peace.

"We do not wonder at anarchy and assassination—the bomb and the revolver—when we find them used against hereditary tyrants, but it is incredible to think that in a government of and by the people recourse should be taken to such measures. The would-be murderer must be insane. There is no other possible explanation."

"Can it be possible?" exclaimed the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal Bishop of New York, when THE TIMES reporter informed him of what had occurred at Milwaukee. "I thank God that Col. Roosevelt was not killed. His death would have been a National calamity and an everlasting disgrace.

"However I may differ from him in his political views, I am proud to acclaim him as an American. His versatility, his wonderful energy, and his enthusiasm in the advocacy of the doctrines in which he believes are an inspiration and have been an inspiration to the American people. An all-wise Providence has guarded him in his hour of peril, and I give grateful thanks to the Master that he has been spared to our common country."

When Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, received the news of the attempt which had been made upon Col. Roosevelt's life, he exclaimed:

"I hope that the report is untrue, and if true I trust the injury received by Mr. Roosevelt will prove slight."

When assured that Col. Roosevelt had not been seriously wounded as it then seemed, he added:

"It is another demonstration of the manner in which inflammatory doctrines may affect unbalanced minds. Certainly this poor wretch who fired the shot at Mr. Roosevelt could have had no personal animus. I am delighted that the former President was fortunate enough to escape, and I trust that such precautions will be taken as never again to expose him to danger. No one can be more thankful than I that his life has been spared."

John Hays Hammond, who was a guest at the naval banquet, was disposed to regard the report as without foundation. The scurrying hither and thither of the gayly uniformed naval officers, however, and the general air of consternation about him sufficed to assure him that the report was accurate.

"It is an outrage," said Mr. Hammond. "I can hardly believe it, even now. Words are insufficient to condemn such an attempt. Col. Roosevelt is not so much to be congratulated as are the American people. It would have been a frightful disgrace had the attempt been successful."

George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, had heard of the attempted assassination when approached by THE TIMES reporter.

"I do not know that I can say anything," he observed, "except to say that I am inexpressibly shocked. I am exceedingly grieved to hear that Col. Roosevelt was wounded, but I am correspondingly glad to know that the wound inflicted was a slight one."

Secretary Meyer was anxious to ascertain the circumstances surrounding the shooting, but the reporter was able to give him only the merest details.

"How is it that a madman can walk into a hotel and approach a man of Mr. Roosevelt's importance unnoticed?" he demanded. "I cannot understand it. Something should be done to render impossible such outrages. The assassin cannot have been rational."

One of the most agitated guests at the dinner when the news of the shooting was bruited about the dining hall was Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"Is it certain that Col. Roosevelt has only received a flesh wound?" he queried, grasping the reporter by the arm. "Is the assassin arrested? Was there a riot? How did it happen?"

"Col. Roosevelt is thought to have received only a superficial wound," was explained.

"That is good; I am glad to hear it," declared Mr. Hilles. "A thing of this kind is always to be regretted. I am more than pleased to learn that Mr. Roosevelt escaped serious injury."

SPEECH ROOSEVELT MADE WHILE WOUNDED.

Talking for 50 Minutes, Without Waiting for His Wound to Be Dressed, the Colonel Says He is Uninterested in Whether He is Shot or Not, and That His Concern is for Many Other Things and Not in the Least for His Own Life.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Col. Roosevelt spoke fifty minutes at the Auditorium after being wounded.

Henry F. Cochems, who presided at the great meeting, stepped forward and said:

"In presenting Col. Roosevelt to you, good citizens, good fathers, and good civilians, you should know that the Colonel comes to you in the spirit of a good soldier.

"As we were leaving the hotel a few minutes ago a dastardly hand raised a revolver and fired a shot at him, and the Colonel speaks as a soldier with a bullet in his breast—where we don't know."

A shudder ran through the audience, accompanied by cries of "Oh, Oh!" from the women present, who made up nearly half the audience.

As Colonel Roosevelt stepped forward and started to read his notes he took his spectacle case from his vest pocket, and turning to those just about him, exhibited it, indicating where the bullet of the would-be assassin nicked it. This brought another sympathetic cheer, to which Roosevelt responded with one of his smiles, and began his talk.

"I do not care a rap about being shot, not a rap," said Col. Roosevelt in his speech to-night.

"Friends," he began, "I shall have to ask you to be as quiet as possible. I do not know whether you fully understand that I have just been shot, but it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose.

"But fortunately I had my manuscript (holding up the manuscript, showing the audience where the bullet had gone through), so you see I was going to make a long speech. And, friends, the hole in it is where the bullet went through, and it probably saved the bullet from going into my heart.

"The bullet is in me now, so that I cannot make a very long speech. But I will try my best.

Not Concerned About Himself.

"And now, friends, I want to take advantage of this incident to say as solemn a word of warning as I know how to to my fellow-Americans.

"First of all I want to say this about myself. I have altogether too many important things to think of to pay any heed or feel any concern over my own death.

"Now I would not speak to you insincerely within five minutes of being shot. I am telling you the literal truth when I say that my concern is for many other things. It is not in the least for my own life.

"I want you to understand that I am ahead of the game anyway. No man has had a happier life than I have had, a happier life in every way. I have been able to do certain things that I greatly wished to do, and I am interested in doing other things.

"I can tell you with absolute truthfulness that I am very much uninterested in whether I am shot or not. It was just as when I was Colonel of my regiment, I always felt that a private was to be excused for feeling at times some pangs of anxiety about his personal safety, but I cannot understand a man fit to be Colonel who can pay any heed to his personal safety when he is occupied as he ought to be occupied with the absorbing desire to do his duty.

"I am in this case with my whole heart and soul; I believe in the Progressive movement—a movement for the betterment of mankind, the movement for making life a little easier for all our people, a movement to try to take the burdens off the man and especially the woman in this country who is most oppressed.

"I am absorbed in the success of that movement. I feel uncommonly proud in belonging to that movement.

"Friends, I ask you now this evening to accept what I am saying as absolute truth when I tell you I am not thinking of my own success, I am not thinking of my life, or of anything connected with me personally.

"I am saying this by way of introduction because I want to say something very serious to our people, and especially to the newspapers. I don't know who the man was who shot me to-night. He was seized by one of my stenographers, Mr. Martin, and I suppose he is in the hands of the police now. He shot to kill me. He shot the bullet. I am just going to show you (Col. Roosevelt then unbuttoned coat and vest and showed his white shirt badly stained with blood.)

"Now, friends, I am going to be as quiet as possible, even if I am not able to give the challenge to the Bull Moose quite as loudly. Now, I do not know who he was or what party he represented. He was a coward. He stood in the darkness in the crowd around the automobile, and when they cheered me and I got up to bow, he stepped forward and shot me in the breast.

"It is a very natural thing that weak and vicious minds should be inflamed to acts of violence by the kind of foul mendacity and abuse that have been heaped upon me for the last three months by the papers in the interests not only of Mr. Debs, but of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft.

"Friends, I will disown and repudiate any man of my party who attacks with such vile, foul slander and abuse any opponents of another party.

"Now I wish to say seriously to the speakers and the newspapers representing the Republican and Democratic and Socialist Parties that they cannot, month in and month out, year in and year out, make the kind of slanderous, bitter, and malevolent assaults that they have made and not expect that brutal and violent characters, especially when the brutality is accompanied by a not too strong mind—they canot expect that such natures will be unaffected by it.

"I am not speaking for myself at all, I give you my word, I do not care a rap about being shot, not a rap. I have had a good many experiences in my time and this is only one of them. What I do care for is my country. I wish I were able to impress on our people the duty to feel strongly, but to speak truthfully of their opponents. I say now that I have never said on the stump one word against any opponent that I could not substantiate, and nothing I ought not to have said; nothing that, looking back, I would not say again.

"Now, friends, it ought not to be too much to ask that our opponents—[Speaking to some one on the stage:] I am not sick at all. I am all right.

"I cannot tell you of what infinitesimal importance I regard this incident, as compared with the great issues at stake in this campaign, and I ask it not for my sake, not the least in the world, but for the sake of our common country, that they make up their minds to speak only the truth, and not to use the kind of slander and mendacity which, if taken seriously, must incite weak and violent natures to crimes of violence, assassination.

"Don't you make any mistake. Don't you pity me. I am all right. I am all right, and you cannot escape listening to the speech either.

A Movement for Justice.

"Now, friends, what we who are in this movement are endeavoring to do is to forestall any such movement by making this a movement for justice now, a movement in which we ask all just men of generous hearts to join with the men who feel in their souls that lift upward which bids them refuse to be satisfied themselves while their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen suffer from a veritable misery. Now, friends, what we Progressives are trying to do is to enroll rich or poor, whatever their social or industrial position, to stand together for the most elementary rights of good citizenship, those elementary rights which are the foundation of good citizenship in this great Republic of ours.

"My friends are a little more nervous than I am. I have had an all time in life, and I am having it now.

"I never in my life had any movement in which I was able to serve with such whole-hearted devotion as in this, in which I was able to feel, as I do in this, that common weal. I have fought for the good of our common country. [Applause.]

"And now, friends, I shall have to cut short much of the speech that I meant to give you, but I want to touch on just two or three of the points.

"In the first place, speaking to you here in Milwaukee, I wish to say that the Progressive Party is making its appeal to all our fellow citizens without any regard to their creed or to their birthplace.

"We do not regard as essential the way in which a man worships his God or as being affected by where he was born. We regard it as a matter of spirit and purpose.

"In New York, while I was Police Commissioner, the two men from whom I got the most assistance were Jacob Riis, who was born in Denmark, and Oliver von Briesen, who was born in Germany, both of them as fine examples of the best and highest American citizenship as you could find in any part of this country.

"I have just been introduced by one of your own men, Henry Cochems. His grandfather, his father, and that father's brothers served in the United States Army, and they entered it four years after they had come to this country from Germany. (Applause.) Two of them left their lives, spent their lives, on the field of battle—I am all right—I am a little sore. Anybody has a right to be sore with a bullet in him.

"You would find that if I was in battle I would be leading my men just the same. Just the same way I am going to make this speech."

"At one time I promoted five men for gallantry on the field of battle. Afterward it happened to be found in making some inquiries about them that I found two of them were Protestants, two Catholics, and one a Jew. One Protestant came from Germany and one was born in Ireland. I did not promote them because of their religion; it just happened that way. If all of them had been Jews, I would have promoted them, or if all had been Protestants I would have promoted them, or if they had been Catholics.

"In that regiment I had a man born in Italy who distinguished himself by gallantry; there was a young fellow, a son of Polish parents, and another who came across when he was a child from Bohemia, who likewise distinguished themselves, and friends, I assure you that I was incapable of considering any question whatever but the worth of each individual as a fighting man. If he was a good fighting man, then I saw that Uncle Sam got the benefit from it. That is all. [Applause.]

No Discrimination in Citizenship.

"I make the same appeal in our citizenship. I ask in our civic life that we in the same way pay heed only to the man's quality of citizenship—to repudiate as the worst enemy that we can have whoever tries to get us to discriminate for or against any man because of his creed or his birthplace.

"Now, friends, in the same way I want our people to stand by one another without regard to creed or class or occupation. I have always stood by the labor unions. I am going to make one omission to-night. I have prepared my speech because Mr. Wilson had seen fit to attack me, by showing up his record in comparison with mine. But I am not going to do that to-night. I am going to simply speak of what I myself have done and of what I think out to be done in this country of ours. (Applause.)

"It is essential that there should be organization of labor. This is an era of organization. Capital organizes, and therefore labor must organize. My appeal for organized labor is two-fold. To the outsider and the capitalist I make my appeal to treat the laborers fairly, to recognize the fact that he must organize; that there must be such organization; that the laboring man must organize for his own protection, and that it is the duty of the rest of us to help him, and not hinder in organizing. That is one half of the appeal that I make.

"Now the other half is to the labor man himself. My appeal to him is to remember that as he wants justice, so he must do justice. I want every labor man, every labor leader, every organized union man to take the lead in denouncing crime or violence. I want them to take the lead in denouncing disorder and inciting riot, that in this country we shall proceed under the protection of our laws, and with all respect to the laws, and I want the labor men to feel in their turn that exactly as justice must be done them, so they must do justice. That they must bear their duty as citizens, their duty to this great country of ours, and that they must not rest content unless they do that duty to the fullest degree."

SOCIALISTS DON'T KNOW THE ASSASSIN

Roosevelt's Assailant a Lunatic and Doesn't Belong to the Party, Says Russell.

VIOLENCE NOT THEIR CREED

The Call's Editor Declares the ex-President Invited Attack by His Preaching of Individualism.

Wherever Socialists congregated last night the news of the attempted assassination of the man who has been generally accused by them of stealing twenty-one planks of their political platform was ardently discussed. The report had been flashed to the Socialist camps, it seemed, as soon as it reached the newspapers.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, was speaking at a mass meeting in the Manhattan Casino when told that Col. Roosevelt had been shot by a man said to be of the Socialist Party.

"No, he was not a Socialist," said Mr. Russell. "No man who is a Socialist will resort to acts of violence to gain any ends. That is exactly what was said when Mayor Gaynor was shot, and also when the novelist, David Graham Phillips, was killed, and the implication that Socialistic doctrines were responsible for such acts is as false now as it was in the other cases.

"The accusation against our party will not injure us in the least. Every one knows that the only man who would commit such an atrocity is a lunatic, and other parties are just as apt as the Socialist Party to have such men."

Then Mr. Russell had assistants look through the records of the party to find if the name of Roosevelt's assailant was there. All members of the party, he said, were registered, no matter whether they had been actively engaged in campaigning or not, so long as they had declared a preference for the party.

"That name is not down here," he declared triumphantly a moment later. "It is just as I said, men do not commit such crimes because they're are Socialists. It is a pure case of lunacy."

Frank MacDonald, editor in chief of The Call, the leading Socialist newspaper in New York, declared last night at his home in the Bronx that no Socialist would ever have to apologize for the shooting of ex-President Roosevelt. He said that the shooting was precipitated by Col. Roosevelt himself through his teaching of individualism.

"The shooting of Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. MacDonald, "was the extreme act of an individualist. It is up to the individual, not up to the Socialist Party. I know nothing about the details of the affair, but this cannot be fastened in any way upon the Socialist Party.

"That which happened was simply in line with the teaching of the political party to which Mr. Roosevelt belonged. He has always spoken about individualism and he has been an extreme individualist himself. His influence, therefore, made others individualists as well.

"No Socialist could have done such a cowardly act because the Socialist always cares, not for himself, but for the affairs of the mass to which he belongs.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is injured, he has simply got what he has always advocated. I repeat that no Socialist could have done it, and I say that no Socialist could condone it and that no Socialist will have to apologise for the act, for no Socialist was responsible for it."

MRS. ROOSEVELT LEFT THEATRE IN TEARS

Was Enjoying a Play When Relative Told Her of the Attack Upon the Colonel.

SHE MAY GO TO CHICAGO

Mrs. Longworth's Anxiety Allayed by Reports of Slight Injury—Senator Roosevelt Reassured.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt of East Sixty-fourth Street, attended a performance of "The Merry Countess" at the Casino Theatre last night. They occupied seats in the orchestra on the right hand side of the house, just on the aisle. Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, a dowager, with abundant snow white hair, sat on the aisle side. On the left hand side of the house, alone, sat George Roosevelt, a nephew of Col. Roosevelt and a son of W. Emlen Roosevelt, the Colonel's cousin.

An early message that the ex-President had been shot was hurried from Bull Moose headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan to the theatre by Oliver Roosevelt, a son of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. He was stopped at the door and displayed a pocketbook with his name in gold letters. He said he had an important message for Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and, after offering further identification by letters, was admitted.

He did not know in what part of the house Mesdames Roosevelt were seated, and his eye fell first on his cousin, George Roosevelt, a tall, thin young man, with light yellow hair parted in the middle. He took the message to George and asked him to find the ladies. George Roosevelt told him to hurry back to the Bull Moose Headquarters for more details.

A few minutes later Oliver Roosevelt returned with a telegram labeled "urgent," in which the words, "not wounded" were capitalized. This telegram gave the information that Harry Cochems, the old Wisconsin football guard, now head of the Progressive Speakers' Bureau in Chicago, had jumped on the would-be assassin and nearly broken his back. George Roosevelt walked quietly down the aisle, bent over his aunt, and whispered the contents of the message. Those who sat near by saw the two women look interested and then smile.

The Mesdames Roosevelt kept their seats during the intermission and talked quietly with the two young men of the party. They declined to make any statement to reporters, but on their behalf George Roosevelt said that they received th news of the attack with no anxiety and in a happy spirit that no harm had been done. Before the next act began they received word that Col. Roosevelt had finished his speech.

A few minutes later, after the curtain had gone up on the next act of the play, Oliver Harriman returned with the information that the Colonel had been wounded. Mrs. Roosevelt and her party immediately left the theatre by the carriage door in Thirty-ninth Street and started for the Hotel Manhattan. The later news seemed to have unnerved the Colonel's wife, for she was crying when she left the theatre.

As soon as the party reached the hotel they went at once to George W. Perkins's room on the twelfth floor to receive the bulletins from Milwaukee.

State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, a cousin of Col. Roosevelt, who is recuperating from an attack of typhoid fever at his home, 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, was informed by a reporter last night of the attempted assassination. Thereafter he received many versions of the shooting, some assaying that the Colonel was seriously injured and others making light of the affair. The Senator, who is one of the chief Wilson backers in this State, became very nervous and called up THE TIMES for the latest bulletins from Milwaukee. He said that he rested much more easily when assured that the ex-President's demeanor indicated that he was not seriously hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The news that her father had been seriously injured at Milwaukee to-night was received with the greatest anxiety here by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of Col. Roosevelt and wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth. Later news to the effect that the injury would not prove serious to the Progressive candidate served to allay all fear.

"Mrs. Longworth and myself are being kept fully informed as to the attempt on Col. Roosevelt's life," said Congressman Longworth, "and we are greatly relieved by the later news from Milwaukee, to the effect that he has not been seriously injured."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Few of His Old Colleagues There—Secretary Wilson Concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It was not until 11 o'clock to-night, when newspaper extras were issued, that most people in Washington knew of the attempt to assassinate Col. Roosevelt. A large part of the population of this early-to-bed town had retired when the shrill voices of the newsboys sounded through the quiet streets. There was no excitement and nothing to indicate now the Washington people, among whom Col. Roosevelt spent so many years of his life, received the news.

The first reports received here came to local newspapers and newspaper correspondents. Very few public men who were associated with Col. Roosevelt in Washington were in town. Of all the members of the Roosevelt Cabinet who have remained in public office, with residence here, only James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, was in the city. Secretary of State Knox, who was Col. Roosevelt's Attorney General, is on the Pacific Coast, having just landed from the armored cruiser which brought him from Japan, where he went, as President Taft's personal representative, to attend the funeral of the late Mikado. Senator Elihu Root, former Secretary of War and later Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, is ill at Utica, N. Y. President Taft, who was ex-President Roosevelt's Secretary of War, and George L. von Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, who was Postmaster General under President Roosevelt, are in New York attending the naval review in the North River.

Secretary Wilson, who served in the Cabinet throughout Col. Roosevelt's terms as President, was notified over the telephone of the attempted assassination. It was evident that Mr. Wilson was greatly shocked. He expressed his horror of the act with a good deal of emotion.

"I am glad you tell me he lives," said Mr. Wilson. "No matter what any of us may believe in the heat of a political campaign, we shall never, any of us, approve of such an act. I am profoundly glad Mr. Roosevelt has been spared, and the country the horror and shame of such another tragedy as that which brought Mr. Roosevelt into the Presidential office."

It was evident that the news brought back to the mind of the venerable Secretary of Agriculture the tragedy at Buffalo, in September, 1901, when President McKinley was shot. Mr. Wilson was serving then, as now, as Secretary of Agriculture, and his devotion to the stricken McKinley during the eight days between the shooting and the President's death was of a touching character that attracted much attention and caused sympathetic comment among the friends of both President McKinley and his Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Wilson hurried to Buffalo as soon as he heard the tidings, and remained there until the end, spending much of his time at the bedside of the dying President.

While Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson have always remained on friendly terms, Mr. Wilson, like most of the men who have been closely associated officially and personally with President Taft, feel very keenly the action of Col. Roosevelt in becoming the candidate for the Presidential nomination against Mr. Taft, and this feeling was emphasized when Col. Roosevelt bolted the Republican Party and became the candidate of the new Progressive organization. When he heard the news of the attempted assassination from THE TIMES correspondent, Secretary Wilson was preparing for a campaign trip in the West in the interest of President Taft's candidacy and against that of Col. Roosevelt.

MANIAC SHOOTS COL. ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

getically. "I'm all right; let me alone."

Dr. Terrell and Col. Lyon sat down again. The Colonel continued his speech, evidently with increasing effort, but he succeeded in making himself heard and talked for nearly an hour. Then he was rushed through the streets to the Emergency Hospital.

Could Not Locate the Bullet.

The operating room had been placed in readiness to receive him and six of the leading surgeons of Milwaukee were awaiting his arrival.

Col. Roosevelt was undressed and placed upon the operating table, although he insisted he was not badly hurt and that the doctors were taking it too seriously.

An examination of the wound showed that it had been made by a bullet of large size. It entered the fleshy part of the right breast, half way between the collarbone and lower rib. The physicians found that they knew no more after their examination than before as to the location of the bullet and it was decided to send for an X-ray machine to determine to what depth the missile had penetrated. While he was waiting for the X-ray machine Col. Roosevelt sat up on the operating table and talked politics and joked with the physicians.

Another Crank Near Colonel.

It was said at the Gilpatrick Hotel that while Col. Roosevelt was at dinner a short dark man, about 40 years old, made four attempts to gain admission to the dining room, being turned away each time. Those who saw him said he bore no resemblance to Schrank.

From this circumstance the report gained currency that two men were engaged in the attempt to take Col. Roosevelt's life. The police to-night were unable to get any evidence to bear out this theory.

A written proclamation was found in his clothing. (This document is printed on Page 1.

MARTIN TELLS OF HIS LEAP.

Caught Glint of Metal and Downed the Assailant Instantly.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Albert H. Martin, Secretary of Col. Roosevelt, who jumped on John Schrank, the Colonel's assailant, before he could fire a second shot, told his story to-night.

"I walked down stairs with the Colonel and out to the car," he said, "and had taken my seat before anything happened. As Col. Roosevelt was standing in the car waiving his hat to the crowd, the flash of metal caught my eye. I did not stop to think what I was doing and before I really knew it I had jumped over the side of the car and had my arm around the neck of a man I had hardly seen.

"Everything seemed to happen at once. There was a flash, the sound of a shot, and I was on the ground with the man. I threw one arm about his neck, and held him fast. At the same time I caught his gun hand with my free hand and wrenched the revolver from him. He struggled for a minute, but in spite of the fact that he was acting like a madman he did not keep up the fighting long, and with the help of Capt. Girard I soon had him under control.

"I picked the man up and held him where Col. Roosevelt could see him.

"'The poor creature,' said the Colonel.

"I put the revolver into my pocket and began to drag the man out of the crowd."

ROOSEVELT GOES TO CHICAGO.

Special Train Halted for a Time—Bullet Will Be Extracted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 2 A. M.—Col. Roosevelt is speeding toward Chicago on a special train to undergo an operation for the extraction of the bullet which was fired into him at Milwaukee last evening. Drs. Arthur Bevan and John B. Murphy, who had been retained to look after him, were at the Northwestern Railroad Station at 1 o'clock, ready to go to Milwaukee on a special train, when they received the following message:

"Await orders from us. We may want you to rush to Milwaukee. Colonel's condition such that we may not bring him to Chicago. Hold your train in readiness to come here if we decide not to come there."

Soon afterward they learned that the Roosevelt train had left for this city. The train will be met by Dr. Bevan, one of the most noted surgeons in the West. It is planned now not to disturb Roosevelt until 8 o'clock in the morning; his car is to be sidetracked in the railroad yards until that hour. Rooms have been provided in the Presbyterian Hospital, and Col. Roosevelt will be taken there for examination. Dr. Murphy will take part in the examination of the wound. Quarters at the hospital have been reserved for Mrs. Roosevelt, who is expected to arrive at the earliest possible moment.

X-Ray Result Delayed Train.

Just what occurred on the Roosevelt train at Milwaukee is not apparent at this time. It is known, however, that it was the intention to leave that city at midnight, the Milwaukee surgeons having decided that the Colonel was in such good condition that he could take the trip with safety. Then the orders were reversed when the report of the X-Ray photograph was received—and the Chicago surgeons were asked to go to Milwaukee and it was said that the wound had been found to be more dangerous than was at first supposed.

Col. Roosevelt at the Milwaukee station insisted that he "was feeling fine," and that no one should worry about him.

"I wanted to get down to the train twenty-five minutes before we left," he said, "so that I could shave."

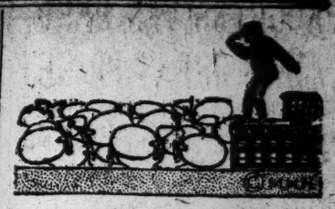
He wished to shave, but at the insistence of his physicians he gave it up.

He said he would spend the night on the car, and that after remaining a few hours in Chicago he would go to Indianapolis to fulfill his speaking engagement for to-morrow night.

Rests Quietly on the Train.

Col. Roosevelt was in bed resting quietly as the train pulled out of Milwaukee. He had taken some nourishment, and said he felt at ease.

Philip Roosevelt, cousin of Col. Roosevelt, wires that further examination of the X-Ray photograph indicates that the bullet did not penetrate the abdominal wall, but lodged in what is known as the belly wall. If the abdominal wall had been penetrated it would not have been safe for the Colonel to attempt the journey to Chicago. The wound is not regarded as serious.



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PROGRESSIVES HERE HAD GREAT FRIGHT

First Report That Reached National Headquarters Said the Colonel Was Killed.

SWIFT CALL TO MILWAUKEE

Mr. Perkins, Relieved, Recalls Colonel's Carnegie Hall Speech —Dixon Attacks Newspapers.

There was consternation at the National Headquarters of the Bull Moose Party at the Manhattan Hotel last night, when the news was first flashed there that Col. Roosevelt had been shot. The first report had it that the Colonel had been killed, but when later information disproved this and showed just what had happened, there was general jubilation. All the prominent Bull Moose leaders in the city, as well as Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., assembled there and discussed the attack far into the night.

George W. Perkins was in his office when the telegraph operator rushed in with the news that it was rumored in Chicago that Mr. Roosevelt had been shot and killed. Mr. Perkins rushed into the telegraph room and sat beside the operator until he had received an account of what had happened. A direct wire runs from the National headquarters of the party in the Manhattan to the Chicago headquarters, and Mr. Perkins had the operator there called up The Milwaukee Sentinel, whence the news was relayed here.

O. K. Davis, secretary of the Progressive National Committee, who is with Col. Roosevelt, sent dispatches to Mr. Perkins every few minutes and kept him informed of events.

Joy When Tension Is Relieved.

One of the first things Mr. Perkins did when he was assured that the Colonel's wound was not serious was to dispatch a messenger to the Casino Theatre, where Mrs. Roosevelt had gone, and inform her of what had taken place. After it had been established that the wound was not serious, Mr. Perkins plainly showed his relief. He laughed and joked with Senator Joseph Dixon, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., William H. Hotchkiss, Chairman of the State Committee, Timothy L. Woodruff, Frank A. Munsey, and George A. Priestly, National Committeeman from Oklahoma, all of whom rushed to the National headquarters as soon as they heard the news.

"I am relieved beyond all expression at the fortunate outcome of the attempt on Col. Roosevelt's life," he said.

"As soon as I heard of the shooting there flashed across my mind the speech that Col. Roosevelt made at Carnegie Hall last Spring. In that speech Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I have just this to say: A few sheets of paper stopped a bullet to-night that would otherwise have taken the life of the first citizen of the United States—for whatever onr differences may be at the moment in the fierce political fight that is going on, no man with a fair mind will deny that in all that goes to make for good citizenship, faithfulness to trust in public life, fearlessness in the discharge of duties, Theodore Roosevelt stands preeminently the leading citizen of our land."

"'The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken, and then cast aside. And, if he is worth his salt, he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind.'

"If Col. Roosevelt had died to-night, those words would have been immortal. If he had been killed, they would have been on the first page of every newspaper in the country. It is even more important that they should be there, now that he is living."

There was considerable uncertainty regarding Col. Roosevelt's condition until after 11 o'clock, when O. K. Davis sent this telegram to Mr. Perkins and cleared up the situation:

As Col. Roosevelt left the hotel to start to the hall and was about to enter his auto a man sprang forward and shot him in the right side. Albert Martin, stenographer of our party, throttled the man before he could fire the second time.

The Colonel is not seriously hurt. He stood in the auto and directed the policemen in the arrest of the assassin, whose name we have not learned.

The Colonel insisted on coming to the hall and going through at least part of his speech at the hall. Dr. Terril, with Dr. Hatton of Milwaukee, and two or three other surgeons examined the hurt. They found that the bullet had entered just under the right nipple. The wound is bleeding somewhat. The Colonel is suffering no pain; there is obviously no internal hemorrhage there. He felt no tendency to cough, even upon taking the fullest breath. The surgeons all agreed that it was all right for him to go ahead.

The Auditorium was crowded. Cochems introduced the Colonel and announced to the crowd what had happened.

When the Colonel arose to speak there was a tremendous ovation. He drew his manuscript from his coat pocket. It was then seen that the bullet had gone directly through it. This fact probably saved his life. He pointed out the bullet hole to the crowd and said, "You see it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose." He is now speaking.

Be assured it is not a serious wound. Give all assurances to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Immediately after the speech the wound will be thoroughly examined and the bullet probably extracted.

Senator Dixon and Chairman Hotchkiss blamed the newspapers for the attack upon Mr. Roosevelt. Said Senator Dixon:

"The cruel, untruthful, half-frenzied attacks upon ex-President Roosevelt have at last culminated in attempted assassination. For months the enemies of Col. Roosevelt, in public utterance and public speech, have combined to assassinate the public and private character of the greatest living American. Their violent, intemperate assaults upon him are directly responsible for the murderous attack upon him to-night in Milwaukee. Eleven years ago the weak brain of Czolgosz was stirred to murderous intent by the brutal newspaper assaults upon President McKinley. In their blind fury to destroy Roosevelt, his enemies have resorted to every vile and cunning trick to influence the people against their great champion.

"The poor devil who fired the revolver to-night in Milwaukee is not half so guilty as are the men who for months have exhausted all the brutal adjectives in the English language to destroy the one man who above all others the beneficiaries of special privilege in America have learned to hate and fear. In his great fight to restore representative government in the United States and to uplift the masses of the common people he has incurred the fierce, bitter hatred of the privileged class. The crime which these men have already committed is in no way palliated by the failure of the assassin's aim to-night. Roosevelt still lives to carry on the great fight in which he is now engaged."

Chairman Hotchkiss was no less bitter in his denunciation of hostile newspapers. "Every newspaper which attacked Col. Roosevelt so virulently has great cause for rejoicing that he did not die to-night," said the State Chairman. "Some newspapers would have been burned to the ground, for the people's rage would have been uncontrollable. The unreasoning and bitter attacks of the hostile newspapers, and they alone, are responsible for what has happened."

FOR SLEEPLESS NIGHTS INTO BRIGHT ... Cough Drops. 5c.—Adv.

Last Letter Sent Out by Col. Roosevelt.

The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue
New York

Office of
Theodore Roosevelt,

The Progressive cause is the cause of the honest men and women of the United States and I ask all good citizens, without regard to their past political affiliations, to support it.

Theodore Roosevelt

Facsimile of the Appeal Sent Out by Him Before Leaving for the West.

Munsey Too Shocked to Talk.

Mr. Munsey said he was too shocked to make any comment upon the occurrence.

"There is nothing for me to say now," this time," he said. "Let us wait until to-morrow, when we will learn the whole story, before discussing it. It does seem a mighty sad thing, however, that a candidate for the great office of a President cannot go before the people without incurring this danger."

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was at his home in the city when a clerk at the National headquarters called him up and told him of the attack upon his father. Mr. Roosevelt hurried down to the Manhattan and had a long conference with Mr. Perkins. He insisted upon knowing all the details and reading the messages that came from the hall where his father was speaking. Asked if he wished to comment upon the occurrence, young Mr. Roosevelt said:

"There is nothing for me to say now."

Timothy L. Woodruff said he was making a speech at Camp Roosevelt, uptown, when the news was whispered to him on the stage that the Colonel had been shot. He said he didn't credit the story, and jokingly remarked that a little thing like that wouldn't hurt the Colonel.

Mr. Perkins kept in constant communication with Mr. Davis in Milwaukee by telegraph and telephone until early morning. At midnight he was told that it was planned to remove the Colonel from Milwaukee to Chicago as quickly as possible, and send him to a hospital there. He said the Colonel would probably remain in the Chicago hospital several days, and that his speaking tour would necessarily be interfered with.

"That must have been a great speech of the Colonel's if it could stop a bullet that way," remarked Senator Dixon when the reaction over the first alarm had set in and everybody felt in a happier mood.

Won't Discuss Political Effect.

None of the Bull Moose leaders would venture a statement regarding the possible political effect the shooting would have. All agreed that it would not be seemly to discuss that phase of the case at this time.

Vice Chairman William G. McAdoo of the Democratic National Committee got his first news of the attempt on Col. Roosevelt's life last night from THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. McAdoo was asleep in his room at the Hotel Vanderbilt when a TIMES reporter awakened him to give him the news. He said:

"There isn't anybody in this broad land of ours who will not condemn and reprehend to the utmost any attempt at assassination. It is horrible to think that among a free people any man can be found who would attempt the murder of a public man.

"In this hour the whole people, regardless of party, will rejoice at Col. Roosevelt's escape and in the defeat of the assassin's purpose and his speedy capture. This is no time to think of the political effect of the attack. Our only thought will be to congratulate the Nation that a crime has been prevented and a criminal purpose frustrated.

"Col. Roosevelt certainly gave a splendid exhibition of courage. It was remarkable that he should attempt to speak and then should carry his speech through after suffering such a wound. It was magnificent."

Mr. McAdoo manifested an eager interest in the details of the attack and Col. Roosevelt's conduct after he had been wounded. He said:

"It was a remarkable episode. I am certainly glad that the wound was not serious. I hope it is true that he is not in any danger."

CINCINNATI WIRES SYMPATHY.

Message from Chairman of Republican Prosperity League.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Frederick A. Geier, Chairman of the National Prosperity League of the Republican Party, sent the following telegram to Col. Roosevelt from here to-night:

"We are very much shocked to learn of the attempt on your life. This must be deeply deplored by all citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations. We are certain that the people of this country desire that the issues in this campaign should be decided in all soberness, and that all citizens will join in righteous condemnation of this cowardly act. We sincerely trust that the injury will prove but slight, and that you will be able to continue your campaign."

ALL RIGHT, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Sends Reassuring Message to His Daughter-in-Law.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., received this telegram from Col. Roosevelt at midnight:

"I am now in the Emergency Hospital. The bullet did not hit anything vital. I think they'll find it around somewhere. It is no more serious than what the boys get all the time. My voice is holding out all right, and I expect to go right on with my trip. Love to Ethel."

Mrs. Roosevelt, the Colonel's wife, was at the National Progressive headquarters when the message was received, but the Colonel, not knowing she was in the city, had sent it to his son's wife. Mrs. Roosevelt went to the home of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt in the city to remain over night. She left word to have all messages from her husband sent to her immediately.

Message from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The State Committee of the Progressive Party in Massachusetts on learning of the attempt on the life of Col. Roosevelt, sent him this telegram:

"Massachusetts has just learned of the attempt on your life. The State Committee, now in session, sincerely hopes that the injury is not serious, and that the Almighty may protect you to carry on the great work you have so ably begun in behalf of the American people."

ROOSEVELT USUALLY CARRIED A REVOLVER

Considered McKinley's Assassination Bore a Peculiar Application to Himself.

READY TO RETURN ANY SHOT

"I'll Bet Czolgosz Wouldn't Have Shot Me Twice," He Told Newspaper Correspondents at the Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Col. Roosevelt, while he was President, was always on the alert for any possible assault by a would-be assassin. The lesson of President McKinley's death was regarded by Col. Roosevelt as having a peculiar and particular application to himself, and he protected himself accordingly.

Shortly after he succeeded Mr. McKinley, Col. Roosevelt sent for some Washington newspaper correspondents to discuss with them the matter of covering important news affecting the White House. In the course of their conversation reference was made to Mr. McKinley's assassination, and Col. Roosevelt made this remark concerning the assassin Czolgosz: "I'll bet he would not have shot me twice." The inference from this remark, taken in connection with other remarks made by Col. Roosevelt, was that he would have returned an assailant's fire. It was plain from what he said then that he went armed constantly, and presumably had made it a practice previously to carry a revolver.

That Col. Roosevelt, during his seven and a half years as President, never went on the streets without a revolver in his pocket was shown by incidents known to several of those who saw him frequently. On the blustery Winter day that Elihu Root quit the Cabinet of President Roosevelt to return to the practice of law in New York Col. Roosevelt walked over from the White House to the Root residence to say good-bye to his Secretary of State, upon whom he had depended constantly for advice and assistance and in whose ability and commonsense he had such faith. Mr. Root's house was in Jackson Place, the street forming the western boundary of Lafayette Square, the park opposite the White House. The residence which Mr. Root occupied was associated with Washington's most noted tragedy, with the exception of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, for it was here that Gen. Daniel Sickles was living with his wife when Sickles killed Philip Barton Key. Gen. Sickles was said to have seen Mrs. Sickles signal to Key from a window of their home, Key being then in the Washington Clubhouse across Lafayette Square, a building that also has its tragic associations. It was there that William H. Seward was confined in a sick bed, when Payne, the associate of John Wilkes Booth, tried to stab him to death on the night that Lincoln was shot down by Booth, and it was in this house that James G. Blaine died twenty-eight years later.

In spite of the cold wind Col. Roosevelt wore no overcoat. As he sprinted across from the White House to the Root residence, a hundred yards away, the tails of his frock coat fluttered in the breeze, exposing to the view of the cavalrymen assembled to escort Mr. Root to the railway station the butt of a good-sized revolver. But if the then President knew that the weapon was showing he gave no sign that he was bothered about it. In those days Col. Roosevelt was getting portly, and the strain on the waist line of his frock coats had a tendency to make his coat tails spread apart.

An occasion that brought to the notice of the public that President Roosevelt carried a revolver, was his visit to St. Paul, Minn., on a trip to the Pacific Coast. Through an error, President Roosevelt and Samuel R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota, exchanged overcoats. It came out the next day, after President Roosevelt's departure, that when Gov. Van Sant put his hands into the deep pockets of the overcoat he was wearing, and supposed was his own, he found in one of them a new, large calibre weapon. An inspection of the tailor's label in the coat proved to the startled Governor that both the coat and the revolver belonged to the President of the United States.

Many people who attended the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in Washington in President Roosevelt's administration had the proof of their own eyes that the stories that the President always went armed were true. While delivering the oration, on that occasion, Roosevelt pushed back the skirt of his coat, presumably to reach for a handkerchief, and those who were behind him saw the inevitable revolver peeping from the right-hand hip pocket of his trousers.

Still another incident of the same sort marked a visit of Col. Roosevelt, when President, to the Epiphany Episcopal Church, in G Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, in this city. He went there to deliver an address before the Congress of Mothers, which was being held in the church. Divesting himself of his overcoat in an ante-room, the President went forward to the chancel. While he was addressing the audience one of the young women serving as ushers put on the President's overcoat and placed her hands into the deep pockets. A scream from her startled her companions. The desire of the young woman at that moment was to get out of the overcoat. When she had done this and her nerves had been quieted she explained that in one of the pockets of the President's overcoat was a revolver. An inspection of the pocket proved her assertion. The revolver was loaded.

These incidents, taken in connection with Col. Roosevelt's frank statements to his intimates that he believed in being prepared for emergencies, showed that he fully realized the danger to which a public man of his prominence was exposed, particularly at times of popular excitement when cranks and Anarchists were likely to seek notoriety by attempting assassination. No President was ever guarded more closely by Secret Service men than Col. Roosevelt. He regarded the constant companionship of these guards as a necessity.

When the Congress enacted the railway rate legislation of 1906 a provision was inserted in the new law prohibiting any public officer, and this included the President from traveling free on interstate railway trains. In order that the President might not feel the burden of this provision the Congress subsequently passed a bill appropriating $25,000 annually for his traveling expenses. When that legislation was suggested some opposition to it was manifested, and President Roosevelt showed some fear that the amount to be appropriated might not be sufficient. In explanation of this attitude, President Roosevelt told those with whom he discussed the subject that an amount smaller than $25,000 would not be sufficient, for it was necessary for him, when he went traveling to take not only some members of the White House clerical staff, but two or more secret service men. He said that these secret service men were absolutely requisite to save him from annoyance, and it was inferred that Col. Roosevelt had in mind also the danger to which he was subjected from cranks of the Guiteau and Czolgosz type.

The bill was introduced in the Senate in December, 1901, three months after the death of President McKinley, and was passed by that body. It provided the death penalty for the assassination of a President, or for aiding in the escape of an assassin of a President, twenty years' imprisonment for conspiracy to assassinate the President, and ten years for threatening to kill the President. The bill was also passed by the House, but was so amended to meet constitutional objections raised that the Senate declined to accept it with these changes, and it failed of enactment. In August, 1910, when the attempt to assassinate Mayor Gaynor was made, there was an effort to revive agitation for a Federal law that would provide much more severe punishment than was authorized in the regular laws for attempts to assassinate public officers, but the agitation brought no results.

THINK THEY KNOW ASSASSIN.

Fargo Police Believe He Is the Man Who Tried to Assault Colonel There.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 14.—Fargo police believe that the man who shot Col. Roosevelt is the man who gave the name of John Anderson here after an attempted assault on Col. Roosevelt on Sept. 5, 1910. Later this man followed Roosevelt to Milwaukee, where Roosevelt spoke on the night of Sept. 7. He attempted to gain entrance to the Milwaukee Auditorium, but was ejected by Herbert Braun, brother of the Alderman. He offered Braun his watch if Braun would permit him to enter the building.

At Fargo, Anderson rushed to the speakers' stand after Roosevelt finished his Labor Day address, and demanded to know who was paying Mr. Roosevelt's campaign expenses on the tour which Roosevelt was then making. Roosevelt replied:

"The Outlook Company."

"You're a liar," shouted the man, as he struck at Roosevelt. The latter pushed Anderson off the platform after referring to him as a "contemptible liar." Anderson was arrested here, but was released and disappeared the next day. He has not been seen here since.

CALLS SCHRANK A SOCIALIST.

Mrs. Anckler Says He Came from Hungary Six Years Ago.

Mrs. Stephen Anckler, a woman who professed to know the man who tried to kill Col. Roosevelt, spent last evening talking about him at her home, 270 East Tenth Street. She said that whatever denials might be made, Schrank was a Socialist, or had always professed himself one.

She said that his real name was Schreck, and that he came to this country from lower Hungary some six years ago. He had a wife, she said, and a child. She volunteered the information that after leaving his quarters at 370 East Tenth Street, where he used to live, he had taken a laundry on lower Third Avenue, but she could not be sure where it was.

STRAUS SHOCKED BY NEWS.

Prays Roosevelt May Be Preserved for Family and Country.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—When informed of the attack upon Col. Roosevelt's life, Oscar S Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor, said:

"I am shocked beyond expression that any man could be found who would wish to hurt the greatest friend of the plain people the country has had since Abraham Lincoln. The bullet must have been fired by a disordered mind, misinfluenced and misled by the villifications many of the venal papers have poured out to mislead the public mind."

Mr. Straus dictated the following message to Col. Roosevelt at his hotel headquarters in Milwaukee:

"May God's blessing attend you and preserve you for your family and the country. I am unutterably pained and shocked. I anxiously await news from you."

OTHER ASSASSINS AND THEIR VICTIMS

Republican Executives Have Suffered as Well as Crowned Heads.

LONG ROLL OF MURDERS

Slaying of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley—How Czar Alexander and Empress Elizabeth Died.

Assassination has always been one of the dangers to which personages prominent in the political world have been particularly exposed, and hardly any country can boast itself free from that crime. King Frederick of Denmark could wander so freely about the streets of a foreign city as to be unrecognized when he fell dead from natural causes in a public thoroughfare, but rulers and Ministers as blameless as he have been shot down at the very moment that they seemed most secure in the affections of their countrymen.

Abraham Lincoln, the first of the three American Presidents to be murdered, was assassinated as he was celebrating the triumphant close of the civil war. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, just as the North was rejoicing at the end of the long struggle with the South, he attended Ford's Theatre in Washington to see a performance of "Our American Cousin." An actor, John Wilkes Booth, crept to the back of his box soon after the curtain had risen and shot him from behind. Then, leaping on the stage, he brandished a dagger, shouted "Sic semper tyrannis!" and escaped through the stage door. Lincoln was carried across the street to a small house and died there at 7 o'clock the next morning. At the same time an attempt was made to assassinate Secretary Seward in his own house.

The next President to be slain was James A. Garfield. On July 2, 1881, a few months after his inauguration, Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker, shot him down in the Baltimore & Potomac Railway station in Washington. The avowed purpose of the assassin was to secure the succession of Vice President Arthur, who, he believed, would be more favorably disposed to the "Stalwart" wing of the Republican Party. Garfield lingered for more than two months. He was taken from Washington to Elberon, N. J., and died there on Sept. 19.

William McKinley fell a victim to the doctrines of anarchy. Like Lincoln, he had been re-elected and seemed to be about to inaugurate a new and important policy in regard to foreign commercial relations. He went to Buffalo to speak at the Pan-American Exposition, and there, as he was holding a reception, he was shot down by Czolgosz. The man approached him in the line of citizens, holding a revolver concealed by a handkerchief. As he reached the President, apparently intending to shake his hand, he fired with fatal effect. McKinley was carried to a near-by house, and lived for eight days after his wound.

Foreign countries have had their full share of such assassinations as these, and in many cases death has overtaken a ruler on a state occasion, when he was making a public progress to perform an important function. Of course, the presence of a member of a ruling house may at times rouse the frenzy of a fanatic for a perfectly purposeless crime, as was the case in the attempt to slay the present Czar Nicholas when as a tourist he was journeying in Japan in 1890; but most of the successful attacks upon crowned heads have been made on public occasions.

So on March 31, 1881, the Czar Alexander II. of Russia was blown to pieces by a bomb as he was on his way to the Winter Palace. He had been distinguished by his liberal views and his desire to ameliorate conditions in his empire, but he was struck down through a conspiracy of nihilists. So, too, a few years ago, a plot in the army caused an artillery salute in honor of the present Czar to take the form of a discharge of loaded pieces directly in the direction of the Imperial household.

President Carnot of France was the only head of a foreign republic beside President Borda Idiarte of Uruguay, to be assassinated of late years. He met his death in Lyons at the hands of an Italian anarchist Caserio, who shot him on June 24, 1894. He had gone to the Exhibition of Arts and Sciences, and had been enthusiastically greeted on the way. Just as he stepped into his carriage on his departure from the building, Caserio sprang up on the step, waving a paper as though it were a petition. The guards permitted him to approach the President, and he drew a dagger and stabbed him in the body. The wound was mortal, and Carnot died the next day.

One of the most terrible of political assassinations was that of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia on June 11, 1903. That little kingdom had been torn with internal strife, and King Milan had been forced to abdicate in favor of his son. Alexander believed in drastic measures, and in a country seething with revolutionary and liberal feeling attempted to make the power of the Crown more and more absolute. In particular he offended his subjects by his marriage.

On the evening of June 10, 1903, a military conspiracy came to a head. A number of officers forced their way into the palace, aided by their comrades, who were supposed to be on guard. They reached the royal chamber and were faced by King Alexander with his Queen in his arms. They demanded his immediate abdication. He refused, and immediately a storm of bullets fell on the royal pair. They were shot down and the throne was given to Peter of the house of Karageorgevitch, the present reigning monarch.

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy on July 29, 1900, on the other hand, was inspired by anarchistic feeling. A band of Anarchists with headquarters in Paterson, N. J., selected Angelo Bresci to slay the King, who had already three years before, been exposed to anarchistic bullets. The King went to Monza to present the prizes at a gymnastic competition. No special danger was feared, and no particular precautions were taken; but as he was leaving the hall and stepping into his carriage, Bresci fired three times, one of his shots finding lodgment in the King's heart.

King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince Luis fell victims to a revolutionary conspiracy on Feb. 1, 1908. The Kingdom had been in a ferment for some time with the republican feeling which led a year or two ago to the abolition of the monarchy. The royal family had been at Villa Vicosa, and it was know that they were about to return to their palace in Lisbon. As they drove through the streets the conspirators opened fire upon them with carbines. The King and the Crown Prince fell dead, but Queen Amelie and Prince, now ex-King, Manoel escaped.

Of all the assassinations of crowned heads of recent years perhaps the most dastardly was that of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria at Geneva on Sept. 10, 1898. The Empress had lived a blameless life, and had known more than her full share of sorrows. She was famed for her charities, and her love of traveling was regarded with respect and affection by all who came within her influence. But as she was staying at Geneva and was walking quietly to her hotel the French-Italian Anarchist Luccheni attacked and killed her.

Of attempts to assassinate crowned heads there has been a very large number. Even so beloved a sovereign as Queen Victoria was exposed three or four times to the shots of would-be murderers, who were generally shown to have been insane. King Edward was the victim of an attack while traveling in Belgium. But the most sensational assault on royalty was committed upon King Alfonso of Spain and his bride, the Princess Victoria of England, as they were driving home after their marriage ceremony. A bomb was thrown at the royal procession, and the carriage in which the newly married pair was driving was so badly shattered that they were forced to complete their journey in another, but neither the King nor Queen was injured.

PAST SUSPICIOUS INCIDENTS

Indicate Roosevelt to Have Been the Mark of Unknown Enemies.

In the course of his long and active public life Col. Roosevelt has been subject to several unpleasant incidents, but only to one deliberate attempt on his life before the shot that was fired at him last night. Of course, as President he was subject to the visit of many cranks at the White House and at Oyster Bay, but against these the Secret Service men were always thoroughly competent guards.

While Governor of this State and a candidate for the Vice Presidency, the Colonel was mobbed near Cripple Creek, Col., and was also attacked in Fort Wayne, Ind., by a gang of hoodlums, who tried to break up his meeting. The Governor of Indiana considered it serious enough to apologize to him, but the Colonel only laughed at it.

On Dec. 2, 1905, as the Colonel, then President, was traveling with a party of guests on a special train to see the Army and Navy football game at Princeton an iron bolt was hurled at the train. It crashed through the window of the first car and fell at the feet of Major Rutherford Hayes, son of the ex-President, but no harm was done to anybody.

A circumstantial story of a conspiracy to kill the President was told to the Newark police on April 19, 1907, by a Slav called Jan Bartula. He declared that the same gang that had egged on Czolgosz to the assassination of President McKinley was aiming at the life of his successor and had its headquarters in the Pennsylvania coal regions. The police were sufficiently impressed by the story to call upon the Secret Service for assistance, but no arrests were made.

A bullet actually whizzed past President Roosevelt's ear as he was riding past the estate of W. Emlen Roosevelt near Oyster Bay in September, 1908. He was returning from a ride with a single companion when he heard the sound of the bullet. He could see no one in the woods near the roadside, and he developed home. As soon as the Secret Service men heard of the occurrence they scoured the countryside under the charge of Chief Wilkie, but were unable to find any one who seemed to be a suspicious character.

A few days later, however, they arrested a crank, who gave his name as John Coughlin and told a story about the Boston police shooting yeggmen. He was walking up the drive at Sagamore Hill when the Secret Service men saw him first, and he had a revolver in his pocket. He was arrested and sent to Mineola Jail, where his rambling remarks seemed to make it certain that he was insane. One explanation of the bullet which whizzed past the President's ear was that it was fired by a man at target practice, who had no idea that he was endangering the life of any one.

Only last June, as the Colonel was on the way to the Republican Convention at Chicago, an incident occurred which caused a good deal of stir at the time. As his train was passing Tarrytown, not far from the place of John D. Rockefeller, a boulder, two feet in diameter, was found on the track. How it got there has never been explained, but some saw in it an attempt to hinder, if not to injure, the third term candidate.

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SWEAR BECKER THREATENED TO KILL ROSENTHAL

Webber and Vallon Uphold the Testimony of Jack Rose Against Policeman.

"BRIDGEY" NOT AT SCENE

He Contradicts State's Witness Who Swore He Ran Away After Shooting.

WEAKENS UNDER CROSS-FIRE

Cannot Recall All Circumstances of Meeting with Becker to Plan Rosenthal's Death.

VALLON A STRONG WITNESS

Admits Charges Against Character, but Sticks to Accusations Against Lieutenant.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BECKER

Letters to Police Department Pointing to Graft Identified by Sheehan —Goff Bars Gangsters.

"Bridgey" Webber, sallow complexioned, slim, and short, and so dapper in his dress as to seem almost delicate, and Harry Vallon, equally sallow, and equally short, but in build hewn from a square block, with rough, straight strokes, faced Lieut. Charles Becker yesterday, in Justice Goff's extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, and, in so far as concerned them, corroborated "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose's story of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the murder Becker is accused of having instigated.

There were fewer spectators in court yesterday than usual, and there will be still fewer to-day. Justice Goff has observed men who he believes are east side gangsters and gunmen crowding the room, and, realizing that this is done to intimidate witnesses, if for nothing worse, he issued orders yesterday which he expects will free the courtroom of all such persons. If the orders fail, however, he announced:

"I shall appeal to the Sheriff of this county to fill my courtroom with armed deputies."

Webber, his shifty glance sliding rapidly from object to object but never once resting on the face of Becker, told how the Lieutenant, after the murder, had said to him:

"I passed the Cadillac in my automobile at 1:30 o'clock and I told my chauffeur, Otto, to go slow. If I'd seen that —— Rosenthal, I'd have put him up against the wall and taken a shot at him, and then told Otto to put on full speed."

Vallon, hard of voice and eye, as he is of figure, let his gaze rove fearlessly around the court, careless whether he encountered the burning glance of Becker, as he declared:

"Becker said: 'That —— Rosenthal is going all the way. He's tried to see McAdoo, Corrigan, Waldo, and Gaynor, and now he's trying to get to Whitman. He must be croaked before he sees the District Attorney. That —— must be croaked.'"

And in every other essential part of Rose's story his fellow-accomplices were certain of their testimony. Only on trivial, non-essential particulars were John F. McIntyre and John W. Hart, counsel for Becker, able to score a point. Mr. McIntyre's chief success lay with Webber, who failed in many ways to equal the standard as a witness set by Rose. Mr. McIntyre worked around until he won from Webber the statement that he had not gone near the Metropole on the night of the shooting. Louis Krause, one of the State's most important witnesses, had testified on Friday that he saw Webber in a little group near the hotel when Rosenthal's body lay on the ground and that just then Webber had run away. Krause, too, identified Webber in the Coroner's court when Webber was held only as a material witness in $100 bail, and it was this identification which led to Webber's arrest on a charge of murder in the first degree and was really the beginning of the State's case against Becker.

But though Webber was thus made to contradict another of Mr. Whitman's witnesses, the damage was not as great as would have followed the establishing of a motive for Webber's untruthfulness, if it be proved that he really were lying and Krause not mistaken, for Webber admitted shamefacedly, and in a voice little more than a whisper, but still readily enough, that he had played the part of Judas; that he had sought out Herman Rosenthal in the Metropole and had extended the hand of friendship and said, genially, "Hello, Herman," and then had scuttled back to his poker room, at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, to deliver Rosenthal over to his slayers. That he admitted all this, as well as the part he played in getting the gunmen, establishing the rendezvous, and acting as stage manager to the tragedy which was played out on the sidewalk in front of the Metropole, made it seem that Webber must in his ecitement have forgotten his presence at the hotel or that Krause had been mistaken. Or perhaps Webber was lying deliberately. Whatever the reason for his denial, however, Mr. McIntyre could not twist it into a damaging one.

There seemed no admission which Webber would not make except this one strange denial that he was present at the Metropole when Rosenthal was shot or immediately afterward. He confessed to being a gambler and to having conducted an opium joint. Mr. McIntyre thundered questions at him in which by inference he accused him of having pampered to the degenerate taste of Chinese and the whites, but Webber doggedly stuck to his story, admitting a moral laxness for which his presence at the Metropole would have been a venal sin. In one other instance Mr. McIntyre jockeyed Webber into a pocket where the intently listening throng in the courtroom gathered the impression that he was not telling the whole truth. Once again the point was trivial, and its value lay only in the legal axiom, falsus in uno falsus in omnibus, for it had to do with Webber's method of establishing the time of a certain conversation with Becker. He said it was 11:30 o'clock at night, though he couldn't recall the day or the month. How, then, could he fix the time Mr. McIntyre wanted to know, and Webber answered glibly that he had had another engagement, he recalled, and therefore had noted his watch to see if he had time for both appointments. He seemed to think the point settled, until Mr. McIntyre demanded the name of the man with whom he had had this other appointment, and then Webber brought into the case the name of a man about whom nothing had been heard since the very beginning of the Rosenthal investigation, a man who had come to be looked upon as more or less of a myth, so little did any one know about him. He said he had had an engagement with "Itsky."

Every one in the courtroom strained their ears to learn who "Itsky" was, for this was Mr. McIntyre's very next question, but when Webber had stumbled through an answer "Itsky" had lost none of the veil of mystery which has surrounded him, for, though he had known him twenty years, Webber confessed he did not know his first name or where he lived.

But these were the only points on which Webber weakened under the volley of questions which Mr. McIntyre fired at him. He took the witness stand at 11:30 and left it at 1:45, while recess was taken until 3:15 for luncheon. Then he resumed his seat, and until 5 o'clock Mr. McIntyre grilled him with questions.

Webber was clothed in dark blue and kept his coat tightly buttoned while he occupied the witness chair. A black four-in-hand appeared beneath a high white collar, and above it his face, clean-shaven, showed with the prison pallor beginning to fade the natural swarthiness of his skin. His black hair, thick in front, but leaving him slightly bald at the crown, fell over his right temple. The left was bare where the part started far back on his forehead.

His hands were kept clasped in his lap, and his eyes, furtive, shifty, frightened, rested usually on the rail in front of the jury box, piled with the hats and coats of the men who partly by his testimony are to judge of Becker's guilt or innocence. Sometimes, though, Webber managed to lift them to a level with the eyes of Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, who conducted his direct examination, or those of Mr. McIntyre, who cross-examined him. At other times they swept swiftly over the jury only to drop again to the rail. But never did they rest on Becker. He studiously kept his head turned slightly to his left. Becker sat facing him on the right.

Like Rose, Webber's expression seldom changed, and only once did he smile. That was when Mr. McIntyre said he was informed that Webber was very well-to-do.

"I've heard that you are worth a quarter of a million," said Mr. McIntyre, and then "Bridgey" smiled.

He did not smile, though, as he admitted his part in the murder, nor when in a voice no louder than a whisper he said "Yes" to Mr. McIntyre's scornful question:

"And when Rosenthal was dead you sent $50 to his wife to help bury him, did you not?"

The question hurt, and so did the answer, and as Mr. McIntyre drove along this line Webber appeared in anything but an enviable light. But when he told of the murder, of the plans for it, and of how Becker had insisted again and again that "Rosenthal must be croaked," Webber was a different man, and whatever they might think of Webber as a man those who listened to this testimony could not but think that a man who would make such admissions must be making them in the interests of truth.

Vallon a Firm Witness.

Vallon, a contrast to Webber in personal appearance, showed in as great contrast when he answered the first question of Mr. Moss. Webber's voice had been clear, and seldom was he asked to raise his voice. Vallon was asked even less seldom, and in his tones was a note of arrogance which fitted well with his disdainful air on the stand, the well-raised head, steady eye, and willingness to meet the gaze of any one in the courtroom.

It was 5 o'clock when Vallon took the stand and it was 7 o'clock when he left it. It took him only half an hour to tell his story, and then Mr. Hart took him in hand. A few questions seemed to show the futility of attacking the facts Vallon stated, and Mr. Hart soon swung into an attack on his character for the sake of its effect on his credibility as a witness. He asked him if he used opium or morphine, and when he denied it, exclaimed in a disgusted tone of voice:

"Why Vallon, didn't you have to send out for dope, as you call it, while you were in the West Side Prison?"

And Vallon, his eyes flashing, and his voice raised angrily, answered:

"Anyone who knows me, knows that that is a lie."

An instant later he declared, just as angrily, with his face thoroughly depicting the emotion which gripped him:

"You know that isn't so."

Mr. Hart had asked him if he were not the man who stood in Forty-third Street and shouted to the murderers: "Go on. Go on."

Webber and Vallon were by far the star witnesses of the day. Besides them there was Winfield R. Sheehan, Secretary to Police Commissioner Waldo, and Grant Grabtree, a clerk in the Commissioner's office. They were called simply to identify certain reports which Mr. Moss offered in evidence, and were not asked to testify conberning them. The reports, however, spoke volumes for themselves. They consisted of several letters, one addressed to Mayor Gaynor and the others to Commissioner Waldo, which told of Becker's activities as a grafter and the fact that he was a partner of Rosenthal and that Rose was his collector. One was signed, but the others were anonymous.

Their significance was apparent to all who heard Mr. Moss read them into the record, for they showed that as early as March of this year, two months before Rosenthal had even threatened to "squeal," Mayor Gaynor and Police Commissioner Waldo had been notified of his dishonesty and to investigate it they had adopted the remarkably efficacious means of turning the complaints over to Becker for a report. In no instance was Becker able to find a trace of his own wrongdoing, and as though to show his absolute fairness he even turned one of the complaints over to Detective James C. White, the man now under indictment for perjury, to have him investigate it. White, too, could not find a thing against his chief.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont attended the trial with Mrs. Whitman, wife of the District Attorney.

WEBBER URGED TO MURDER.

Gambler Tells How Becker and Rose Put Pressure on Him.

No time was lost in getting Webber on the stand. There had been considerable surprise in the court when Mr. Sheehan was called to the stand, and promptly at 11:30, when he was excused, Webber sauntered in from an anteroom opening into the corridor behind the jury box. He walked erect, with shoulders thrown back, and as he took his seat he bowed ceremoniously to Justice Goff, the jury, and the spectators. Then he settled back as though realizing that his was to be a long stay.

Mr. Moss began by learning his address —193 Second Avenue—and his business as that of a gambler. His last place was the famous poker room at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, now known as the murder rendezvous. He said he had known Rosenthal for fifteen years, Rose for nearly as long, and known Vallon all his life.

"Did you ever have any business relations with Rose?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes. I collected from gambling houses for Rose, who was collecting for Lieut. Becker."

He said he had known Becker about three years, and once had made him a present of three or four dogs. He said he first met Becker about two years ago in a café, and that after that Becker came frequently to his poker room.

Becker had his left hand raised to his ear as Webber spoke, and was gazing intently at him, though Webber refused to meet his gaze. Webber admitted that Becker had never gambled in his place, and Mr. Moss went on to ask if he had had any conversation at any time with Becker regarding Herman Rosenthal.

"Yes," replied Webber, "at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue Harry Vallon and Jack Rose were there. It was in the latter part of June of this year. Sam Schepps met me in front of my place and told me to go up; that Lieut. Becker wanted to see me. I found Vallon, Rose, and Becker there, and Becker called me to one side. He said: 'Well, that —— is going all the way. He's tried to see McAdoo, Corrigan, Gaynor, and Waldo, and now he's trying to get to Whitman. He must be croaked before he sees the District Attorney. That —— must be croaked.'

"'It's a pretty hard thing, Charley, to see a man murdered,' I told him. 'Well, if he gets to see Whitman there'll be trouble,' he said. 'He's got to be croaked.' 'There'll be a lot of trouble about that,' said I, but he said that he'd look out for everybody, and there wouldn't be any trouble. He said he would protect everybody, and for me to go the limit, so I said: 'All right, Charley,' and then he got in a car and went away.

Swears Becker Telephoned Him.

Webber said he returned to his poker room, and that on the morning of July 10 Becker telephoned to him there. Becker told him, said Webber, that he wanted to see him, and suggested that they meet in front of the Union Square Hotel.

Webber said he told Becker his wife was going to the country for a few days, and that he was going with her, and that he did not see how they would have time to meet. Becker said it would take only a few minutes, so Webber agreed to keep the appointment. When they met Webber testified that Becker said:

"What are you going to do about that Rosenthal? He's making a lot of trouble for me. Why don't you have him 'croaked'?"

"'Charley, that's all being taken care of. You're liable to read about it any day in the papers,' I said to him."

Then Becker left him and he did not see him again until July 15, when he returned from the country. Vallon and Rose accompanied his wife in a taxicab to meet Webber and go to the train, and they took the ferry to the West Shore Railroad. On the way Webber told Rose of his meeting with Becker, saying:

"I just left Becker. He is very anxious, and told me, 'Get on the job and "croak" Rosenthal.' Rose said he'd meet me when I came back from the country, and to wait until then, and he'd help me and get the gunmen. Rose said he'd bring them to my poker room."

"Were the names of these men mentioned?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, 'Lefty Louie' and 'Whitey' Lewis."

Webber said on his return he went to the Sam Paul outing on the Sunday before the murder, and that that night Becker telephoned to him, saying:

"'Bridgey,' get on the job."

The next day Rose called Webber on the telephone about 4:30 P. M. and said that subpoenas were out for four men to corroborate Rosenthal's story about Becker, and asked Webber to see these men and head them off. Webber said he did see "Dollar John," Abe Hahlo, and Abe Reblen, and then he went on to the prize fight in Madison Square Garden. There he saw Becker, who simply nodded to him, and after the fight he returned to his poker room, where he met "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," and "Whitey" Lewis. It was just after 1 o'clock, and they were outside his place. Presently Rose, Vallon, Schepps, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici arrived, and the party went inside and had food and drink.

"I'll be right back.' Rose had asked me "At 1:20, I think it was," said Webber, "I put on my hat and went out, saying, if I knew where Rosenthal was, and I thought I could find him. I saw Rosenthal in the Metropole and returned to my place, where I announced, 'Rosenthal is in the Metropole.'

"'Lefty Louie,' 'Gyp the Blood,' 'Dago Frank,' and 'Whitey' Lewis went out. Some one else went, too. I stayed behind for about five minutes, and then I went out. I noticed that the gray automobile which William Shapiro had been driving and which brought Rose, Vallon, Schepps, and 'Dago Frank' to my place had gone.

"I walked to Forty-second Street and Broadway and stayed there about ten minutes, and then I returned to the poker room. I stayed there until 2:10, and then I walked up toward the Metropole.

"I met a man named Flaherty and we got in an open barouche and drove to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station after he had told me that Rosenthal was killed. From there we returned to Forty-third Street and Broadway and he let me out in front of the Cadillac. I sat down on the railing there."

"Did you see the body of Herman Rosenthal?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did," answered Webber, who added that after a few minutes spent talking to members of the crowd which had gathered he returned to his poker room, where he found Jack Sullivan and Rose, with whom he discussed the murder.

"Did you see Lieut. Becker that night?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes; I saw him in front of my place. He arrived about daybreak and came from Sixth Avenue. When he reached us he said to Rose, 'Well, I congratulate you, Jack. It was a good job.'

"'Charley, this is terrible,' said Rose. 'Whitman is at the station house.'

"'They won't get the right number of the car,' Becker told him; 'I seen the —— laying there, and I felt like cutting his tongue out and nailing it on the wall as a warning to all future squealers.'

"'There's going to be a lot of trouble grow out of this, Charley,' I said.

"'There ain't going to be no trouble, he said. 'I'll take care of everybody. Just tell the boys to keep quiet and everything will be all right. Bridgey, give Jack $1,000, and that's $1,500 I owe you.' He said he'd passed the Cadillac at 1:30. He said: 'I told my chauffeur, Otto, to go slow, and if I'd seen that —— Rosenthal I'd have put him up against a wall and taken a shot at him, and told Otto to put on full speed.'"

"Did he owe you any money then?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"Yes, 500 bucks."

Webber said the conversation had taken place in a doorway near by, and after it was over he went to the Lafayette Baths and afterward to his poker room. About noon he went to Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he gave Rose the $1,000 which the bald-headed gambler passed to "Lefty Louie."

Mr. Moss, satisfied, turned Webber over to Mr. McIntyre. It was then just 12 o'clock, the direct examination having taken only half an hour, and Webber began an ordeal which was to last for three hours.

Mr. McIntyre learned that he was born in New York, and was 35 years old; that his right name was Louis Webber, and that Vallon had been his chum for years. He knew Schepps well, too, he said, but often did not see him for months at a time.

He said he had been very intimate also with Rose, for the last few years. Mr. McIntyre returned to his gambling affairs, and Webber said he had run a stuss game in Fourteenth Street eight years ago, also a gambling house at 131 West Twenty-fifth Street, at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, and in Thirty-fourth Street before opening his poker room. He had been raided frequently. He said he had been a gambler all his life.

"How long had you known Herman Rosenthal?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"For many years," Webber replied, but he said Rosenthal had never gambled in his houses nor he in any of Rosenthal's.

Mr. McIntyre wanted to know what café in Forty-fifth Street. And then the and Webber said it was Jake Wolff's café in Forty-fifth Street. And then the lawyer suddenly extended his right arm, shaking his finger in "Bridgey's" face, and shouted:

"Did you ever have a place at 9 Pell Street?"

"Yes."

"Was it an opium joint?"

"It was."

"How long did you run it?"

"Two years."

"Was there a woman living with you there named Bridget, and is that the way you obtained your name?"

"No."

"Did you have any woman there?"

"No."

"I want you to tell the jury what kind of a place you had in 9 Pell Street.'

"It was a place where people smoked opium."

"Did you have women there and sell them opium, and other disreputable characters?"

"My partner Rhodes sold it to them."

"Did you ever have any other opium place?"

"No."

"You know that you ran that and the gambling places in violation of the law?"

"Yes."

"Have you the opium habit?"

"No."

"Ever have it?"

"No."

"Did you sell it for large sums of money?"

"Yes."

"Did Rose come there?"

"Once I believe."

"Did Vallon come there?"

"Yes."

"Did Schepps come there?"

"No."

"What did they come for?"

"To see me."

"Did they use opium or morphine?"

"No."

"Did Vallon come there much?"

"Quite often."

"What did he do there?"

"Sit around."

"Did he smoke opium?"

"No."

Meeting with Becker.

And then Mr. McIntyre made one of his sudden shifts, reverting to the time that Webber met Becker and Rose. Becker's eyes were firmly fixed on the nervous Webber. Webber said he met them together a dozen times, the first being after Becker had raided Rose's gambling house. Mr. McIntyre twisted again, this time to the meeting at which Webber had quoted Becker as saying that Rosenthal was trying to see the District Attorney, and it was at this point that Webber, trying to establish the time as 11:30 o'clock, brought in the name of "Itzky."

"Where were you accustomed to see him?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Around the cafe."

"How long have you known him?"

"Twenty-five years."

"And you only know him as Itzky?"

"Yes."

"How did you meet him?"

"Along Second Avenue."

"On this night, at 11:30, did you have an appointment with Itzky?"

"Yes, a man who worked for me, Frank Thomas, said Itzky wanted to meet me at 11:30."

"You can fix no other time except 11:30?"

"No."

"At this meeting who was present?" Mr. McIntyre referred to the meeting with Becker.

"Vallon, Rose, Becker, and myself."

"Did Itzky come?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see Itzky after that?"

"Yes."

"When did you see him?"

"I don't know."

"Where did you see him!"

"Around Second Avenue, near where I live."

"Can't you give me the date?"

"I cannot."

"Did you talk with him?"

"Yes."

"On the night of the murder did you see Itzky?"

"No."

"Did you say to anybody that Itzky was with you?"

"No."

Mr. McIntyre was apparently quite satisfied with the effect which Webber's faltering testimony concerning Itzky might have created and he asked him about the meeting with Rose at the Union Square Hotel.

"Do you recall anybody being present on the street when you talked with Becker in front of the Union Square Hotel?" he asked.

"I didn't pay any attention."

"Did you invite Vallon to go to the ferry with you?"

"Yes."

"What becaine of Rose?"

"He went across the ferry and came back."

"Did Vallon go away with you?"

"Yes, to Sullivan County."

"Did you pay Vallon's expenses?"

"He paid his own."

"What was his occupation at this time?"

"Gambling."

"Where was Vallon's gambling house?"

"Two hundred and twenty-two East Fourteenth Street."

"Do you remember the date you returned?"

"On a Friday"

Webber Weakens.

"Did you see Rose that night on your return from Sullivan County?"

"No."

"Did you see Vallon?"

"I came home with him."

"Did you see him that night?"

"No."

"Did you have any communication that night with the defendant Becker?"

"No."

"Did you have any communication with any one, and did you say who was implicated in this murder?"

"No."

"Did you see the gunmen that night?"

"Yes."

Webber said he met "Lefty Louie," "Gyp," and "Dego Frank" in front of his place, and that they were looking for Rose. Webber said he found Rose in Third Avenue about 3 o'clock in the morning, an hour later, and they all went to the Lafayette Baths. There he said Rose, Vallon, and the gunmen discussed the murder, but, as he remained in the hall, he did not join in the conversation, though he knew what was being said.

"Did you make any protest," demanded Mr. McIntyre.

"No."

"Did you do anything to stop this murder?"

"No."

"Did you send to Rosenthal and inform him of the plot to take his life?"

"No," answered Webber once more, and

Continued on Page 5.

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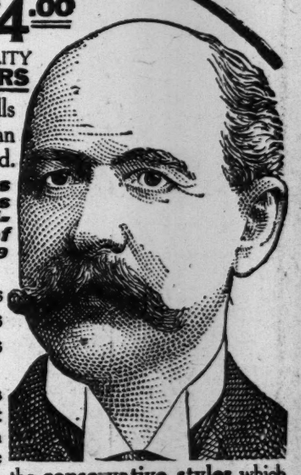

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SWEARS TO BECKER'S THREAT OF MURDER

Continued from Page 4.

each time his voice had grown smaller as though he realized that he was being made to cut anything but a pretty figure before the jury.

Mr. McIntyre wanted to know if Scheppe had been present at this conference, and learning he was not, he asked:

"Have you been told to exculpate Schepps as far as you could?"

"No," answered Bridgey."

"Have you been told that to convict Becker, the testimony of accomplices must be corroborated?" the lawyer went on, and when Webber said he had not, Mr. McIntyre asked disgustedly: "Haven't you discussed the question of corroboration with Rose or Vallon? Do you mean to tell this jury that all cooped up there together you didn't discuss your testimony?"

This seemed to be exactly what Webber meant to say, and Mr. McIntyre let it go at that.

And then Mr. McIntyre flayed Webber as he made him tell how, on the night that Rosenthal and his wife went to the Garden Restaurant, Webber had told Rose he would go uptown and look for Rosenthal.

"For what purpose?" demanded Mr. McIntyre, threateningly.

Webber gulped and seemed to pale a trifle, but at last he answered firmly, almost belligerently:

"For the purpose of having him murdered."

Mr. McIntyre smiled with satisfaction.

Mr. McIntyre then worked back to the meeting outside the Union Square Hotel, and wanted to know if Becker's proposal to murder Rosenthal had not shocked him.

"Did it trouble you?"

"It did."

"When you say you were shocked, did you tell any one?"

"No."

"Becker never did you any harm—never raided you?"

"No."

"Did you tell your wife of the plot?"

"No."

"Did you have any trouble with your conscience?"

"Yes, did."

"Still you made arrangements for the murder?"

"I did."

Lent Rosenthal Money.

"On direct examination you said, that when Becker told you to go and arrange for the murder, you promised to do so?"

"I said I would take care of it."

"Have you ever committed any murder?"

"No."

"Were you implicated in the murder of Kid Twist or Spanish Louis?"

"No."

"Did you want to see Herman Rosenthal killed?"

"I did not."

"Have you ever had any trouble with Rosenthal?"

"No."

"Didn't you say that Herman Rosenthal procurred the breaking of your jaw?"

"I did not."

"You had your jaw broken?"

"Yes."

"Were you friendly with Herman Rosenthal?"

"Not very."

"Why were you unfriendly?"

"He borrowed money from me and didn't pay it back."

"Were you on speaking terms with him?"

"Yes."

"Did you have trouble because he was your rival in the gambling business?"

"No."

"You were willing to see him put out of the way?"

"Yes."

"Were you anxious to have Rosenthal killed?"

"I was not."

Mr. McIntyre tried to show that Webber had blamed Rosenthal for having hired a tough to break his jaw with brass knuckles, but Webber insisted he had never accused Rosenthal of this nor of hiring "Tough Tony," "Sheeny John" Baker, and "Spanish Louis" to rob Vallon's stuss game in Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

The lawyer started now on a series of questions which finally wrung the admission from Webber that he had had no fear of Becker. It was important because of the generally accepted belief that Webber, Rose, and the others arranged the murder of Rosenthal through fear of the power of Becker. Mr. McIntyre asked:

"Did you have any trouble with Becker?"

"No."

"You were not in fear of Becker, were you?"

"I was not."

"He had never done anything to cause you alarm?"

"No."

"At any time were you in fear of Jack Zelig?"

"No, Sir."

"At any time were you in fear of Rose or Vallon?"

"No, Sir."

"So in respect to your relation with these people you were not afraid?"

"No, Sir."

No Fear of Becker.

"So it was not fear that caused you to do as you did?"

"No."

"Well, then, when you were mixed up in the Rosenthal homicide, you were not actuated by any fear?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know a man named Bob Smith?"

"Yes."

"How long? What was his business?"

"He is a gambler. I have known him for five or six years."

"Did you say to Bob Smith just before the murder, 'I could kill that —— and lie down beside his body?'"

"No, Sir."

"Never talked to him at all?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know Jack Sullivan or Reich?"

"Yes."

"How long?"

"Fourteen years."

"Do you know Spanish Louis, who was murdered?"

"Yes."

"Do you know who murdered him?"

"No."

"Did you contribute money to the man or men who murdered him?"

"No."

"Do you remember being called up for that purpose?"

"I do not."

"Did you ever tell a man outside of the Metropole Hotel that you hated Rosenthal and that you were going to kill him or have him killed?"

"No."

Mr. McIntyre's methods of pounding at Webber each instant seemed to be having their effect. Webber, unlike Rose, seemed unable to sit passive beneath the slurs of the lawyer, and presently Mr. McIntyre, apparently thinking the time was ripe to attack the position of Schepps, who the District Attorney holds is not an accomplice to the murder, asked Webber about the Sam Paul outing on the Sunday before the murder.

"Was anything said about murder?" Mr. McIntyre demanded.

"No," responded Webber.

"Was Schepps there?"

"Yes."

"Did he discuss the murder?"

"No."

"On the Sam Paul excursion, when you were all together, did you hear Rose say, 'If Rosenthal squeals we will have him croaked?'"

"No."

"Did Schepps say, 'It is high time that Rosenthal was croaked'?"

"No."

"Did Sam Paul say, 'If Rosenthal was croaked Becker would be after all of us for he knows us'?"

"He did not."

"Did Schepps say, 'Becker has but one life and a bullet or two could put him out of the way, as well as others'?"

"No."

"Did you all discuss the squealing?"

"Yes; all except Schepps. He was not interested."

"There were some four hundred or five hundred people on the excursion, and they all discussed the squealing?"

"Yes."

"How did you know the squeal did not interest Schepps?"

"Because he is a man not interested in gamblers."

Got News from Becker.

Mr. McIntyre reverted then to Webber's acts next day, and "Bridgey" said he had heard that Rose's name had gone before the Grand Jury. Mr. McIntyre got into trouble then by asking how, and Webber responded:

"Why, Lieut. Becker telephoned to me."

It was then almost 2 o'clock, and, though Justice Goff offered to continue sitting, the jury wanted some luncheon, and court adjourned until 3:15. It was 3:24 before the jury was in the box again, and then Webber, looking grateful for the rest, resumed the stand. Webber told of his arrest in the Rosenthal case, and his arraignment before the Coroner. He said he had denied to Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty all connection with the murder, but that Mr. Dougherty was the only man he had thus lied to. He told of seeing the District Attorney, and of making his confession. He said he instructed his counsel, who then was Max D. Steuer, to make the proposal to Mr. Whitman that Webber turn State's witness.

"Didn't you do this in return for promised immunity?" demanded Mr. McIntyre.

Webber said he did not. Fnally, he said he signed a stipulation, but did so without reading it.

"What was in the stipulation?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I did not read it."

"Is your object in testifying to get immunity?"

"It is to receive protection."

"What was the contents of the stipulation?"

"I don't remember it."

"Was it read to you?"

"It was."

"What do you remember of it?"

"I would be given immunity if I told the truth and didn't fire a shot."

Betrayal of Rosenthal.

"Do you expect to be tried for murder in this case?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I don't know," answered Webber, and his voice was very small and weak.

"Isn't it a fact that immunity has been promised to you and that it is because of this that you are testifying against Becker?"

Webber denied that this was the reason.

In answer to questions, he said he had been in the same cell with Jack Sullivan for two hours at Police Headquarters, had met him in the exercise hour at the Tombs, and had talked with him about the murder, but not about his own forthcoming confession.

"Did you say to Sullivan, 'I have promised Rose $2,000 not to implicate me'?" Mr. McIntyre wanted to know.

"No."

"Did Sullivan say to you: 'For God's sake, don't frame me up'"?

"No."

"Did you say: 'I am going along on the bandwagon, and it doesn't make any difference. Vallon, Rose, and I have talked it over, and we would frame up the Mayor, Waldo, and Becker in order to get out of this'"?

"No, Sir."

"Did you say anything like that which might be construed that way?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you say to Sullivan, 'Jack, I am awfully sorry you are in here. You are here in an innocent position, but we have made arrangements with the District Attorney to get you out with us'?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you not tell Sullivan that you would sign an affidavit he was innocent?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you say to Jack Sullivan: 'Now, listen here, Jack, if you don't corroborate us we'll never get out. Mr. Whitman will have you indicted. You'd better corroborate us'?"

Webber declared he hadn't said any such thing, and Mr. McIntyre continued:

"Do you remember being present when a note was delivered to Jack Rose and after that you and Jack talked to Sullivan? Did you hear Jack Rose say to Sullivan: 'Come up and corroborate Webber, Vallon, and me and we'll all get out'?"

Webber could not recall the occurrence, and then Mr. McIntyre, who had worked himself up to a fever pitch by his questions, suddenly turned his inquiries into a channel which left Webber, at the conclusion of them, portrayed a Judas. The lawyer's voice rose almost to a shout as he asked his questions, and there was that in it which cloaked his words in the deepest scorn. He spoke slowly and effectively.

"When you went to the Metropole and found Rosenthal there on the night he was shot, did you put your arm around his neck and say: 'Herman, I'm your friend'?"

"I did not," declared Webber, and though he said it firmly, even angrily, he seemed to shrivel before the accusing gaze of the lawyer who, with shaking finger extended, and scarcely waiting for his answer, demanded:

"Did you speak to him at all when you went around there?"

"I did."

"What did you say?"

"I said: 'Hello, Herman.'

"In a friendly voice?"

"Yes."

"And at that minute you knew he was going to be murdered?" questioned Mr. McIntyre, in a voice so bitter that it seemed a physical pain for him even to have to address the man, and Webber, now cringing in his seat, swallowed hard, blinked, and answered, lowly:

"I did."

"When you got back to your rooms, what did you say first?" went on Mr. McIntyre, after a wait to let the effect of his last sentence sink into the minds of the jurors.

"I said: 'Rosenthal's in the Metropole.'"

Webber said the men all went out then, and Mr. McIntyre demanded:

"Did you know they were going to kill Rosenthal?"

"Yes," admitted Webber, who was kept from collapse, apparently, only by his strong nerve. It was evident that the witness was suffering tortures.

"Did you do anything to restrain them?"

And Webber almost inaudibly said "No."

And then Mr. McIntyre caused a laugh at his own expense, though it is doubtful if even now he knows why. He asked if Webber had a doorman named Kirk Brown, and finally learned that the man was his manager. Then thundered the lawyer:

"Is he a brother of a woman known as Rachel Brown?"

The elect in the courtroom smiled audibly, for "Rachel" Brown was Webber's gambling partner years ago, and there is nothing of the woman about him.

Mr. McIntyre, unmindful of this, swept on to the scene of the murder, and it was then that Webber flatly contradicted Krause by denying that he had been there at the time of the shooting. The lawyer hurried along, getting back to Schepps and the time he escorted Webber to the meeting with Becker at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue. Webber was sure, however, that Schepps had stayed across the street from the meeting; that he hadn't heard a word that passed, and that he, Webber, did not speak to him about it on the trip downtown.

"Are you trying to conceal something Schepps told you?" demanded Mr. McIntyre. "Are you trying to keep from making Schepps an accomplice?"

Webber denied that he was trying this, and Mr. McIntyre demanded:

"Do you know why Schepps didn't attend the conference?"

"Yes; he was never let in on any conference. I told him to stay away. We never discussed the Rosenthal case in the presence of Schepps."

He said he had not learned until he got in the West Side Prison that Schepps had been present when Rose paid the murderers.

"Didn't Schepps tell you that it was he who actually paid the money? Didn't you advance him money to flee this jurisdiction? Didn't he write to you after he got away? Didn't you know he had gone?"

Webber answered "No" to all these questions except the last, and said he had read about that.

It was then that Mr. McIntyre mentioned Webber's wealth, and Webber smiled for the first time since he had taken the stand.

Mr. McIntyre wiped the smile from Webber's lips by demanding whether he would tell a falsehood to get out of his present predicament.

"I would not," answered Webber.

"Would you take the penalty of murder in the first degree by telling the truth?"

Webber squirmed in his chair, but an objection by Mr. Whitman saved him from answering, and he obviously was relieved.

Mr. McIntyre had few more questions to ask, one of them bringing out the fact that Webber had sent Mrs. Rosenthal $50 to bury her husband, the man he had been instrumental in having slain, and then he turned him back to Mr. Moss for re-direct examination.

Mr. Moss made the one point, although his question was barred out, that Webber had kept in mind while telling Mr. McIntyre he would not commit perjury to save his life, that if he were found telling any untruths on the witness stand it would result in his conviction for murder. Though Webber was not allowed to answer the point had been made before the jury.

Mr. McIntyre refused a chance for re-cross examination, and at 5 o'clock Webber gratefully left the stand, and went into the anteroom.

VALLON RETELLS THE STORY.

Unable to Shake Him, Lawyers Attack His Character and Activities.

After Grant Grabtree had identified several reports of Becker, Vallon was led to the stand. It was 5:30 o'clock. Vallon spoke rapidly and with such apparent confidence that it was difficult to follow him. He, too, told of the meeting at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue, corroborating Rose and Webber. After the meeting he went to the Lafayette Baths, and afterward went in to get the Dora Gilbert affidavit. He telephoned for Rose, who made some corrections in the paper, and then they rode off in the red car, which, after a tire blowout, they changed for the gray car in front of Tom Sharkey's.

Vallon told how they went to the home of "Dago Frank" and brought him back downtown, contradicting the testimony of Rose to the extent that he said Schepps went upstairs after the gunman, whereas Rose had said that Schepps merely rang the bell and "Dago Frank" came down.

He corroborated the other stories of the meeting at the poker room, the "murder rendezvous," and said that after the gunmen had started, he walked around into Forty-third Street, from Sixth Avenue, and had got as far as the Elks' Club, when he heard shots. Then he saw Shapiro's car fly past, but did not notice the men who were in it.

Presently Sam Schepps came along, and told him:

"They've killed Rosenthal."

"I said, 'this is terrible. Let's go home,'" and then he and Schepps took a car to 226 East Fourteenth Street, where they went to bed. Presently Rose came along, awakened him and took him to the Lafayette Baths. That was all of Mr. Moss's examination, and he turned Vallon over to Mr. Hart, who cross-examined for the defense.

Mr. Hart carried Vallon back over all the ground that he had just covered, but failed to shake his testimony at all. Neither could he do much in an effort to discredit Vallon, as Vallon declared he had never been convicted of a crime but nine months ago had pleaded guilty to a charge of running a poolroom and had paid a fine of $100.

"Weren't you confined in the House of Refuge?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Yes," shouted Vallon, glaring at the lawyer as though to egg the lawyer on, and Mr. Hart demanded: "What for?"

Then Vallon smiled at the success of his ruse and responded amiably:

"For staying out late nights when I was 10 years old."

There was a laugh in the courtroom, and the attendants had to rap for order.

"Did you tell the District Attorney that you had authorized the gunmen to give Rosenthal a beating, and that they had gone too far?" asked Mr. Hart.

"I did not."

"Isn't it true that you are testifying here to get out of jail?"

"I am testifying to the truth," said Vallon, seriously.

"Did you tell Sam Paul in the anteroom of the Grand Jury room that you had framed up Becker?"

"I never spoke to Sam Paul there."

Mr. Hart theoretically threw up his hands. There evidently was nothing to be got out of Vallon, and at 6:10 o'clock he gave up the witness. Mr. Moss had no redirect examination, and Justice Goff adjourned court until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

It is probable that Sam Schepps will be the chief witness to-day. With Rose, Webber, and Vallon out of the way and with the State satisfied that it has established the death of Rosenthal at the hands of the gunmen, there are few witnesses left to bring and none other of the importance of Sam Schepps.

If Mrs. Rosenthal is well enough she will be asked to follow Schepps on the stand. Mrs. Rosenthal has been ill, and this gave rise yesterday to a story that she was feigning and was preparing to go back on the story she had told the District Attorney. This rumor had it, too, that the District Attorney was prepared to threaten her with perjury charges if she failed to repeat what she had told him. It can be stated on authority, however, that there is no truth in this and that Mrs. Rosenthal is prepared to tell in court just what she has told the District Attorney.

WITNESS STILL AT LARGE.

Detectives Capture One of Three Who Escaped, but Not Max Kahn.

Thomas Wise, one of the three men who escaped on Sunday night from the House of Detention, was recaptured yesterday morning, but Max Kahn, or Edward Kramer, the man held as a witness in the Rosenthal case, is still at large. The finding of Wise took no great ingenuity, for detectives simply camped at the door to his home at 243 West Sixty-first Street and waited for the lanky negro to walk into their arms.

He submitted to recapture without a murmur and was perfectly willing to tell Inspector Daly how he and his companions had taken their departure from a house which the police of the Mulberry Street Station are supposed to keep as secure as a city prison.

Wise said that he and William Cleary and Kahn had waited in the recreation yard until the guard had withdrawn and the other three detained witnesses had gone upstairs to play poker. Then they had swung open a basement door, climbed from its top to the iron bars of a second-story window, reached the sill of a third-story window, and swung themselves to the extension roof of the next door tenement, across the iron barbs covering the top of the high wall of the recreation yard. From the roof, it was easy to slide down a clothespole to the yard and slip out the alleyway to Cleveland Place.

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GIANTS WIN, 5-2; HIT O'BRIEN HARD, SAVE MARQUARD

Smashing Rally in First Inning Gives Them a Second Victory In the World's Series.

BRILLIANT PLAY IN FIELD

Snodgrass Kills a Triple from Wagner's Bat — Murray and Devore Capture Heavy Drives.

TESREAU AND WOOD TO-DAY

Boston to Have the Final Game if the Giants Should Make a Tie in the Series.

McGRAW EXPECTS TO WIN

Declares New York Has Struck Its Stride—Fullerton Says Balk Caused Panic Among Red Sox.

Forecast for To-day's Game in Boston—Fair.

Under a stinging fusillade of Giant hits in the first inning at the Polo Grounds yesterday, "Buck" O'Brien, the Red Sox boxman, crumpled like a novice. In the fury of the batting tempest New York piled up a lead of five runs, which carried them through to a decided victory over the Bostons in the sixth game of the world's series by a score of 5 to 2. New York now has two victories and Boston has three. To-day's game will be played in Boston, and if New York wins the series will be tied at three victories to three. As decided by the toss of a coin yesterday afternoon, if another game is necessary to decide the title it will be played in Boston on Wednesday.

O'Brien proved his own undoing when he forced the first run over the plate on a balk. After this inexcusable blunder his grip on the pitching situation was gone, and it was not until eight men had faced him, six hits had been splashed to all parts of the field, and five runs had counted that the Giant rush was finally checked.

It was the same "Rube" Marquard, generally discredited as a world's series proposition, who again pitched the Giants to victory. The Red Sox, cut to the quick by the Giants' big advantage, made a desperate rally in the second inning, but Marquard pulled himself together before the situation became dangerous, and the ambitious Bostonese were quieted after they had collected two runs.

A Flaw in Stahl's Strategy.

After his disastrous inning, O'Brien was relegated to the bench and Ray Collins was sent in to match his southpaw pitching skill against Marquard. Then began a pitchers' battle which was well worth watching, for both twirlers grew stronger as they went along, and not a run trickled over the plate after the second inning. It looked like a flaw in Manager Stahl's trategy when he kept O'Brien in throughout the first inning. The green youngster was plainly disturbed when he made the balk that scored Doyle with the first run. The Giant attack came fast and furious, and New York made the lead a good one before there was a letdown.

The Giants faced a trying ordeal yesterday. It was a game they had to win. Another victory for Boston, and the world's pennant would have gone to the Hub. So in that first inning, when they faced Buck O'Brien, it was do or die, and they showed that they were fighters in the last ditch. With the odds against them, they fought tooth and nail.

Marquard, unsteady in the early innings, got confidence as he went along, and twirled his way to victory, backed by as wonderfull support as a pitcher ever received. In the third and fourth innings he seemed on the verge of breaking, for the Red Sox were hitting him hard to the furthest corners of the outfield. It was right here that his support came nobly to his defense, and dazzling catches by Murray, Snodgrass, and Devore gave the long, lanky southpaw a new lease on life.

Fine Catches by Giant Fielders.

The catch in deep centre by Snodgrass in the fourth was a precious gem. "Heine" Wagner propelled the ball over Snodgrass's head with great force, and it seemed labeled a home run. Snodgrass turned and ran his fastest toward the fence and grabbed the ball with outstretched hands. In the third inning Murray was backed almost to the wall to get Gardner's long hit, and Devore made a great catch when he ran over the foul line and got Lewis's fly after a long run.

Once over the threatening moments of these innings, Giant spirits ran high, as "Rube" settled down and had the Red Sox batsmen completely puzzled with his repertoire of curves. He grew stronger as he went along, and there was no heart-breaking rally against him, such as happened in the first game he played against Boston.

Marquard's part in the series has been a surprise. Few thought that the record-holding moundsman, after his poor work in the last few days of the season, would be the one pitcher to hurl the Giants to victory. As things have happened, he has risen above Mathewson and Tesreau and has shown himself the New York mainstay. The lack of confidence in "Rube" died away early in the game, and he was cheered again and again as he walked to the bench after the innings.

The baseball hungry crowd has not yet has its fill of the world's series spectacle. More than 30,000 fans crowded into the park yesterday, half afraid that the Giants would lose and the series would end, while others were loudly proclaiming that the New Yorks would rise in their might and crush the team from Boston. Everybody has at last realized that these two teams are evenly matched, and the advantage of either is not so great that it swings the balance of victory.

The loyal Royal Rooters, from Boston, came to town again, several hundred strong, and made a lot of noise in spite of the fact that the Giants led all the way. They had their band playing "Tessie," but the Seventh Regiment Band of this city was there also and helped to make things cheerful. It was not a very inviting baseball day. The sky was dark and clouded and the field was damp and heavy. Many of the spectators had heavy coats. The fielding was fast and at times brilliant for such a heavy field.

That first New York inning—the concentrated attack for the honor and glory of the Giants—was crowded with excitement. Before the game McGraw had collected his men together in the clubhouse and told them to go in and fight and fight to the end. So, when they got a chance to fight and luck broke with them, they made the most of it.

Devore, first up, went out at first. Doyle, however, started things by beating out a bouncer to second and stole that base. Snodgrass struck out, but Murray was safe when he beat out Wagner's throw of a tantalizing grounder, Doyle going to third. With Merkle at the bat and one strike on him, O'Brien completely forgot himself, started to throw to first to get Murray, held the ball, and so perpetrated a glaring balk. As this entitled the runners to an extra base, Doyle scored and Murray went to second.

Then the batting carnival started. Merkle tore a double to the right field wall, scoring Murray, and Merkle galloped home when Herzog smashed another two-bagger against the left field fence. Meyers beat out a smash to short, and then he and Herzog started a double steal. Cady pushed the ball to second to get Meyers, and Herzog rushed home, sliding into the plate as Yerkes's bad return throw bounded to the back stop, and Meyers went on to third.

No; it wasn't all over yet. Fletcher hopped the ball between the pitcher's box and third, where no one could reach it promptly, and Meyers rushed home. If Fletcher hadn't been careless off first, there is no telling when the trouble might have ended. O'Brien whipped the ball over and got Fletcher off the bag. Fletcher had his orders to get away off, because the crafty McGraw didn't know but what the nervous O'Brien might make another balk.

That ended the inning, and the noise that broke loose made all the other demonstrations of the series seem like whispers.

Boston Tried to Make Up Loss.

Boston was in no way discouraged or downhearted over the sudden unexpected turn of affairs. In the second inning Gardner was safe because Marquard fumbled his bunt and could not deliver it to first. Stahl smashed the ball to centre. Rube got serious again and fanned Wagner. After Cady had lifted a foul fly to Meyers, Clyde Engle, who once played ball for the Yankees on the hilltop, was rushed in to bat for the deposed O'Brien. Engle was very much present with a pinch hit, driving the ball to left for two bases. It bounded off the fence, and Devore had some trouble in nabbing it. Gardner and Stahl scored. That ended the Red Sox rally, for Hooper flied to Meyers.

The Red Sox continued to hit the ball hard, but they could not hit it far enough to avoid the alert support the Giants were giving Marquard. Outfield flies which looked to be soaring their way to the fences were easy catches for the outfielders.

In the fourth Stahl got an infield hit, and right after that Snodgrass made his remarkable running catch of Wagner's huge jolt. Cady singled to right, sending Stahl to third, but again the Giants came to Marquard's rescue, for Collins hit into a double play, and the day was saved once more.

Tesreau and Wood will probably be the opposing pitchers to-day in Boston, and the Red Sox are pinning their faith on "Smoky Joe" repeating his two victories against the Ozark Giant.

Parade by Boston Rooters.

When the game ended there was the usual rush for the exits, but there was a pause when the Red Sox delegation, 1,000 strong, was seen to be making for the field in lockstep order and with the band blaring as enthusiastically as it did during the first inning. There was something appealing about that Boston delegation which caused more than 10,000 persons to miss the early elevated trains south and wait. The rooters made straight for the Boston bench, executed a war dance around several of the players who had not yet run to cover, and then started for the entrance gate in an emulated collegiate snake dance.

Zigzagging to right and left, the rooters passed in review. On the home plate they loitered for a moment while the leader addressed them.

"To-morrow," he began, and there he ended, too, for the crowd agreed with him and carried out the slogan with a thousand voices:

"To-morrow we'll show them!" they cried.

There seemed to be a lack of interest in the game before the Giants showed they could win. This was manifested in the early morning hours, when few applied for seats. At 11:30 A. M. there were only 3,000 fans in line. At 1:30 A. M., half an hour before the game started, more than 10,000 seats were vacant, and when the full consignment had arrived the number present was still 5,000 short of those present at the opening game of the series.

JOY IN TIMES SQUARE.

Giants' Smashing Rally Cheered as Lights Show the Plays.

Joyous fans, New York rooters of the first class, watched the Red Sox-Giant game in front of the Times Building yesterday afternoon. As the electric lights flashed out the story of the slaughter of the visitors in the first inning the crowd went wild, and cheer after cheer was given as the flicker of the lights told of the progress of the runners around the diamond.

Then came the first half of the second inning, when the Red Sox put two runs across the home plate, and a violent discussion arose as to the ability of the Red Sox to tie the score. The general feeling was that they had no show with Marquard in the box, and so it was rather a confident crowd that watched the progress of the game.

The throng overflowed the south end of Times Square, and was massed in so deep that the police detail had hard work keeping a channel open for vehicular navigation.

YOUNG OR OLD, COUGH OR COLD, Bell Cross + Cough Drops. 5c. per box.—Adv.

EACH TEAM RALLIED, WITH GIANTS BETTER

After Count of Runs in Two Innings Southpaws Held the Rival Teams Runless.

FINE CATCHES IN OUTFIELD

Snodgrass, Murray, Devore, and Speaker Figure as the Killers of Some Long Hits.

The fans gave Rube Marquard a noisy welcome as he strode to the box to begin yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds. He started against Hooper with a strike, but on his fourth pitch Hooper hit safely, although Doyle made a great bare-hand stop and almost threw him out at first. Rube caught Hooper off first, and Merkle and Fletcher put him out. Yerkes gave Snodgrass an easy catch in centre field. Speaker drew the only pass of the game and stole second as a pitchout got away from Meyers. Lewis was out on a pretty running catch by Devore, who grabbed a liner close to the ground.

The Giants' half proved the biggest inning of the series as regards hits, runs, and excitement. Devore was easy when he grounded sharply to Larry Gardner, but Doyle hit the first ball pitched and beat Yerkes's throw. He stole second just before Snodgrass fanned. Murray hit a slow roller to Wagner and beat the throw, while Doyle ambled on to third. O'Brien made a motion to throw to first base and held the ball. It was a plain balk, and Umpire Klem waved Doyle home and Murray to second. This unnerved O'Brien. Merkle bounded the ball off the right-field wall for a double and Murray scored. Herzog drove the first ball against the left-field stockade, and Merkle scored easily. Herzog got into second base on a long slide. Meyers put a liner between Gardner and Wagner. The latter made a great one-hand stop far behind the line, but could not play the ball. On the first ball to Fletcher a double steal was tsarted by Meyers and Herzog. Cady threw to Yerkes(and the latter made a poor return, the ball bounding away from Cady. Herzog was safe and Meyers ran around to third. Fletcher scored the Indian with a slow bunt toward third base, a hit so cleverly made that no play was attempted on Fletcher. O'Brien caught Fletcher napping.

Second Inning.

Gardner started the second inning with a grounder to Marquard's left and was safe when Rube juggled the ball. Stahl dropped a single into centre field, advancing Gardner to second. It seemed as though Marquard would pull himself safely out of the difficulty when he fanned Wagner, and Cady sent up a pop foul for Meyers. But Clyde Engle, pinch hitting for O'Brien, drove the first ball to the left field bulwarks for a double, scoring Gardner and Stahl. Hooper lifted a high fly for Meyers.

Ray Collins, the Boston southpaw, took up the pitching burden. Marquard popflied to Stahl. Devore took the count on three pitched balls, and Doyle shied to Speaker.

Third Inning.

Yerkes opened the third inning with a single past second base, but lingered at first, while the next three batsmen went out on long flies. Snodgrass did not have to move for Speaker's loft. Devore ran close to the stands for Lewis's long foul and backed up for a good catch on Gardner's long drive.

The Giants collected a pair of hits off Collins without getting a runner to second base. After Yerkes had ran into short right field for Snodgrass's pop fly, Murray singled to right and died at second trying to stretch the hit. Hooper to Yerkes. Merkle beat out a grounder to Larry Gardner, but was nailed by Cady when he tried to steal second, Wagner taking the throw.

Fourth Inning.

A wonderful running catch by Snodgrass cut off two Boston runs in the fourth. After Stahl had beat out a slow roller to Herzog, Wagner hit to deep centre field and Snodgross got the ball after running far back toward the bleacher fence. The catch robbed Wagner of a triple and kept Stahl from scoring. Cady followed with a Texas leaguer between Doyle and Murray, putting Stahl on third, but Collins hit to Fletcher and was doubled with Cady.

Speaker did not have to move to pull down Herzog's fly, but he had to do considerable moving a minute later, when Meyers's hit out his way. The ball was the hardest hit of the series, and the Indian was perched on third base when Speaker returned the ball. Fletcher flied to Speaker in short centre field, and Meyers, after starting for the plate, changed his mind and went back. Marquard ended the inning with a grounder to Yerkes.

Fifth Inning.

Murray ran to the stands for Hooper's fly in the fifth inning, and followed this with an easy catch of Yerke's left. Speaker popped up to Herzog.

Devore opened New York's half with a single past Yerkes. Doyle popped to Wagner. Snodgrass sent a long fly to Hooper, and Devore hurried around the bases under the impression that it was a safe hit. He was standing on third when Hooper returned the ball to Stahl for a double play.

Sixth Inning.

Meyers got all three putouts in the sixth inning. After Lewis had popped up a fly near the plate, Marquard pitched two wide balls to Gardner, and followed with three strikes in a row. He pitched three more to Stahl and retired the side.

The Giants also went down without a struggle. Murray's drive to right was gathered in by Hooper after a short run. Merkle popped to Stahl, and Herzog, after Cady had muffed his pop foul, lifted a high fly to Yerkes.

Seventh Inning.

Going out in order was the rule for both teams in the seventh inig. Wagner bounded a scorcher into Marquard's hands, and was thrown out at first. Cady gave Snodgrass a chase into right centre to pull down his long fly, and Collins flied to Murray near the wall.

For the Giants' Meyers bounded to Collins and went out at first, Fletcher flied to Speaker just behind the infield, and Marquard flied to the same player in left centre.

Eighth Inning.

Hooper gave Snodgrass another catch as a starter of the eighth inning, and then Yerkes scratched a hit past Doyle, the only hit made by the Red Sox since the fourth inning. Both Speaker and Lewis went out on easy catches by Murray.

Devore's bunt was grabbed by Collins, and Josh went out on a close play at first base. Doyle fouled out to Cady. Snodgrass, after beating out a grounder to Yerkes, was thrown out on his attempted steal, Cady to Wagner.

Ninth Inning.

The Red Sox gave their rfooters no encouragement on their final chance. Gardner went out on a short fly to Snodgrass, Stahl gave Murray his seventh chance in right field, and Herzog tossed Wagner out at first base.

HARD WORK FOR MARQUARD.

Pitched 114 Balls to 29 for O'Brien and 64 for Collins.

A total of 207 balls were pitched at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the three pitchers who took part in the sixth game of the world's series between the Giants and the Red Sox. Of this number Marquard pitched 114, an average of sixteen balls per inning. The Red Sox pitchers served up the remaining 93, of which number Buck O'Brien pitched 29 in the first inning. Ray Collins pitched 64 in seven innings, an average of 9 1-7.

O'Brien had the lusiest inning of the entire series. In the number of batsmen who came to the plate, in the number of hits made, and also in runs scored, it surpassed any other. Collins had the easiest time when he retired the Giants on five pitched balls in the second inning, the first and third batsmen flying out on the first ball, while the other went out on successive strikes. Marquard had to do his hardest work in the second inning, twenty-six balls being necessary to retire the Sox. Three times later in the game Marquard finished up an inning's work on seven pitched balls. In fact, Rube did much more work in the first three chapters, with 64 balls, than in the remaining six, with only 50.

Going after the first ball was more popular than in any of the preceding games, and it proved successful to both teams. The Giants made twenty-one attempts, and the Red Sox made twelve. In the first inning the Giants got four hits on the first ball pitched, and these decided the game. In the second inning Engle of the Red Sox drove in the only runs Boston scored by doubling to left on the first ball pitched.

Devore of the Giants and Stahl of the Red Sox were the only players to fan on three pitched balls, Josh getting his fan in the second inning and Jake in the sixth.

Following is the record of balls pitched each inning:

Marquard—21, 26, 17, 7, 7, 12, 7, 9, 8—114.
O'Brien—29.
Collins—5 11, 9, 10, 13, 8, 8—63.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
Snodgrass, cf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Murray, rf.	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0
Herzog, 3b.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
Meyers, c.	3	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1
Marquard, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Total.	30	5	11	15	2	0	0	3	1	35	27	7	1

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	1	1
Speaker, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	5	0	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	8	8	0	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0
Cady, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	1
O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Collins, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
*Engle	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	7	8	3	1	0	1	5	35	24	9	2

*Batted for O'Brien in the second inning.

New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Merkle, Herzog, Engle. Three-base hit—Meyers. Hits—Off O'Brien, 6 in one inning, (at bat, 8;) offf Collins, 5 in seven innings, (at bat, 22.) Stolen bases—Doyle, Herzog, Meyers, Speaker. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Hooper and Stahl. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1. First base on error—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by O'Brien, 1; by Collins, 1.

Umpire in chief—Mr. Klem. Umpire on bases—Mr. Evans. Left field umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Right field umpire—Mr. Rigler.

Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF SIX GAMES.

NEW YORK.

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SO	BB	Ave.	PO	A	E	TC	Ave.
Devore	5	17	1	4	0	0	0	4	5	3	.235	4	0	0	4	1.000
Doyle	6	24	2	5	1	0	0	6	2	2	.208	12	18	1	31	.968
Snodgrass	6	24	1	4	1	0	0	5	5	1	.167	12	0	0	12	1.000
Murray	6	22	4	8	2	1	0	12	2	2	.364	19	1	0	20	1.000
Merkle	6	23	4	6	2	1	0	10	6	0	.273	63	1	2	66	.970
Herzog	6	21	4	9	3	1	0	14	1	0	.429	9	13	0	22	1.000
Meyers	6	21	1	7	0	1	0	9	3	1	.333	32	4	1	37	.973
Fletcher	6	20	0	3	1	0	0	4	3	1	.150	12	16	4	32	.875
Marquard	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	4	1	5	.800
Mathewson	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.125	1	9	0	10	1.000
Becker	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Crandall	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
McCormick	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	0	0	0	0	.000
Wilson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	1	2	.500
Shafer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	4	0	5	1.000
Tesreau	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.250	0	4	0	4	1.000
Ames	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Total.		196	18	49	10	4	0	67	34	13	.250	165	78	10	253	.960

BOSTON.

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SO	BB	Ave.	PO	A	E	TC	Ave.
Hooper	6	23	3	8	2	1	0	12	2	3	.348	12	2	0	14	1.000
Yerkes	6	24	2	7	0	2	0	11	1	0	.292	14	14	1	30	.967
Speaker	6	22	3	7	2	0	0	11	1	2	.273	15	2	0	17	1.000
Lewis	6	24	3	5	2	0	0	7	1	0	.208	10	0	1	11	.909
Gardner	6	21	3	3	1	1	0	6	4	1	.143	6	8	1	15	.933
Stahl	6	23	2	6	1	0	0	7	5	0	.261	51	2	0	53	1.000
Wagner	6	22	1	3	1	0	0	4	5	2	.136	17	15	2	34	.941
Cady	5	14	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	.214	29	4	1	34	.971
O'Brien	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	1	6	0	7	1.000
Collins	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	3	0	3	1.000
Bedient	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Carrigan	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	9	5	0	14	1.000
Wood	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.286	1	3	0	4	1.000
Hall	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Engle	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	.500	0	0	0	0	.000
Ball	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Henriksen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total.		202	18	44	9	6	0	65	26	9	.218	165	65	6	236	.975

Summary: Games won—Boston, 3; New York, 2; tied, 1. Pitchers' records—Victories: Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Marquard, 2. Defeats: O'Brien, 2; Tesreau, 2; Mathewson, 1. Ties: Mathewson, 1; Collins, 1. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, (2,) McCormick, Devore, Merkle, Marquard, Hooper, Cady, Gardner, (2,) Yerkes, Stahl. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Herzog, (2,) Devore, Fletcher, Doyle, Meyers, Merkle, Hooper, (2,) Stahl, (2,) Speaker, Wagner. Left on bases—Boston, 34; New York, 34. First base on errors—New York, 4; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Wood, 10; by Collins, 6; by Bedient, 5; by O'Brien, 4; by Tesreau, 6; by Crandall, 2; by Mathewson, 6; by Marquard, 9. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 2; off Hall, 4; off Bedient, 4; off O'Brien, 3; off Tesreau, 6; off Marquard, 2; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Wood, 1, (Meyers;) by Bedient, 2, (Snodgrass, Herzog.) Hits—Off Mathewson, 16 in nineteen innings; off Tesreau, 10 in fourteen innings; off Crandall, 1 in two innings; off Ames, 3 in two innings; off Marquard, 14 in eighteen innings; off Wood, 17 in eighteen innings; off Collins, 14 in fourteen and one-third innings; off Hall, 2 in two and two-thirds innings; off Bedient, 4 in eleven innings; off O'Brien, 12 in nine innings. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Balk—O'Brien. Double plays—Stahl and Wood; Speaker and Stahl; Fletcher and Herzog; Fletcher and Merkle; Wagner, Yerkes, and Stahl; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Hooper and Stahl.

Attendance, Receipts, and Division of Receipts.

	Attendance.	Receipts	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commis'n.
First game at New York	35,730	$75,127	$40,568.00	$27,046.00	$7,513.00
†Second game at Boston	30,148	58,389	31,519.28	21,012.84	5,836.90
Third game at Boston	34,624	63,142	34,096.68	22,731.12	6,314.20
Fourth game at New York	36,502	76,644	41,387.76	27,591.84	7,664.40
Fifth game at Boston	34,683	63,201	*.....	56,880.90	6,320.10
Sixth game at New York	30,622	66,654	.....	59,988.60	6,665.40
	202,309	$403,137	$147,571.70	$215,251.80	$40,314.00

*Players participate in receipts of first four games only.
†Game ended in a tie and was played off at Boston the next day.

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At Less Than ½ Price

Commencing To-day, Tuesday, a Remarkable Sale Will Be Held of Several Thousand Yards of New High Grade Woolen Dress Fabrics Embracing the Most Fashionable Weaves and the Latest Imported Novelties of the Season—as Follows:

500 YARDS 54 INCH TAILOR SUITINGS—Tweeds, Diagonals and Whipcords in the new mixtures and colors. Regular price, $2.50 yard — 1.00

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All this season's latest models and most desirable materials.

Sizes from 6 months to 3 years.

COATS OF WOOLEN MATERIALS. Regularly $6.50 to $10.00 — 2.95 to 4.50

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The Latest Models for this Season's Wear—Made Expressly to Suit Present Style of Dress Requirements.

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Every pair guaranteed; a very unusual offer of high grade corsets of well known makes.

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How would you like to be in Larry Doyle's shoes? He wears REGALS

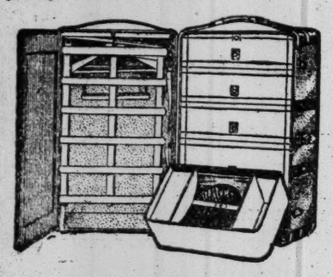
Pack 15 Suits and Overcoat In an Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk

They Will Travel Safely and Uncrushed

For seven years the Indestructo people have apparently ignored the insistent demands of both dealers and travelers.

Immediately after the general acceptance of the Indestructo trunk all over the country, calls began to come in from all quarters for an Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk.

It was found that much thought and study would be necessary to adapt the Indestructo principle to such a trunk.



Success crowned their efforts after much careful experimenting, and today the Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk offers wider attractiveness and convenience than any other similar trunk on the market.

The Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk is made in all styles and sizes, including the Steamer Wardrobe.

In the standard size—45 inches high—it is possible to pack 15 men's suits and an overcoat, in addition to collars, shirts, hat and other accessories.

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The U. S. Soldiers' Library Association appeals to authors, and others, for miscellaneous books, for the use and benefit of U. S. troops serving in distant and lonely stations. Please address Major John B. Ketchum, 23 Park Row, New York City.

BALK CAUSED PANIC, ASSERTS FULLERTON

While Bostons Were Stricken New York Piled Up Five Runs and Won the Game.

A MIRACLE BY SNODGRASS

Cut Off Red Sox Rally by Marvelous Jumping Catch—Marquard Settled and Stopped Them.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

"Buck" O'Brien balked mulishly and the balk beat Boston. That balk—which will be as historic as Chesbro's wild pitch—broke the young pitcher and threw the Boston team into a panic, and the Giants, rushing to the assault, piled up five runs after two men were out in the first inning and cinched the victory.

There were times when the cinch slipped and threatened to come off entirely, and only another of those miracles that have been saving the Giants stood between them and defeat, even with the lead of five runs given them by the balk. The Red Sox, refusing to stop, assaulted Marquard with terrific force and pounded him for five innings. They beat home two runs by sheer force in the second, and in the fourth a miracle and a double play were required to save him.

The miracle came with Stahl on first, Marquard wabbling and McGraw rushing a squad of pitchers out to warm up and rescue him. "Heine" Wagner, who has not been hitting at all, caught hold of a fast ball and hit it to left centre a mile a minute. The drive seemed a sure home run, and Snodgrass, the goat of the series thus far, was in frantic pursuit when he leaped, stuck up his hands, and made the greatest catch of his entire career.

How Boston Might Have Won.

One speaks of rising to emergencies, but if Boston loses the world's title this Fall it will forever afterward be remembered that the team was beaten in two games because two members of the Giants made the greatest catches of their careers. One makes the greatest catch of his career once in every career, but it seldom is permitted that it should be made just when it was needed. If that ball had gone over Snodgrass for a triple or a home run, instead of sticking in his hands, Marquard would have been taken out of the game and Boston, in all probability, would have won. But it stuck, as Cady's drive stuck in Devore's mitt at Boston and as Lewis's smash stuck in Herzog's glove. Which is the fate of the game.

But O'Brien's balk was really what spilled the beans. Imprimis, however, Hooper allowed himself to be caught off first in the opening round, and really, I believe, that had more to do with the final result than anything that happened. Hooper had started off the game with a hit, and Marquard seemed wabbling and uncertain. Boston expected to beat him and had boasted he never would win another game from them. His chances of winning didn't seem worth mentioning, and every one was busy reserving berths for home when Hooper reached first. He ran off, deceived by Marquard's balk motion, and was caught off the base. If he hadn't been we would now be somewhere in the vicinity of the Horseshoe Curve.

Fatal Balk of O'Brien.

Then came the Giants, at bay and desperate. Devore went out, after clever jockeying at bat, and Doyle topped a spitter and beat it out, then stole. Snodgrass struck out, and it looked pretty soft until Murray topped a spit ball and rolled it down to short so slowly Wagner could not heave it to first ahead of him. O'Brien seemed good, but suddenly he whirled, swung his arm toward first, and held to the ball. The balk was called as soon as the Giants claimed it. Doyle raced across the plate and Murray trotted to second.

This piece of bone-headed, grammar grade baseball seemed to take all the nerve out of O'Brien and to instill the essence of ginger into the Giants, who came rushing to the assault like soldiers at a breached wall. O'Brien was pitching like a schoolboy, and Merkle and Herzog doubled. Meyers beat out a slow, ugly bounder. Boston went panicstricken and misplayed a double steal, Yerkes throwing wild back to the plate, and to cap the climax Fletcher fluked a hit toward third, which Gardner could not get to, and Meyers scored.

That ended New York's activities and marked O'Brien's exit as a world's series pitcher.

Beaten seemingly without hope, the Red Sox refused to quit. They assaulted Marquard with terrific force in the second and scored twice, and in the third hit him fiercely but without result.

Marvelous Catch by Snodgrass.

The fourth was the deciding round. Stahl got the opening by beating out a rather lucky hit. It looked as if Marquard were up again. He was pitching badly and Wagner hit. It looked like the finish of Marquard, but Snodgrass, tearing back, leaped and performed his marvelous catch. Cady kept up the assault with a scratchy sort of single to right and Collins hit one a mile a minute to short, and was doubled with Cady.

That inning ended Boston's real chance to win. They hit Marquard hard in the fifth, but in the sixth he suddenly stiffened and began pitching real ball, against which Boston hadn't a chance to overcome the lead.

Meantime Ray Collins was pitching fine ball. He mixed his speed with a slow one that stood the Giants on their heads, and the only ball hit hard was a triple by Meyers, which dented the left field fence. Speaker prevented another score by driving Meyers back to third on a magnificent throw to the plate.

It was a changeable game, because of the way the hitting went. Boston hit viciously, and again without getting the ball through, and they hit in untimely fashion, except when Engle, sent to hit for O'Brien, drove home two runs with a hard double to left. Of the eleven hits credited to the Giants, six were infield bounders that they beat out, so that in analyzing the result one must admit that the speed of the Giants was what turned the tide. They made that first inning rally possible by beating out two infield bounders a step each, and added some more by fluking two more hits in the same way.

No Hope When Marquard Settled.

There wasn't a great deal of baseball in the game. The day was cloudy and threatening, and it seemed as if rain would stop it, yet over thirty thousand fans came out to see it, mostly expecting that it would end the series. They hoped, but the Giants seemed a beaten club, and the Red Sox were flushed with victory and confident. The break in the first inning gave the Giants new hope, and as they resisted the fierce attack of the Red Sox they seemed more and more confident. When Marquard settled to his work after the fifth it was a forlorn hope.

The first two innings required an hour to play, and the final seven were played in fifty-seven minutes, almost every batter clouting the first ball pitched.

As to results the victory does not much brighten the hopes of New York, for the next two games, if they are necessary, must be played in Boston. The National Commission tossed a coin after the game to decide where the seventh game would be played should the Giants win to-day's game, and Boston won the toss, so to win the championship the Giants must win two games on foreign grounds with a crippled pitching staff.

Notes.

"Joe" Wood is carded to work against Tesreau to-day, and the persons with forethought who reserved berths for home for to-night are reserving them again for to-morrow night.

Both clubs left shortly after the game for Boston to endeavor to get a night's sleep before the game. Both expressed the customary brand of hope.

Clark Griffith, after reading of Callahan being caught off first yesterday, wired to send him "Jim" McGuire as an emergency runner.

Devore and the Giant coachers thought two were out when Snodgrass lifted a fly to Hooper, and he raced clear to third before he discovered that he had been doubled.

New York tried to put over one in claiming that the commission should toss to see where to-morrow's game should be played, as it was the seventh of the series. The commission decided that the tie game did not count, and then, tossing for the seventh, luck favored Boston.

Boston hit nineteen flies in the game, fifteen of them to the outfield, and of those fifteen eleven were hit hard. New York beat out six infield bounders. The element of luck enters into the pastime.

TEAM HAS STRUCK ITS STRIDE--M'GRAW

Goes on Record as Believing That Giants Will Capture the Remaining Games.

TESREAU WILL PITCH TO-DAY

Manager Thinks Wood Will Be Beaten and That Bedient Cannot Repeat His Victory.

By JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager of the Giants.

Well, it looks a lot better for us now. We are still after them, and if we win to-day I figure that we should be one to two favorites for the last game.

The Red Sox may pitch Wood to-day, and, as a matter of fact, I hope they do. I have said in all these articles that the whole Boston attack was built around Wood, and that his team was putting it all up to him. He is a fine pitcher, but in my opinion did not twirl as effective a game against us the second time as the first time he faced us. If they work him I think that we will surely beat him, and if we do the Red Sox are gone. I don't believe that they could ever beat us again with Bedient, although he pitched a great game against us on Saturday. The Red Sox themselves know that Wood is their one best bet.

If my team plays as well as it did yesterday we will bring the world's baseball championship back with us when we return from Boston. I am naturally sorry that we did not win the toss, but this is mainly because I would like the home fans to have a chance to see the games. As far as the playing of them is concerned it won't make much difference. We will play just as well at Fenway Park as we would on the Polo Grounds. My club has always been just as good or better on the road. It has been our work away from home that has practically won the pennant for us in the past two seasons.

For the first time in the series the whole club hit the ground yesterday at the same time and stayed down. The boys played good, steady, consistent ball. They accepted the easy chances as well as the hard ones. In the previous games practically all of our misplays were made on ordinary chances.

The general hitting of the team was about all that could be desired, and a big improvement over the stick work in the other contests.

Marquard's Pitching the Feature.

The big feature of the game was the pitching of Marquard. He again stopped Hooper and Speaker, and Yerkes and Stahl were about the only batsmen who could do anything with him. If it had not been for Marquard's own fumble of Gardner's easy roller in the second inning, he would have had a shutout. Engle showed that the Red Sox also have a pinch hitter, and deserves a lot of credit for the way he came through when men were on the bases and two were out.

They never had a chance with Marquard after that, although Snodgrass and Murray did some extra fine fielding behind him. The catch that Snodgrass made of Wagner's line fly was one of the most sensational that I have seen in my long years in baseball. It was also very opportune, as had it gotten away, another run might have scored.

Herzog kept up the high standard that he has set for himself all during this series, and Murray, Merkle, and Meyers all did some fine work at the bat. I certainly was glad to see the Chief strike his normal hitting stride. That ball that he hit in the fourth inning was, in my opinion, hit as hard as any ball was ever hit in a world series or any other series.

We showed them something of our speed in the first inning. Three stolen bases in one inning of a championship game is doing well enough for anybody. We got O'Brien on the run, as he showed by the fact that he made a deliberate balk, which is decidedly unusual in a pitcher of his experience.

After four runs were in, with Meyers on third, I told Fletcher to bunt, and at the same time tipped the Chief, who is a slow runner, to get as much start as possible. Fletcher laid the ball down perfectly and Meyers scored, Gardner and O'Brien being caught flat-footed. This play just about finished O'Brien.

Explains a Play That Was Criticised.

I have been told that I have been criticised for sending Fletcher home the other day on McCormick's hit, which Yerkes blocked. I will back my judgment in a case of this kind against that of any one in the stands. I do not mean to say that I am always right, but I feel confident that after my baseball experience I am more apt to be right than others who have had less or none. For the benefit of those who do not understand the finer points of the game let me say that I sent Fletcher home because the play was what I call a two-base chance. With none or one out I would have held him on third.

The reason that I bring this in here is that in the first inning yesterday I again sent a man home when Yerkes had the ball. The Red Sox's second baseman threw low, with the result that the man not only scored, but the base runner following him took an extra base. You have to take these chances in baseball, and you can't expect things to break right for you all the time.

We expected them to pitch O'Brien yesterday, and we expected to beat him, as he showed us very little in the other game that he pitched against us. Collins was a decided improvement from a Boston standpoint, although we lost a chance or two by some overambitious base running, to score on him. At the same time, I think that he was more effective than he was last Wednesday.

I say again that we are by no means through. We have a whole lot of fight left in us yet, and I am willing to go on record right here as saying that I believe that we will win the next two games and the series. Yesterday's victory was not a flash in the pan, but merely a return to our normal form. We are now playing the ball that we should have played before, and as long as we continue in our stride we will continue to win. I shall work Tesreau to-day, and I expect the big fellow to come through with a victory.

John T. Brush Not Seriously Ill.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday a rumor spread that John T. Brush, President of the New York Baseball Club, was dying. At the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, last night it was said that he was suffering only from a mild attack of rheumatism, and was not confined to his room.

Court Remits Bouvier's Fine.

Supreme Court Justice Page remitted the fine of $50 yesterday which he had imposed upon J. V. Bouvier, Jr., counsel for Miss Edith St. Claire, in her suit against Abraham L. Erlanger for breach of contract. Justice Page became angry at the trial of the case last Friday when Mr. Bouvier disregarded his instructions by asking a question which the court had ordered stricken out. The case will be put on the calendar again to-day.

CONTINUE SUBWAY TRANSFER

Eight-Cent Tickets to be Sold for Another Year at Least.

The eight-cent transfer arrangement between the New York City Interborough Railway Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is to be continued. When the arrangement was originally made between these companies the New York City Interborough was under the control of the Interborough interests, but within the last few months it has passed under the control of the Union Railway Company, one of the subsidiaries of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

It was then proposed to terminate the transfer arrangement and the North Side Board of Trade, getting wind of this, appealed to the Public Service Commission to refuse to grant permission to the Union Railway Company to increase its holdings in the New York City Interborough Company unless it was stipulated that the transfers should still be granted. Commissioners Maltbie and Eustis told the delegation thata such a requirement could not be made on a question of the acquisition of stock, but promised to take up the question informally with the companies.

This has been done, with the result that the transfer arrangement will be continued for at least another year from Nov. 15. The transfer points involved are 190th Street and Third Avenue, to the Third Avenue elevated line; 180th Street and Boston Road, to the Lenox Avenue branch of the Subway; 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to the Broadway branch of the Subway; 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, to Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated; 177th Street and Boston Road, to the Lenox Avenue branch of the Subway; Pelham Avenue and Third Avenue, to the Third Avenue elevated, and 238th Street and Broadway, to the Broadway branch of the Subway.

DOROTHY DALE IS HELD.

Mrs. Morroth's Lost Mesh Bags to Figure in Larceny Trial.

Dorothy Dale, who was arrested a week ago on a charge of grand larceny, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Kernochan, in the West Side Court. Charlotte and Katherine Poillon, who furnished the police with information, it is said, which resulted in the arrest of Miss Dale and Frank Douglas, the latter on a charge of having been an accessory, were in the West Side Court when Miss Dale and Douglas were arraigned. They were not called upon to testify, however.

Douglas was discharged after he testified that he had pawned two gold mesh bags set with diamonds and sapphires, the property of Mrs. Louis Morroth of 142 West Forty-ninth Street, after having been requested to do so by Miss Dale. He denied having known the mesh bags were stolen property. Miss Dale did not testify.

Mrs. Morroth said that on Feb. 21, 1911, in the evening, she went to a café in Seventh Avenue, at Forty-ninth Street, accompanied by a Mr. Blackwell, a friend, and by Miss Dale and the latter's male escort. On her return home she missed the bags.

Ten days ago, it is said, the Poillon sisters gave to the police information that led to the arrest of Miss Dale and Douglas.

Douglas testified that he took the two mesh bags to a downtown loan shop at the request of Miss Dale. The larger bag—on which an expert, who was in court, placed a valuation of $450—he said he pawned for $130. The smaller one, he said, was pawned for $25. The bags were identified in court.

Well, there's still a chance for the Giants, but there's still a better chance for Men and Young Men to save from $5 to $10 on a Fall Suit or Overcoat in this Sale at $15. Fall Suits of unusual and undoubted worth---better, probably, than you ever bought at $15, and splendid Fall Overcoats in black and Oxford, some silk-lined and silk-faced, others silk-faced only---all remarkable values.

$15, READY-TO-WEAR

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
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IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE

The Men's Store

A specialty shop, just like every one of the 59 different sections of this new department store.

Why Should you Patronize this Store?

Because you are looking after your own interests.

Because when qualities are equal, you are wise enough to take advantage of savings made here and there.

Because when the values are guaranteed you take no chances.

Because we are simply waving values at you.

We want to draw your attention to a sale we have today of

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, with plain or plaited bosoms and attached cuffs. The assortment is tremendous. All fashion's requirements are here.

Gentlemanly shirts in handsome, modest designs, yet with all an air of extreme smartness. Shirts you pay regularly elsewhere $1.50, for today..... 79c

BATH ROBES, cozy, warm, blanket garments, in an excellent assortment of colors and designs. Piped throughout; cord and tassel to match. All lengths and widths.

Garments like these will adapt themselves to any man's wardrobe. They were $4.00, today reduced to $2.95

MEN'S UNION SUITS, heavy ribbed, tailored seams. Made as well as any very expensive garment. If you will inquire elsewhere you will find them priced $3.00, here today..... $1.98

MEN'S SILK SOX, all pure thread silk in fast black and colors. Seamless, with double heel and toe. Quite the best hosiery item we have offered this season. All sizes. Regularly 50c., special today..... 29c

Your dollar buys more "Better-Goods" here than Elsewhere

This is New York's newest department store.

It is a store that is different. Every department in it is a specialty shop. The policy of it is to offer dependable merchandise at the lowest prices. We will be pleased to open charge accounts with responsible parties.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Winter Clothing,

Women's Winter Clothing,

Children's Winter Clothing

Macy's is ready with larger stocks than ever before of Winter goods of all sorts. As always, experienced shoppers come *straight* to Macy's, for shopping everywhere means buying at Macy's anyhow.

Not content with the experience of others, we have tested and verified this to our own satisfaction again within the last week, by comparisons more exhaustive and more careful than any one individual could make.

If in a moment of desperation a competitor cuts to meet Macy's prices, Macy's in turn cuts again, and as often thereafter as necessary to sustain the 55-year-old Macy reputation for absolute Underselling Supremacy.

Every New Yorker knows of Macy's 12-year-old fight with the Book Trust made to maintain the right to sell Books at lower prices than any other store. The highest courts have sustained our contention that we have this right. Therefore, you buy Books, as well as everything else, for lower prices at Macy's than anywhere else in the city.

The "Regular Macy Saving" amounts to only 10% on new fiction, but it averages 15% on standard library sets and other finer books. The Regular Macy Saving runs up to 20% or 1/5 in clothes, but it amounts to 1/3 and even 1/2 on very high-grade imported goods of all sorts where Macy's only competitors are the high-priced specialty stores. Invariably at Macy's, the higher the price, the greater your saving.

Among the "Tuesday Specials" advertised in Sunday's papers, today on sale at Macy's, the

Men's Housecoats at $4.75

are especially noteworthy. Both Fall and Winter weights, sizes 34 to 46. This is but a specimen of the Specials for Tuesday that you will find throughout the Store every Tuesday in the year.

A great *Mill Sale of Wilton Rugs*, the entire surplus stock of a well-known Rug manufacturer, is in full swing.

A *General Clean-Up of Odds and Ends in Our Furniture Stock*, largely pieces left over from our Mid-Summer Furniture Sale. Also individual pieces that have been in stock too long, and are marked down for clearance. Values are very unusual.

There is no department store in the city where you get a combination of prompt, intelligent and courteous service, unfailing delivery, and readiness to settle every transaction to your satisfaction—such as you get at Macy's.

CARPET CLEANSING

BY COMPRESSED AIR IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS

T. M. STEWART

438, 440, 442 WEST 51st ST., FORMERLY 23d 7th AVE.

TELEPHONE 3567 COLUMBUS FOUNDED IN 1863

FOUR SHOT DEAD IN A TONG FIGHT

Two Victims White Men, and Three Others Wounded in Pell Street Battle.

TRAPPED BETWEEN FEUDISTS

Locksmith Vainly Tries to Find Shelter Against Wall—New Houses Cause Fresh Tong Dispute.

Two white men and two Chinese lost their lives and three white men were wounded in a pistol battle between warring tongs in Pell, Doyers, and Mott Streets late yesterday afternoon. More than sixty shots were fired from heavy, long-muzzled revolvers held in the hands of a dozen feudists, and the bullets that did not find a human target tore their way through a score of windows in narrow Pell Street, where most of the fighting was done, or cut into the fronts of the houses. A few moments after the battle, which lasted about ten minutes, the district swarmed with detectives and policemen who arrested four alleged gunmen and a number of Chinese witnesses.

The dead are Max Rudin, 40 years old, a locksmith, living with his wife at 57 Essex Street; an unidentified Italian barber, Chuk Hop Sing, a peddler, 32 Pell Street, and Wong Fong, 30 years old, a laundryman, 11 Pell Street. The wounded men are Dennis D. Sweeney, 58 years old, 21 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, a freight conductor on the Erie Railroad, who was shot in the left side and probably mortally injured; Max Cardman, 32 years old, a locksmith, 76 Broome Street, scalp wound, and Patrick Toner, 38 years old, of 105 Madison Street, a stableman, who was shot in the foot while sitting in a chair in the livery stable of Lawrence Naughton, 37 Mott Street.

According to information given the police by witnesses, Lo Wah, a professional Chinese gunman, recently released from Sing Sing, fired the first shots. Acting Captain McKinney of the second division of the detective squad, who took charge of the district with Capt. Tierney of the Elizabeth Street Station, and spread a cordon of police around the district, said Lo had just served ten years for a murder in Chinatown. He stepped out of the doorway at 13 Pell Street on the south side, revolver in hand, and blazed away, it is said, in the direction of Doyers Street, east of the Bowery, where Wong Fong was seen creeping along close to the buildings on the same side of the street, also with a revolver in his hand, and firing at Lo.

Shot Down Between Gunmen.

Rudin found himself between the feudists. With a scream of terror Rudin leaped over a barrel near the side of the building of the Mandarin Pleasure Club, 23 Pell Street, pressed his slim body close to the wall and beside a projecting window next door. A moment later three bullets tore their way through the window, one of which pierced Rudin's brain through his right eye, and he sank down dead. This shot was fired from the direction of 13 Pell Street, it is said. Wong retreated toward Mott Street with Lo following, the police say, and another stray bullet from their revolvers killed the Italian barber.

A moment before the shooting began Policeman Thomas Danaher of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, who was off duty and escorting his wife, their two children, and his wife's sister, Mrs. Katherine Ahearn of 82 Sullivan Street, from a visit to view the fleet in the Hudson through Chinatown to their home at 260 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, stopped at Mott Street, near Pell, and inquired of Policeman Joseph Williams of the Elizabeth Street Station where he could get dinner for his family.

"My wife has never seen Chinatown, and I thought I'd show it to her and the kids," explained Danaher. Then came the shots as Wong and Lo ran toward the intersection of Pell and Mott Streets. Danaher rushed his wife and her sister and the children into a doorway, and with Williams dashed around the corner, where the two Chinese were still blazing away at each other, with a half score other Chinese fighting further up the street. Wong finally fell with a bullet in his lung. Williams rushed for Lo, and as he did so the Italian barber reeled into his arms. Believing the latter was unhurt and simply frightened the policeman threw the man out of the way, whereupon the Italian crumpled up and fell to the street dead.

Corners Fleeing Chinese.

Another Chinese was shooting at Williams, but he kept on after Lo, firing his pistol in the air as he ran, and finally cornered the fugitive in the rear hallway of 23 Pell Street. Danaher, who undoubtedly saved Williams's life by going in pursuit of the other Chinese, caught him on the opposite side of the street near 24 Pell Street. Williams picked up two smoking revolvers as he emerged with his prisoner from the hallway. A third revolver was found near by. Chuk Hop Sing, who was dining at 24 Pell Street, and who apparently was taking no part in the fight, walked out on the first balcony of the restaurant and looked over the rail to see what was going on. The next instant he staggered back into the restaurant and fell dead with a bullet through his eye.

In addition to Lo, the police arrested three Chinese, all of whom were identified as having taken part in the shooting and formally charged with homicide. The accused three are Chuk Quok of 12 Pell Street, Ong Fong, a waiter, 17 Mott Street, and Sam Dong, 18 Mott Street, a laundryman.

Capt. Tierney, Capt. McKinney of the Detective Bureau, and Lieut. Joan Burke believe that the Hip Sings and the On Leongs were fighting over a new dispute, the right to rent stores and rooms in a row of apartment houses recently put up in Pell Street by the Bridge Construction Company. The Hip Sings, who have always claimed Pell Street as their own, outbid the other faction as tenants for the new buildings, which replace some of the old gambling and opium dens in the street.

FIRST REBATER IMPRISONED.

Ninety Minutes in Cell Costs H. R. Wakem His Citizenship.

By being detained for ninety minutes yesterday in Marshal Henkel's pen, yesterday, Harold R. Wakem, representing Wakem & McLaughlin, forwarding agents of Chicago, achieved the distinction of being the first man imprisoned for rebating. Moreover, he lost thereby his citizenship.

Wakem pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court to having received rebates on freight shipments from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and Judge Mayer sentenced him to a fine of $1,500 and a day's imprisonment. As the sentence was not imposed till 2:30 o'clock, and the prison day expires at 4 o'clock, the actual period of his detention was only ninety minutes.

U. S. District Attorney Wise protested against the smallness of the fine imposed on Wakem, pointing out that the Government had evidence that the rebates collected from the railroad amounted to $3,780, and that to get this evidence cost $3,000. He suggested the imposition of costs, but Judge Mayer replied that Wakem would be doubtless willing to pay $5,000 to escape the humiliation of a day's imprisonment.

William L. Divine, freight agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio, who paid the rebates to Wakem, under the name of salary, was fined last week by Judge Mayer $15,000.

COURT AFTER BANKER BAYNE.

Cited for Contempt in Oil Suit—Order Against Archbold, Too.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, has been ordered to show cause in the Supreme Court today why he should not be adjudged guilty of criminal contempt and punished therefor, in connection with his appearance as a witness in the litigation over the control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He must also show why he should not answer questions he quoted and otherwise conduct himself in a seemingly and respectful manner toward A. L. Jacobs, the Commissioner before whom the witnesses were examined. Herman Aaron, Mr. Bayne's attorney, is also called upon to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt and punished. An order has also been issued for John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, to show cause in the Supreme Court on Thursday why he should not be required to testify in the same case in answer to a subpoena served on him, which he ignored. The orders were obtained from Justice Greenbaum by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

DEFERS NEW EXPRESS RATES

Board to Complete Schedule of Reductions Before Ordering Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The express companies have won the first round in their bout with the Inter-State Commerce Commission over the commission's prospective order lowering express rates throughout the country. While the commission declined to-day to permit railway companies to intervene in the case, as was proposed, it granted the protest of the express companies against putting the new lower rate into effect until a complete schedule of such rates for the whole country could be furnished by the commission. The commission had worked out rates for only about one-fourth of the United States. This statement was issued by the commission to-day:

MILL HANDS GREET STRAUS.

Progressive Candidate Discusses Wages and Employers' Liability.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Oscar S. Straus made addresses at Hillsdale, Philmont, and Chatham to-day, returning for a late afternoon meeting at the City Hall here.

At Philmont the employes of the knitting mills had been given two hours off to hear the Progressive candidate for Governor, and a large crowd gathered at the station to meet him.

Mr. Straus discussed legislation proposed by the Progressives concerning the liability of employers for accidents to their employes and the regulation of a wage scale.

Col. Lewis Recovers Stolen Pins.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Valuable pieces of jewelry, including a number of rings and pins, the property of Col. James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, were among stolen property recovered by the police to-day. They arrested two former employes of a residence hotel. Col. Lewis reported the theft to the police a week ago, his loss being among a number of hotel thefts in this city recently. The total amount recovered to-day was about $10,000.

THE WAY TO SUCCESS AS EDITORIAL WRITER

Charles R. Miller Advises Pulitzer School to Read Much, Talk Much, and Think Much.

BOOKS PUPILS SHOULD READ

Law, Politics, History, Philosophy, and Social Problems, Subjects That Have to be Studied.

Before a crowded auditorium in Earl Hall yesterday afternoon Charles R. Miller of THE NEW YORK TIMES outlined to the students of the Columbia University School of Journalism in the third of a series of lectures on the purpose of the Pulitzer bequest the equipment they should acquire to become successful editorial writers. His advice was to read much, talk much, think much, and travel when they could. No limit was set to the fields that the students should more or less thoroughly explore before hoping to write with authority in the editorial columns of a newspaper. Comprehensive readings in law, politics, the philosophy and the interpretation of history, and social problems, and habitual study of the daily newspaper were part of what the student was told he should do to make a success.

Mr. Miller said that he might easily acquit himself of his task by advising the students to read newspapers diligently, since in the nature of the case the immediate equipment for a great part of the work of the editorial writer was gained by reading the news of current events. He said:

"Editorial writing for which preparation is made only by reading newspapers, however, is pretty certain to be without background, without much depth, and in such cases the guidance of fixed principle is too often lacking.

"It was doubtless because Joseph Pulitzer perceived that so many newspaper workers were prepared only in this way that by his munificent gift the School of Journalism at Columbia was established. The course of studies laid out for the school would supply an admirable equipment for an editorial writer, but there should be something more. The purpose of an editorial article is instruction, admonition, and advice; they should be given with authority, as by an expert; and a newspaper writer should strive diligently to qualify as an expert upon a wide variety of topics. An editorial writer should read much, talk much, think much, travel when he can. Conversation with those who know a good deal more about the subjects talked of than himself is notably profitable.

"The course of study at the school would impart a good working knowledge of history and politics, but for an editorial writer there is great equipment value in the interpretation of history, the philosophy of history, the correlation of events that may be widely separated. The students of the school are giving attention to one of the recurring wars in the Balkans. It would be interesting to know that if the Treaty of Berlin had not deprived Russia of the fruits of her victory a generation ago there would have been no Russo-Japanese War, and why. It is of interest, and profitable for comparison, to understand that Diaz, whose benevolent despotism had done so much for Mexico, repeated the mistake of Guizot, Louis Philippe's Minister, in refusing to broaden the basis of Government by an extention of the suffrage. Guizot's 'History of Civilization' is a profitable book to read; also Buckle's, which, with all its well-known defects, has many sound chapters upon the philosophy of history. A well-ordered understanding of the nature of institutions and of political causes equips an editorial writer to foresee and foretell the working of statutes and to show why unwise legislative experiments will fail.

"It is vital that writers for the press should have such a general knowledge of law and legal principles as a layman can attain to. Students should read diligently the decisions of John Marshall, the beginning of constitutional interpretation in the United States, notably the great opinions in cases in which it might almost be said that the authority of the Supreme Court and the powers of the Federal Government. Since the law relating to trusts is likely for many years to come to be a frequent subject for editorial writing, it would be a first-rate preparation for a student to make a careful comparison of Justice Peckham's construction of the anti-trust law sixteen years ago with Chief Justice White's opinion in the oil and tobacco cases. International law, too, should be studied diligently, and for an American writer there is no better source than Prof. Moore's 'Digest of International Law.'

"The Columbia course aims to confer a good working knowledge of economics, of the tariff, of finance, taxation, the currency. The closest attention should be given to social movements, to the efforts making to promote the comfort, the welfare, and the happiness of those whose destiny is not fully under their own control, who need help, protection, and encouragement. But it is not enough to know of the hardships of the poor and of the working class; there should be full knowledge of what society and the lawmakers have done for the poor and for the working class in the last century, the laws that have been passed bettering the conditions of labor and of living, the continuing and effective influence of public opinion upon government in giving protection to those who in a former day were defenseless. The editorial writer should be an optimist; he should not let any one persuade him that man is desperately wicked and cruel, that society is relentless, for it is not true. He should cultivate, and this is all-important, openness of mind, fairness to adversaries in politics or in other strifes. He should equip himself with a body of principles, convictions reached by candid study and thought. He will find them applicable to practically all his daily tasks, and if they are well reasoned, sound, and enduring, they will invest him with the power to convince others, and that is one great aim of editorial writing."

NEW CHINESE LOAN DOUBTED

Public's Reluctance to Take Other Issue Was Not Encouraging.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—There is no confirmation in the City of The Daily Telegraph's Peking story of a new banking combination to enter the Chinese loan field.

The public's reluctance to relieve the Birch-Crisp group's underwriters of their liabilities in connection with the recent loan is not calculated to encourage fresh ventures.

ESCAPED FROM COURTROOM.

Prisoner Vanished While Bluecoat Was Looking for Accuser.

Despite previous efforts to deny the report, it was definitely learned yesterday that on Thursday last a prisoner escaped from the West Side Court and that he was still enjoying liberty. His name is John Clark, and his arrest was caused by a man named Johnson, a former intimate friend, who accused him of a $50 fraud accomplished through the medium of a game of dice.

Patrolman Tweillman of Traffic Squad C made the arrest and took his man to court. While he was scanning the courtroom for the complainant, Witness Clark stepped into the hall and vanished. The annoyed policeman departed shortly thereafter without reporting the matter to the Magistrate.

WIRELESS FROM AIRSHIP.

Communication with Various Stations During a 30-Hour Cruise.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The new German naval airship landed at Johannisthal, near Berlin, this afternoon, after a thirty-hour cruise from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance. The airship carried twenty-one persons and nearly three tons of fuel.

The most interesting feature of the cruise was the success of the airship's wireless communication with wireless stations. Messages from her were received at the military station at Strassburg, at Cologne, at Frankfort-on-Main, at Osnabrück, and, it is reported, at Norddeich, on the East Frisian Coast.

At Frankfort a message of good wishes was transmitted by wireless from Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, and a wireless reply was received from Count Zeppelin.

Communication with Frankfort was maintained for nearly an hour and a quarter.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The German naval airship landed here after flying across Germany from Friedrichshafen to the north coast and then across the North Sea to the Island of Heligoland, whence she afterward headed for Danzig and Berlin.

RADOWITZ WILL GENUINE.

Baron Accused of Swindling in Paris Is the Heir to $250,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Further charges of swindling were lodged to-day against Baron Clement von Radowitz, who was arrested in Paris last Saturday, bringing the total amount of which, it is alleged, he defrauded Paris tradespeople and others up to and over $100,000.

The Baron's counsel, who vigorously maintains his client's innocence, to-day applied for his release on bail. The Magistrate refused to grant it, as the Baron has no fixed domicile in Paris.

The will which the Baron produced in order to obtain credit is genuine, contrary to what was at first alleged. It was drafted in his favor by his grandmother and provided that when he attained the age of thirty, last Sept. 22, the sum of $250,000 should be paid to his credit at Frankfort.

Von Radowitz's arrest caused a great sensation in the German colony in Paris. Although it is admitted that he has been very extravagant, it is declared that he is innocent of fraud.

American to Marry Count's Daughter

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The engagement is announced of Owen Franklin Aldis of Washington, D. C., to Mlle. Marie Madeleine du Mas, daughter of Count and Countess du Mas.

The Electrical Exposition and Automobile Show

Has been called "One of the Greatest Educational Factors of Modern Times."

Every Manufacturer, Business Man and Home Keeper will find many money-saving suggestions at this remarkable Exposition. A wealth of exhibits to entertain as well as instruct.

New Grand Central Palace Oct. 9—19

Lexington Ave. and 46th St. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

Be sure to visit the many Exhibits of The New York Edison Company

30 Years At Your Service

CHIRIS (Pronounced Sheris)

Even if you do not suffer from indigestion you will find that your food will digest better and you will enjoy it more if you dress it with Chiris Olive Oil.

Send 10c for a trial bottle and our book of 75 Delicious Salad Recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
American Agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France.
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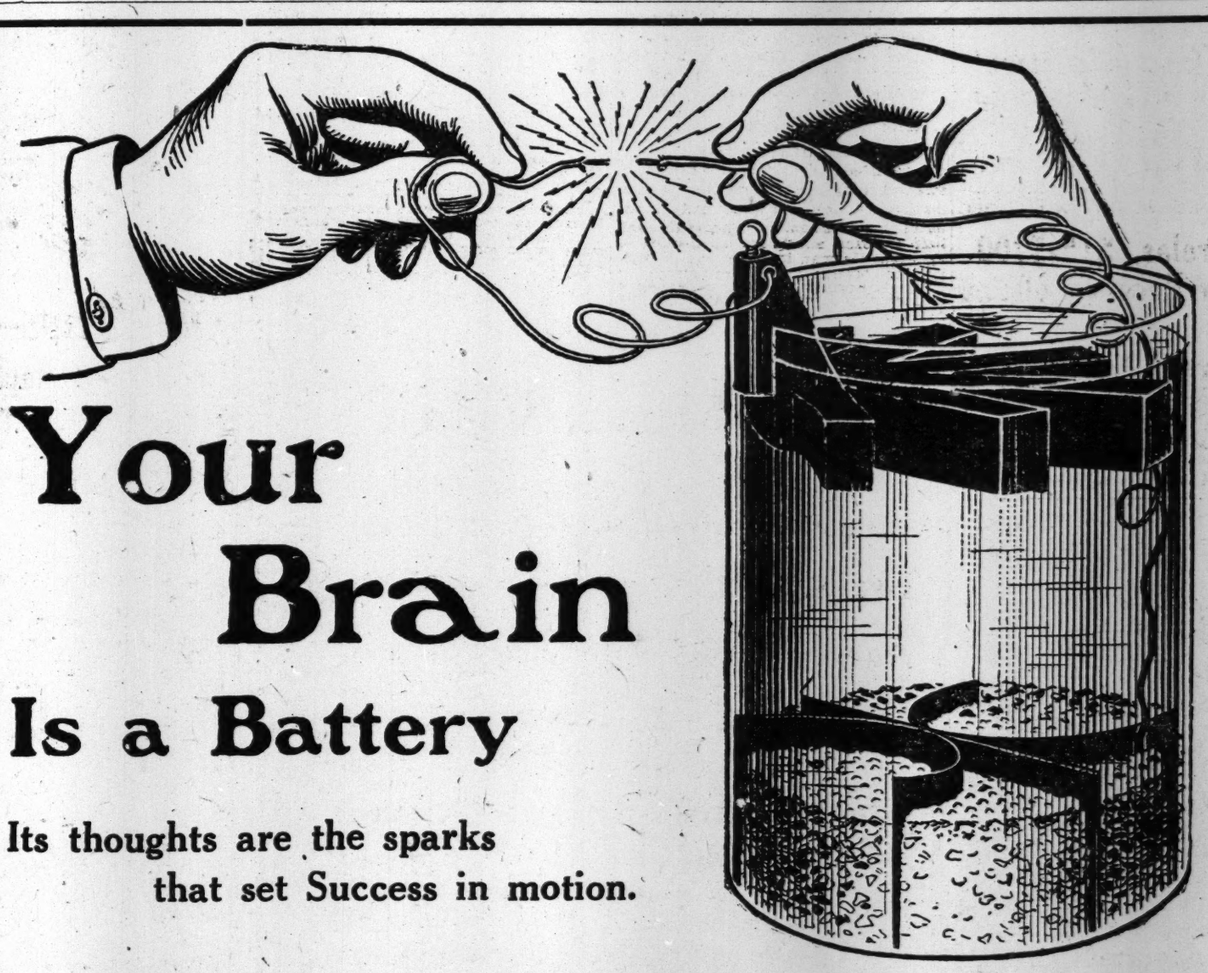

Your Brain Is a Battery

Its thoughts are the sparks that set Success in motion.

The simplest form of battery requires three factors to make the electric spark—(*zinc, copper and an acid*).

The human brain also requires three vital elements to put forth thought—*water, albumen and Phosphate of Potash.*

In the Brain as in the Battery, let a single element become weakened from yesterday's use and lessened activity follows. Therefore, in order to keep a good working brain or add to its power, one absolutely must use food which contains albumen and Phosphate of Potash.

Why not do a bit of thinking now?

Water and albumen exist plentifully in every-day food, but Phosphate of Potash is often lacking.

That missing element exists freely in the outer coating of wheat and barley, but the miller of white bread flour throws it out because it makes his flour brown instead of white.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

Made of choice wheat and malted barley, retains the rich brain-building Phosphate of Potash required by Nature for supporting bright brains and active minds.

Pure! Wholesome! Appetizing! This food is partly pre-digested and quickly absorbed. A morning dish with cream provides force for accomplishment that many a man has come to know and appreciate.

Common Sense goes a long way toward making Success.

To eat right often means to be right,

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LIMITED, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Boiled-Down Clothes Facts

Exclusiveness an Actual Rarity

Nearly every shop in town sells other people's clothes.

Wholesale garment makers buy cloth early. They have to because they sell all over the country, and must start work 'way ahead.

They buy cloth in January.

We make our own clothes—

On our own premises—

And right here in New York.

We can wait to buy our fabrics seven months after the man who retails wholesalers' garments has to select his cloth.

We can get in on the very newest designs.

Oftentimes we secure year-ahead fabrics right from the artists' first products.

This means exclusive fabrics—an actual rarity in New York—although you hear of them on all sides.

Our finish, style and workmanship are also all that the pleased wearer of exclusive fabrics would and should desire.

Come and let our garments show you the proof of our unique business condition.

$15.50 $18.50 up to $25.00 and up to $40 Suits and Overcoats

Motoring Clothes for Owner and Chauffeur

A most complete and interesting display. Send for Catalog.

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

WAR SCARES

DO NOT AFFECT

Guaranteed Mortgages

4½% TAX PAID

Lawyers Mortgage Co.

R. M. HURD, President

Capital & Surplus $8,500,000

59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

Let the Children Have a

Victora Concert

Let a Landay salesman arrange the program. He knows how and can render intelligent assistance in the selection of jolly nursery songs and recitations. You will be surprised to find how great an assortment of juvenile Victor Records Landays carry.

You grown-ups can spend a mighty pleasant hour hearing the songs of your baby days in one of the four Landay salesrooms.

Make the entire family happy—buy a

$100 Victrola

at Landays'

Our New Store at

153 West 42d Street

Opposite Hotel Knickerbocker

is now open every night until twelve o'clock. Come in after the show and hear the latest Victor Records. You will enjoy the music and be delighted with the Victrola.

Victrolas, $15-$200

Victor Records, 60c up

Note our addresses carefully.

Landay BROS

Authorized Victor factory distributors.

37 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
153 W. 42d St., near Broadway
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St.

Ready for cold blasts—

Fall overcoats; Winter overcoats.

Light, medium and heavy weights.

At $20 and $22 coats that do us credit with their wearing quality—that do you credit with their style.

At $25 and every step up to $75, coats of richer texture and more luxurious finish.

Cut in all the permissible styles.

"Your money back" guarantees satisfaction at all the prices.

Fall suits.

Every pattern exclusive with us.

Browns in most attractive variety.

$18 to $48.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

GUARANTEED TO BE

PURE RYE WHISKEY

UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

GERMANY TO OUST THE STANDARD OIL

Will Organize a Government Monopoly to Replace It in Business There.

CHARTER COMPANY FOR THIS

And Fix Maximum Prices—Standard Now Dominates Through Subsidiaries—Archbold's Comment.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—As foretold in telegrams to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Berlin last February and March, Germany has at last decided to wage a war of extermination against the Standard Oil Company by creating a State monopoly of petroleum. An official announcement to that effect is printed in to-night's North German Gazette.

A bill will be submitted at the forthcoming session of the Reichstag for carrying the monopoly into effect by chartering a company on which the exclusive right of the traffic in oil in Germany will be conferred.

The Government finds it impracticable to go into the oil trade on its own account, but will retain strong official supervision over the company, which will be formed with private capital, of which sufficient is said already to be assured to guarantee the commercial success of the enterprise. Precautions will be taken to prevent the shares of the company from falling into foreign hands.

The Government is at great pains to point out that the monopoly, while confessedly aimed at breaking the autocratic power of the Standard Oil Company in Germany, is not aimed at "American oil as such." It is declared that tentative arrangements have already been made with American oil companies independent of the Standard for large supplies, as well as with oil companies of Russia, Roumania, and Gallicia.

The Standard Oil Company is more than likely to attempt to obtain the diplomatic intervention of the United States Government. Edward T. Bedford of New York, one of the Directors of the Standard Company, was in Berlin last Spring, when the monopoly project was first mooted. He held a protracted conference with Ambassador Leishman in reference to the possible Government crusade.

The Standard Company for the past ten or fifteen years has been so tightly strengthening its grip on the German market that to-day it practically dominates the situation. It operates through half a dozen subsidiary companies of apparent German identity, but in reality only branches of 26 Broadway.

The German oil tradet, represented by the Deutsche Bank and other powerful financial interests, has waged an unceasing agitation for a Government monopoly as the only relief from the alleged tyrannical practices of the Standard Oil Company.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—A telegram from Berlin to The Times supplies additional particulars of the German Government's petroleum proposals.

Prices will be fixed about every three months, and the wholesale business in Germany will be absorbed by agreement, or, if necessary, by expropriation. Maximum prices will be fixed, above which the company will earn no profits over and above the ordinary return on its capital, and below which four-fifths of the profits, if any, will go to the empire.

It is proposed that the Government's profits shall not be treated as general revenue, but shall be earmarked for social legislation. This refers especially, no doubt, to a reduction of the age limit for old-age pensions.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Government bill aimed at the Standard Oil Company provides that the wholesale business in illuminating oils in Germany is to be intrusted to a national stock company operating under Government supervision.

The new company is to be empowered to acquire the existing wholesale oil plants and stocks, by expropriation, if necessary.

The capital of the new company is to be furnished partly by the big German banks and partly by open subscription. The banks are to receive registered shares and an increased voting power in order to prevent any attempt that may be made to obtain foreign control. The life of the corporation is fixed at thirty years.

As an additional precaution the bill is to contain elaborate provisions to prevent the augmentation of prices. If the fixed maximum price should be exceeded the company's dividends cannot exceed the legal rate of interest, and the dividends are to be increased proportionally as the price sinks below the maximum, thus forcing the company to make all efforts to reduce prices.

The Imperial Government is to receive four-fifths of the profits when the price is below the maximum, and is not to participate when it is above. This provision is made so as to eliminate one factor tending to excessive prices.

In explaining the bill the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the Standard Oil Company has already obtained control of the wholesale trade in illuminants in Germany and is attempting to eliminate retailers by the introduction of the can system. All attempts made by the German companies to hold the Standard Oil Company in check have failed, and prices, which have been kept down by the competition of the Austrian refineries, will undoubtedly be raised when that obstacle has been removed by agreement or by cutting prices.

The success of the measure, says the newspaper, is dependent on adequate supplies of independent oil. Negotiations with the independent producers of America, Russia, Roumania, and Galicia indicate that contracts for the greater part of the German supply can be arranged outside the Standard Oil Company.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung concludes that opinion is unanimous against the American trust, and it counts upon a large supply from American independent oil producers as soon as they are in possession of a fleet of tank steamers. It expresses the hope that the Standard Oil Company will continue to supply Germany under contract with the new company.

The bill will not affect gasoline or other oil products.

BARRIE TRIUMPH; SHAW-PINERO FIASCO

Triple Bill in London Saved by "Rosalind," with Miss Vanbrugh in Title Role.

FIRST TWO PLAYS DISMAL

But Mr. Barrie's Piece Makes Up for Everything—Is a Whole Encyclopaedia of Emotions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—Charles Frohman's production at the Duke of York's Theatre last night of a triple bill by George Bernard Shaw, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, and J. M. Barrie was an event which will count in theatrical annals.

The curtain first rose on Mr. Shaw's piece, entitled "Overruled." The author called it "a demonstration." The public gave it quite another name. The piece glittered with a number of verbal rockets, but when they had all been exploded their collected sticks would not have made a ha'porth of kindling wood. "Overruled" is unworthy of the author of "Fanny's First Play."

Sir Arthur Pinero followed Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw was a disappointment: Sir Arthur was a fiasco. "The Widow of Wasdale Head" was the title of Sir Arthur's so-called "fantasy," about which there was nothing fantastic except the title. A ghost which was introduced in the shape of a defunct husband who advised his young relict how to manage a farm was the stodgiest reincarnation possible to conceive.

Then came Mr. Barrie's piece, in which the title rôle of Rosalind was played by Irene Vanbrugh. An indication of the feelings of the audience at this stage of the proceedings was afforded by the cheers with which the appearance of this favorite actress was welcomed. She and Mr. Barrie were the last forlorn hope. Had either failed to-night's production at the Duke of York's would have been the most remarkable failure in the history of the London stage.

Neither failed. Both, indeed, came up to the most sanguine anticipations. Before five minutes had passed the whimsical genius of Mr. Barrie and the marvelous talent of Miss Vanbrugh had together gripped the whole theatre. The audience was by turns laughing and crying.

It is impossible to tell the story of "Rosalind" in a few words. It was a whole encyclopaedia of human emotions, of wit and wisdom, a slice of life, nay, a woman's whole life, compressed into half an hour's story.

Mr. Barrie and Miss Vanbrugh were the magicians who together transformed a dismal failure into a glorious success. The audience cheered and cheered as the curtain fell. Miss Vanbrugh took call upon call, and then the public yelled for the author.

Dion Boucicault appeared before the curtain to say he would take pleasure in informing Mr. Barrie, Mr. Shaw, and Sir Arthur Pinero of the reception of their plays. "Barrie, yes! Not Shaw or Pinero!" cried a voice from the gallery, and, though the remark was impolite, the verdict was just.

PRAISE TIMES BUREAU.

Paris Papers Regard It as a New Link Between the Two Countries.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Paris press has not been slow to recognize the importance of the step taken by THE NEW YORK TIMES in opening a travel information bureau here.

The principal newspapers, such as the Temps, the Journal, the Financial News, Excelsior, the Petit Parisien, the Liberté, the Intransigéant, the Patrie, the Revue des Revues, and the Paris Daily Mail, see in THE NEW YORK TIMES's enterprise a new sign of the increasingly friendly relations between the two sister republics, and give a prominent position in their columns to the announcement of the opening of the bureau. Under the heading "France and the United States," the Journal says:

"A new proof that France and America are daily drawn closer together is afforded by THE NEW YORK TIMES, a great American daily, which has just opened new offices in the very centre of Paris, at 32 Rue Louis le Grand, adjoining the Pavillon de Hanovre. Reading and writing rooms are put at the disposal not only of Americans passing through Paris, but also of French people desiring to make themselves better acquainted with the United States. The information bureau will provide all those who apply to it with all possible details on America, not only as regards railway and steamship fares, choice of routes, customs formalities, and hotels, but also on business questions in general.

"It is to be hoped that a large number of Parisians will profit by the facilities thus offered to them, which will make for a still closer rapprochement between the two countries."

The expectation of the Journal and other papers that THE NEW YORK TIMES's bureau will prove as valuable to French people as to Americans has found ample fulfillment in the large number of Paris business men who have called for information and advice of the most varied kind.

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$28, 30, 32.50, 35 and 37.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats	$21
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—BY—

The Democracy of New York County

—AT—

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TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT

AT 8 O'CLOCK

DR. THOMAS DARLINGTON will preside

The following speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER

Hon. MARTIN H. GLYNN.
Hon. THOMAS CARMODY.
Hon. WILLIAM SOHMER.
Hon. MITCHELL MAY.
Hon. MICHAEL F. CONRY.
Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER.
Hon. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE.
Hon. WILLIAM F. GRELL.

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Lamp and Candle Shades to order.

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We have just published his new novel under the title of "The Strong Hand," and we, as his publishers, unhesitatingly say that it is the best book Deeping has written. It is an absorbing romance of a strong-souled young physician whose early struggles against the prejudices and wickedness of the people of the little town in which he begins his career are depicted with a vigorous and analytical pen, which brings the hero to a triumphal end through the love of a noble woman.

Besides our fiction, we have published this Fall over fifty books in various departments of literature—books of timely interest and books of permanent value in History, Biography, Science, Art, Travel; books on technical subjects, natural history, and a remarkably fine lot of books for boys and girls of every age.

Among the books of lasting interest, and which any one would be glad to have upon his library table is "The History of the Modern World," by Oscar Browning, M. A., who is the university lecturer on history at the University of Cambridge, and who has been personally acquainted with many of the world figures of the last seventy-five years. He sees the world's progress from 1815 as from an intellectual mountain top. His pages palpitate with the living interest of personalities—the men who dominate the history of the last hundred years.

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FLEET GREETS TAFT WITH MIGHTY SALVOS

Cannonading Deafening as the President, on the Mayflower, Steams Along the Column.

BUSY DAY FOR THE SAILORS

Ceremonies Start with a Review of Ships by Secretary Meyer—Thousands View Spectacle from Shore.

To-day's Programme of the Fleet.

9:30 A. M.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer and his aids join President Taft on board the Mayflower.

10:30 A. M.—The Mayflower, with President Taft and Secretary Meyer on board proceeds to the reviewing position off Bedloe's Island, the Presidential yacht being escorted by the gunboat Nashville and the dispatch cruiser Dolphin.

11 A. M.—The fleet gets under way and on its way to sea passes in review before the President, each ship firing the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns as it passes the Mayflower.

1 P. M.—Review ends.

America's fleet of 123 superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, battleships, armored and unarmored cruisers and lesser craft, fighting ships which have cost the Nation $324,000,000, was reviewed as it lay at anchor in the Hudson yesterday afternoon by the President of the United States, who for two hours stood on the bridge of the naval yacht Mayflower as it steamed up and then down the column of ironclads. The review took place in the afternoon and thousands thronged the Manhattan side of the river from Seventy-ninth Street to Washington Heights to see it.

The President's face beamed as his eye caught the trim officers and sailors who manned the rails of the warships. As the Mayflower passed each ship he lifted his hat in salute. From each ship as his yacht passed floated to him the strains of The Star Spangled Banner. This was followed by the thundering Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. Altogether 4,412 guns were fired in the President's honor yesterday afternoon.

Meyer's Review Begins Ceremonies.

The day, which will go down in navy annals as marking one of its greatest demonstrations in its history, began with a review of the fleet at anchor by Secretary Meyer. A salute by all the ships was also fired in his honor. Never before was so much powder used in the history of this country in a peaceful function.

It was 9 o'clock yesterday morning when the Dolphin, with the four-starred pennant of the Secretary of the Navy fluttering from her foremast, got under way and steamed slowly in the direction of the flagship Connecticut off Seventy-eighth Street. When within a quarter of a mile of the Connecticut the flagship's gunners started the cannonading with a salute of nineteen guns. The Dolphin anchored a few hundred yards from the Connecticut, on the Manhattan side. One of the fast steaming Admiral's launches of the fleet ran alongside the starboard accommodation ladder of the flagship and a minute later the Admiral commanding the fleet and the Admirals who command divisions under him, were on their way to the Dolphin to pay their respects to the chief of the service.

This duty required but a few minutes and was followed by a return call by the Secretary on the Connecticut. From the Connecticut, and accompanied by Admiral Osterhaus and Capt. Hill, the chief of staff of the Atlantic Fleet, the Secretary paid his first official visit to the mighty superdreadnought Wyoming, which is soon to displace the Connecticut as flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

As the President was to do later, Secretary Meyer outstayed the limit that had been set for his first visit to one of the two greatest battleships of the dreadnought class now in commission in any navy.

From the Wyoming the Secretary got a parting salute of nineteen guns, and then went back to the Dolphin. As soon as he was on board that ship got under way, so that the Secretary could review the fleet. The Dolphin steamed up the river to the left of the armor-clads, and came back on the right, and next to the Manhattan shore. Each ship saluted as the Dolphin passed up the river, and repeated the salute as she steamed slowly back on the return journey.

Prepare to Welcome President.

At 11 o'clock the Secretary's review was over, and immediately officers and men became busy getting ready for the President, who was due on the Mayflower at 12:30 P. M., and whose appearance would be the signal for the first simultaneous salute of 1,092 guns. Almost on the minute of 12:30 o'clock the Mayflower poked her white nose into the Hudson. She proceeded swiftly up the river, and when she was abreast the armored cruiser Tennessee, off Thirtieth Street, the great salute began. The Connecticut started it, and then to the south and to the north of that ship every other battleship, cruiser and gunboat joined in the racket. After the first two guns the firing was in unison, and each salvo sounded after that like one mighty detonation. It was noise and smoke as far as the eye could see, and by the time the tenth gun had been fired the river was so blanketed with smoke that even the superdreadnoughts Wyoming and Arkansas were barely visible their own length away.

The Mayflower anchored when the din was at its height, off Thirty-first Street, and here President Taft awaited Secretary Meyer, who was transferred from the Dolphin to the Mayflower. As soon as Mr. Meyer and his aids were on board the Mayflower hauled down the President's flag and headed for an anchorage near the Connecticut, off Seventy-eighth Street. Five minutes before she reached the second anchorage the Mayflower, for a second time, broke out the President's flag, with its four big silver stars and the double eagle. That was at 12:50 P. M., and was the signal for the second salute of more than a thousand guns, and for each vessel in the fleet to dress ship. When the smoke lifted an impressive spectacle greeted those who lined the shore. Every ship, from the mightiest of the superdreadnoughts to the smallest of the submarines, had suddenly, as if by magic, become a mass of fluttering flags.

Ships Bedecked With Flags.

The lines to which these gayly waving colors were attached, stretched from stem to stern of each ship, over the masts. To dress the ships, it was said, some 250,000 signal flags were used.

Half an hour passed, and in that time the President received on the Mayflower the flag officers of the fleet. After they had gone Mr. Taft was carried to the Connecticut to return the visit. From the Connecticut the President was carried to the Wyoming and Arkansas. It was his first visit to those great ships, and he showed the utmost interest in everything about them.

As in the case of Secretary Meyer, the President overstayed his time on these ships, and so his review of the fleet at anchor, which was scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock, did not start until nearly half an hour later. The Mayflower steamed up the column of warships, followed by the Dolphin, the police boat Patrol, with Mayor Gaynor on board, the yacht [illegible] and the private yacht [illegible], which carried the guests of the Hundred and their guests.

The river was policed by fast torpedo boats and battleship launches, and the progress of the President's yacht was not interfered with by outside craft. The Connecticut again led off with the President's salute, and her six-pounders were still thundering when the Arkansas began her tribute. After the Arkansas came the Wyoming, then the Florida, the Utah, the North Dakota, the champion ship Delaware, the Michigan, and the South Carolina, and so on up the line to the Idaho, the northernmost vessel of the fleet.

Sailors Salute the President.

On each ship the officers and sailors manned the rail. As the Mayflower passed the red-coated marine bands played the "Star Spangled Banner," and every man stood at attention with his hand at salute, while the gunners stood waiting the order to begin firing. The sight was inspiring. At the stern of each ship stood the brilliantly uniformed marines, and then came "the men behind the guns" in their uniforms of blue. On the bridges were the commanding officers and their staffs.

Above Grant's tomb, where many of the saluting ships were anchored in triple column, the din of the salute was deafening. Only the torpedo craft and the auxiliaries kept out of the noise making. Their officers and men manned the rails, standing at attention.

One of the most interesting sights of the entire review was on the Manhattan side, between 135th and 145th Streets, where, anchored in single column, were the ten submarines of the Atlantic submarine flotilla. These lean underwater fighters rode the water as gracefully as the great armorclads. On top of each stood the crews of twenty men, each man with his hand at salute.

The naval militia vessels, of which there were seven in the mobilized fleet, also made a fine showing, particularly the Gloucester, which had the naval reserves from Brooklyn on board. This trim little ship, which before the Spanish war was J. P. Morgan's yacht, was the only vessel of her class that carried a marine band. Near by and riding at anchor was the Gloucester's successor, Mr. Morgan's newer and bigger Corsair.

Throngs on Shore Enthusiastic.

The review of the ships in the upper part of the river ended with the fuel ships and naval auxiliaries, and then with only an hour having passed, they started in the trip down stream. This was accompanied by a repetition of the noise and music of the upward journey. The thousands who had assembled on the Viaduct and Riverside Drive had a perfect opportunity to watch the review at close range, and from the reviewing ships it was easy to note the enthusiasm of the throngs as the President's yacht steamed down the Hudson.

After the President's review was over, Secretary Meyer sent a statement by wireless to the newspaper reporters on the Nashville, in which he paid a high tribute to the men of the navy and the efficiency of the fleet.

"It is obvious," said Secretary Meyer, "that a far greater percentage of vessels are actually ready for service now than ever before. The fine appearance and the excellent condition of the reserve fleet, created within the last year, has been brought prominently to my notice.

"The mobilizing of such an impressive force as is here gathered furnishes excellent training for the business organizations of the Navy Department, the navy yards, and the fleet, and efficient co-ordination between all these units is highly developed by such an undertaking.

"I am most favorably impressed with the smart appearance of the vessels here present, but the point of prime importance is that they are at all times kept up to the highest state of efficiency and that they are now ready for any service the country may demand of them. The immediate cause for this most satisfactory condition is the excellent state of discipline of officers and enlisted men, combined with a high order of intelligence and patriotism, and the commander in chief of the fleet, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, is to be congratulated on the splendid showing made.

"The Wyoming and Arkansas, the two latest battleships, are magnificent craft, and, with their displacement of 26,000 tons each present a striking contrast to the Indiana and Massachusetts, of a little over 10,000 tons each, which are the oldest battleships in the navy. Nevertheless, the keels of the Indiana and Massachusetts were laid only about nineteen years before those of the Wyoming and Arkansas, so that it is thought this comparison will prove very forcibly the opinion, in which the naval experts of all countries agree, that in the course of twenty years, due to the progress in design and construction as well as to certain deterioration from uses, a battleship becomes obsolete and so inferior as no longer to be worthy of being classed as an effective fighting unit.

"From an analysis of the ages of the thirty-three completed battleships in the navy to-day, of which thirty-one are here present, it is seen that four will be in the obsolete class in 1913, and as it requires approximately three years from date of authorization to time of commissioning of a capital ship, it is simple to calculate that our naval strength ten years from now, provided Congress authorizes two battleships each year, would show but fifteen battleships in the fire, seventeen in the second line, and all other battleships past their twenty years of usefulness.

"Thus it is seen that in ten years the navy would under these conditions still be far short of that minimum strength of forty battleships in the two lines of defense that is held to be necessary to place our country on a safe basis in its relations with other world powers, and I consider it of the highest importance that a uniform, consistent, and continuous programme of new construction should be adopted that will bring our fleet to the necessary strength at an early date.

"The various classes of ships assembled here comprise the great majority of those necessary in a modern fleet, but there are several notable exceptions, and other cases where the proper proportions are far from obtaining. Other nations are building a very valuable type of capital ship known as the battle cruiser, none of which has, as yet, been provided for our navy, and this omission should be speedily corrected if we are to maintain our position as a naval power. In destroyer strength our service is also lacking, and the same applies to some of the auxiliaries. It will be noted that there is no transport at the mobilization; this was caused by the necessity of sending the Prairie, the only vessel of such type in the Atlantic, to Santo Domingo recently with an expeditionary force of marines. Such service, together with the operations in Nicaragua, where bluejackets and marines were required on shore, emphasizes the need of another transport, which it is hoped may soon be filled.

"But, after all, the battleship is the most important unit, and though auxiliary vessels are needed and should be provided, yet the strength of a navy must be gauged by its number of effective battleships.

"A new feature of the mobilization this year is the participation by the Naval Militia; six vessels loaned to these organizations are present, and, in addition, some 1,100 officers and men of the Naval Militia are on duty on board various vessels of the fleet, the majority having been enlisted in the regular service for a short-term enlistment and absorbed into the crews of the different ships in exactly the same manner as if the mobilization were for actual war purposes. In this way twelve States are represented, and I am very much gratified at the cooperation of this important branch of the National defense."

In the review President Taft had as his guests on the Mayflower Mrs. Taft, Charles P. Taft, Henry W. Taft, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Attorney General Wickersham, and Senator Penrose of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Order in Which Ships Will Go to Sea.

This is the order in which the fleet will pass in review before the President this morning on its way to sea:

Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Capt. Rodman.
Florida, flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske, commanding First Division, Capt. Knapp.
Utah, Capt. Benson.
North Dakota, Capt. Wilson.
Delaware, Capt. Hood
Michigan, Capt. Capehart.
Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher, commanding Second Division, Capt. Welles.
Kansas, Capt. Hoogewerff.
South Carolina, Capt. Snowden.
New Hampshire, Capt. Oliver.
Vermont, Capt. Huse.
New Jersey, flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding Third Division, Capt. Kellogg.
Rhode Island Capt. Jones.
Georgia, Capt Johnston.
Nebraska, Capt. Wood.
Virginia, Capt. McDonald.
Ohio, flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding Fourth Division, Capt. Strauss.
Minnesota, Capt. Clark.
Idaho, Capt. Howard.
Arkansas, Capt. Smith.
Wyoming, Capt. Chapin.
Tennessee, flagship of Rear Admiral Knight, commanding Reserve Fleet, Capt. Field.
Montana, Commander Briggs.
Indiana, Lieut. Commander Fisher.
Iowa, Commander Phelps.
Kearsarge, Commander Pollock.
Kentucky, Commander Price.
Maine, Commander Oman.
Massachusetts.
Wisconsin, Commander Rene.
Illinois, Commander Chandler.
Alabama, Commander Preston.
Missouri.
Birmingham, Lieut. Whitlock.
Chester, Commander Abele.
Salem, Lieut. Gardiner.
Baltimore, Commander Irwin.
San Francisco, Commander Bullard.
Dixie, Capt. Eberle.

Then the first group of destroyers, in this order:

Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, and Smith.

The second group, in this order:

Roe Drayton, McCall, Paulding, and Terry.

The third group, in this order:

Mayrant, Perkins, Sterrett, Walke, and Warrington.

The fourth group, in this order:

Patterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, and Trippe.

The fifth group, in this order:

Fanning, Jouett, Beale, Jenkins, Wordan, and Macdonough.

Then the torpedo boats, in this order:

Tingey, Craven, Shubrick, Thornton, Decatur, Long, Stockton, Dahlgren, Bailey, Paulding, Barney, Biddle, Stringham, Porter, Hanley, Dupont, and Morris.

Then the gunboat Petrel and the naval militia vessels Machias, Marietta, Vixen, Gloucester, Wasp, and Alleen.

Next these naval auxiliaries:

Cyclops, Celtic, Kabanon, Panther, Solace, Montgomery, Sonoma, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, Orion, Cyclops, Sterling, Vulcan, Hector, Caesar, Brutus, and Ajax.

At the end of the column will come the submarine tenders Tonopah, Severn, and Castine, followed by the first and second groups of the Atlantic submarine flotilla.

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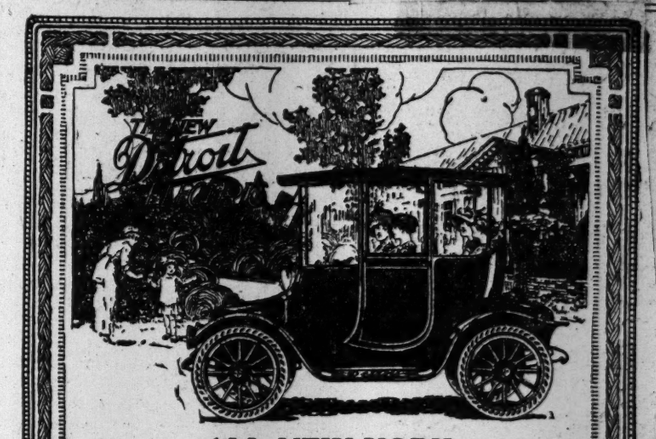

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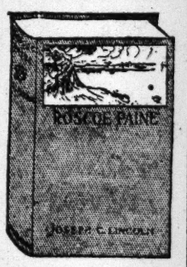
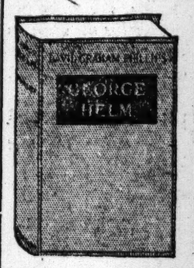




FICTION

By Robert W. Chambers
THE STREETS OF ASCALON
Mr. Chambers' latest novel and the biggest of his remarkable successes, "The Streets of Ascalon," is a love story of high society life—the magic lantern world of the flattering, dazzling, deceptive, inherent idlers. Better than "The Common Law." 57 *Pages of Pictures by* Charles Dana Gibson.

By Joseph C. Lincoln
THE RISE OF ROSCOE PAINE
A romance of Cape Cod, every chapter illuminated with the amusing and true-to-nature characteristics of the quaint Cape Cod Yankees. The plot of the story hinges on the conflict between Roscoe Paine and a domineering New York millionaire, who, with his family, comes to Cape Cod to live. *Illustrated by Edmund Frederick.*

By Elinor Glyn
HALCYONE
Mrs. Glyn's new novel has evoked high praises from the most severe critics. It is a love story of rural England, involving a beautiful girl, a young politician, a delightful old Greek professor, and a wealthy American widow in quest of social position. *Illustrated.*

By David Graham Phillips
GEORGE HELM
A timely novel dealing with the great political problems of the day. The love and ambitions of a young politician with an incurable desire to be a man, self-owned and self-bossed. A story of strong and tenacious emotions.

By Josephine Daskam Bacon
THE INHERITANCE
The career of an English boy of mysterious parentage raised in the home of a Yankee village doctor. Mrs. Bacon gives an excellent picture of American life of forty years ago, and of fashionable English society of the same period. *Illustrated by F. Vaux Wilson.*

By Edward C. Booth
BELLA
A contrast of the influence upon an impressionable young man of the alluring beauty of a woman of the world, against the friendship of an affectionate, unaffected girl. *Illustrated.*

By E. Temple Thurston
THE ANTAGONISTS
Mr. Thurston's new novel is a study of youth—of a boy growing into manhood and his dawning knowledge of life, its mysteries, and the learning of love's great secret. *Frontispiece.*

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow
THE BLACK PEARL
The passionate love story of a Western dancing girl, with a wonderful picture of the Arizona desert. *Illustrated.*

By Cosmo Hamilton
THE OUTPOST OF ETERNITY
A novel based upon the evil of ill-assorted marriages, and the degenerate tendencies of the offspring of such matches. *Illustrated.*

By Marjorie Bowen
THE SOLDIER FROM VIRGINIA
The romantic side of Washington's life, as interesting and as exciting as any creation of fiction. *Illustrated Inlay on Cover.*

By Alice Jones
MARCUS HOLBEACH'S DAUGHTER
The Canadian woods in their delightful simplicity is the scene of Alice Jones' story of love and adventure. *Illustrated.*

By William R. Lighton
BILLY FORTUNE
Billy Fortune's continual meddling with the love game furnishes a good, swift story of life in the Wyoming cow country. *Illustrated.*

By Beryl Symons
THE ROSES OF CREIN
A romance of the early days of France—the days of the church's degradation and of the continuous strife between the Pope and the heretics of Southern France. *Illustrated.*

JUVENILES

By Ralph Henry Barbour
CHANGE SIGNALS
A football story by the most famous writer of boys' stories. A green country boy, who develops into a star kicker and the hero of the big game of the season, is the central figure. A rattling good story of school life on and off the athletic field. *Pictures in Color.*

By Joseph A. Altsheler
THE TEXAN STAR
A story of the Texan struggle for independence, full of exciting incidents and episodes of adventure. *Pictures in Color.*

By William Heyliger
THE CAPTAIN OF THE NINE
The rivalry of two boys for the captaincy of the baseball team, and the underhand methods of the defeated candidate to be revenged, make up a baseball story with lots of snap and dash to it. 20 *Pen and Ink Pictures.*

By Hawley Williams
QUARTERBACK RECKLESS
A story of school life, which teaches a moral. It tells of a boy's manly endeavors to make amends for a wrong impulsively inflicted upon his rival on the football team. *Pictures in Color.*

By Hawley Williams
BATTER UP!
A lively baseball story of the sort boy readers like best. *Pictures in Color.*

By James Barnes
RIFLE AND CARAVAN
Thrilling adventure in German East Africa, among the savages of the jungle. A story as exciting as any boy could wish. *Pictures in Color.*

By Joseph A. Altsheler
THE BORDER WATCH
All boys who like Indian stories will be loud in their praises of "The Border Watch"—a story of Revolutionary days. *Pictures in Color.*

By William Heyliger
BUCKING THE LINE
A college football story showing the folly of petty, mean jealousy, and how it brings disgrace to those who indulge in it. *Illustrated.*

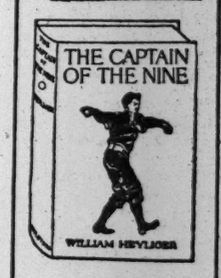
By Ellen Douglas Deland
THE FORTUNES OF PHOEBE
A little orphan girl's search for an uncle whom she has never seen. *Pictures in Color.*

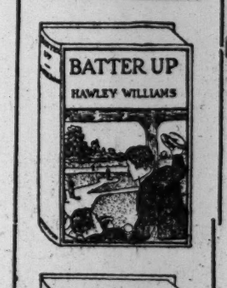
By Belle Moses
HELEN ORMESBY
A delightful story of a club of girls who forsake all pleasures and devote their time to solving the problems of house-keeping in New York. *Pictures in Color.*

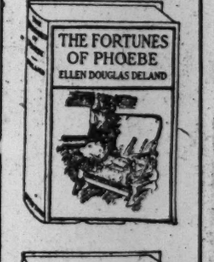
By Agnes McClelland Daulton
THE GENTLE INTERFERENCE OF BAB
Bab Howard undertakes to manage the affairs of her friends, with results wholly unexpected. *Illustrated.*

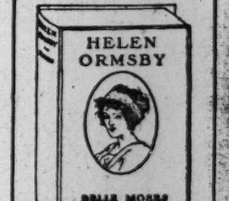
By Fanny L. McKinney
NORA-SQUARE-ACCOUNTS
The story of a little girl's success in restoring the family's lost fortune. *Pictures in Color.*

By Martha Young
BEHIND THE DARK PINES
A collection of delightful folk-lore stories of the Southern negroes. 29 *Pen and Ink Sketches.*









Publishers D. APPLETON & COMPANY New York

MUST KEEP UP NAVY, PRESIDENT DECLARES

Until All Nations Disarm We Should Be Ready to Fight, He Tells Guests at Fleet Dinner.

DINERS GIVE HIM AN OVATION

We Are Right to Guard Canal as an Adjunct to Our Navy—Thanks City for Hospitality to Fleet.

President Taft speaking at a dinner given by the City of New York in his honor and in honor of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet at the Hotel Astor last night, referred to the possibility of future entanglements for this country. He declared that the United States was determined to maintain its prestige. It was not seeking war, yet it was not afraid of war should honor make it necessary to fight, he declared.

There were more than 1,600 guests at the dinner. Mayor Gaynor presided, and he brought forth prolonged applause for the President when he proposed a toast to him in these words:

Gaynor Toasts the President.

"We always have a toast for the President," said the Mayor. "The first toast at dinners. To-night we drink it most heartily because we have the President of the United States with us. And perhaps it is no harm if I should say to you now that we are here, if we keep still and think a moment, not distracted by the voice of the political orator or even by the voice of the Bull Moose; thinking it over, we may find great difficulty in saying in what particular President Taft has failed to discharge his duties with the highest talents, the highest wisdom, and the finest fidelity to the interests of the country. We now drink to the President of the United States."

As the Mayor lifted his glass, the brilliantly uniformed officers of both the army and the navy and the civilians present started a demonstration that lasted a full minute. The President sat through it all with set face. It was plain to see that he felt deep down in his heart the sincerity behind the tribute and appreciated it to the fullest.

The President sat between Mayor Gaynor and Rear Admiral Osterhaus, the Commander in Chief of the fleet. To the left of the Mayor was Secretary of the Navy Meyer, and at Mr. Meyer's right Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East. Others at the Mayor's table were Bishop Greer, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, Rear Admirals Cameron McR. Winslow, Frank F. Fletcher, Nathaniel R. Usher, Brandley A. Fiske, Austin W. Knight, all of the mobilized fleet now in the Hudson; Whitelaw Reid, the Ambassador to Great Britain; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, the Chief Constructor of the Navy; Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Henry Fairfield Osborn, J. Pierpont Morgan, Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, who is likely to be the next Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Sir Thomas Lipton, Herman Ridder, President George McAneny of the Borough of Manhattan, President John Purroy Mitchel of the Aldermen, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; President John H. Finley of the City College, Controller William A. Prendergast, Col. Henry W. Sackett, Col. W. A. Mann, U. S. A.; President George Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy.

The Mayor's table was arranged to resemble the upper works of a battleship. Over the table was a mass of Autumn foliage and from the boxes of the grand ballroom, in which the dinner was served, hung long pennants bearing the names of the armed craft now anchored in the Hudson River.

Mayor Gaynor made the first speech. He said he believed in peace, but that he also believed in a big navy as a fine argument for peace. The millennium was coming, the Mayor said he thought, but so far it had not arrived, and until it did he said he was in favor of a navy worthy of the Nation. He closed with the toast to the President, and when the guests resumed their seats after cheering him the President delivered his speech.

The President began by thanking the Mayor and through him the citizens of New York for the cordial reception given the officers and enlisted men of the fleet. He declared that the policy of increasing the navy by two battleships each year was, in his opinion, a wise one, and he deplored the fact that the last Congress had failed to appropriate money for more than one. Whether elected or not, he added, he sincerely hoped the next Administration would stand by the two battleships a year policy.

President Praises the Navy.

"I cannot forbear," said the President, "to congratulate the Secretary of the Navy and the officers and men of the fleet for the magnificent appearance the fleet presents. I am sufficiently advised of the preparedness of the vessels to know that when they pass us to-morrow in front of the Statue of Liberty they will be ready to meet an enemy outside Sandy Hook, both the vessels of the active and those of the reserve fleets, with ammunition enough in store to do effective battle for their country."

After a tribute to Secretary Meyer for his administration of the Navy Department, the President took up the Panama Canal and the responsibilities its completion would entail upon the Government at Washington.

No one, the President said, desired more battleships merely for the pleasure of feeling a power to control other nations, or for promoting war or bringing about international controversies. He said he appreciated the sincere motives of the peace advocates, yet under the circumstances he was compelled to disagree with their views as to the curtailment of naval power at this time.

"I differ," the President continued, "from those earnest and thoughtful people, with great respect for their opinions, but I differ from them none the less.

World Not Ready for Disarmament.

"I do not think the world has yet reached a point where advantage would not be taken of our inability to resist attack, or to meet other nations on an equality in war; and I believe that it is essential, in order that we should preserve our prestige by the exhibition of actual power of resistance and of attack until through our influence, and with all other nations equally anxious to bring about peace, there shall be substituted some sort of tribunal or court or board of arbitration before which any nation shall be enabled to call in any other nation to answer, and to execute any judgment delivered against it after a hearing.

"Now, I hold it to be entirely consistent with such a view as this, and with such an ideal as this, and with the most earnest efforts to bring about such an ideal, at the same time now to favor under present conditions the keeping up of the Navy of the United States in such a condition that we may be able to defend ourselves and to enforce our just policies where under present circumstances in such a defense or such enforcement, physical means are required.

"We have had a similar question before us in the matter of the fortification of the Panama Canal, which the nation has answered, in my judgment, in the right way. We built the canal as an aid to the commerce of the world, including the trade between our East and West coasts, and as a war measure for the purpose of developing the efficacy of our navy. It was proposed to neutralize the canal, to use an expression that was frequent at the time—that is, to make the canal so that every nation and every country under all conditions of war or peace, could use the canal as a passage way, and by an agreement between all nations, hostilities should be excluded from the harbors at each end of the canal, or from the canal itself. There are very considerable practical difficulties in enforcing such a bond against an irresponsible nation that does not recognize the obligations of a treaty, or refuses to enter into it.

Canal an Adjunct to Our Navy.

"But even if such an arrangement could be made, there still remains the question whether the United States ought to sacrifice its very vital advantage of increasing the power of its navy by rapid changing of it from one ocean to another by giving the same privilege to an enemy in and through the canal which it has built by its own expenditure of $400,000,000.

"As long as war is possible, as long as we have to maintain a fleet to protect ourselves and enforce our rights, it seems to me to be altruism run mad, to be worse than the infidelity of the man who looks not after his own family, to contribute $400,000,000 to the canal, and to lose one of the great advantages for which that money was expended, to wit, the doubling of the efficacy of our navy against any other which might attack us.

"Why are we called upon to enable our enemy to increase the efficacy of his navy against us in time of war? There is no reason. We have, therefore, fortified the canal, and shall maintain its neutrality as to all other nations, except a nation at war with us, and as to that nation, with fortifications on the canal, we shall take such a course as to the shutting out of our enemy's vessels from the canal as may seem best for us in the carrying on of the war.

"Now such a proceeding is not at all in conflict with an earnest desire for peace, and an earnest desire to find means by which peace can be maintained and war prevented. It is only recognizing conditions as they are to-day. If we have peace all the time, fortifications and navies will not be necessary, and if we can settle controversies by some other means than by war, then the fortifications and navies will lie unused in battle, as I hope they always may. But those who are responsible for the conduct of government, those who are in authority and have to meet conditions as they are, must recognize what conditions are, and they cannot assume an ideal state that does not exist, though they may hope for it.

"For these reasons, I cannot but look with intense interest on the development of our navy and its war strength, and the influence that it necessarily gives us with the nations of the world as one determined to maintain its prestige, as one not seeking war, but as one not afraid of it, should our honor and interest and the injustice and truculence of another nation, much as we would desire to avoid war, nevertheless require us to accept the gage."

A Toast to Mrs. Taft.

When the President sat down Mayor Gaynor arose and proposed a toast to Mrs. Taft, who was in a box along with the President's brothers, Charles P. and Henry W. Taft, and a number of friends. This toast was received with great approval, and at its conclusion Secretary of the Navy Meyer spoke.

The Secretary asked for a large navy, and among other naval needs said the country wanted battle cruisers of the Moltke type, the great German ship which recently visited New York.

The last speaker was Admiral Osterhaus, who in a few words thanked the Mayor and the citizens of the city for the welcome accorded the officers and enlisted men of the great fleet under his command.

7 MEN UNDERWROTE BIG FUND OF 1904

Harriman, Stillman, Perkins, Bacon, Frick, Reid, and Brooker Named by Judge Parker.

LAMONT GAVE HIM THE FACTS

Wilson Fund $219,104, Clapp Committee Is Told—Ryan Helped Harmon and Underwood.

1912 PRE-CONVENTION FUNDS
(Thus Far Revealed.)

Roosevelt	$611,106
Taft	490,527
Wilson	219,104
Harmon	150,946
Underwood (estimated)	62,000

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In a day given up by the Clapp committee to Democratic witnesses, during which testimony was given on the pre-convention campaign funds of Gov. Wilson, Representative Underwood, and Gov. Harmon, new and important light was thrown to-day on the relation of corporations to President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election in 1904.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York told for the first time that his speeches toward the end of that campaign, which won for him prompt admission to the Ananias Club, were based on a personal statement he received from the late Col. Daniel S. Lamont, who was Cleveland's private secretary and afterward Secretary of War.

According to Judge Parker's testimony, which was afterward corroborated by George F. Parker, head of the Democratic literary bureau in 1904, Col. Lamont said that seven men, high in New York financial circles, held almost daily meetings at which means for re-electing President Roosevelt were discussed. As Judge Parker expressed it, they were underwriting Roosevelt's campaign.

The seven men were E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York; Henry C. Frick of the Steel Corporation, George W. Perkins, and Robert Bacon, at that time members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, Conn., Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Daniel G. Reid of the Rock Island Railroad.

The committee has already received in evidence a letter from George B. Cortelyou, Republican National Chairman, in 1904, asking Mr. Harriman to be a member of a secret group to be known as the "Republican Auxiliary Committee."

Senator Oliver, member of the Clapp committee, suggested that the group named by Judge Parker might have been the auxiliaries, enlisted by Mr. Cortelyou to be secret assistants of the Republican National Committee. In his letter to Mr. Harriman, Mr. Cortelyou stated that the membership of the committee would not be announced, and Senator Oliver pointed out that the injunction of secrecy had been observed. Neither Judge Parker nor George F. Parker had known of the existence of a committee, ostensibly auxiliary to the Republican National Committee.

Judge Parker's Story.

"Toward the end of October, 1904, I think on Oct. 3, an old friend called on me in my office," said Judge Parker. "As we stood shaking hands with each other, he said, 'Well, old man, they've got you licked. But I want you to keep a stiff upper lip and not to break your heart.' I told him my heart would not break, but asked him what he meant.'

Judge Parker did not then mention his friend's name, but later stated that it was Col. Lamont.

"He was reluctant to talk," continued Judge Parker, "but I got the impression from him that the Wall Street interests were underwriting President Roosevelt's campaign, and had decided on my destruction. I asked him if the Standard Oil was a contributor, and he said 'Yes.' I mentioned this corporation because, in spite of my order that no corporation contributions could be received by the Democratic National Committee, it had been charged that the Standard Oil was favoring me. Then under pledge of secrecy as to the names, Col. Lamont told of meetings of the eight men I have given.

"Without consulting any one I went to my home, and on the train I thought the matter over. I decided that if I could not be elected President, there was at least one public service I could perform. I could not see why a corporation could contribute funds to a campaign, unless it hoped to get something in return. I felt that if I waited until after election, whatever I did would be attributed to the animus of defeat. So I dictated this speech, which I delivered on Oct. 24. That speech contained no reference to Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge of the corporate contributions or his desire to solicit them. I knew nothing as to his attitude on the subject."

"You have testified concerning your instructions as to corporate contributions," Senator Oliver remarked during Judge Parker's testimony. "In general, did you not know that August Belmont was contributing to your support, and that he rubbed pretty close to the big corporations?"

"I assumed that he was a heavy contributor," said Mr. Parker. "But I did not know of any wide corporate relations. He had constructed the Interborough, when other men had failed to do so and was, as far as I knew, simply a banker. When he was introduced to me during the campaign, I asked him why he was interested in my support, and he admitted it was a fair question. He said he did not want any office, and that his interests were not affected by any threatened legislation. But he had seen his father before him preside over conventions; his father had been one of the few bankers who supported Democracy during the civil war; and August Belmont told me that he wanted to help the party in which his father had been prominent."

George F. Parker said that early in the campaign of 1904, before Judge Parker, to whom he is not related, was notified of his nomination, Col. Lamont frequently spoke to him of the meetings of the eight financiers, grouped together, for the support of President Roosevelt. As the campaign progressed, these meetings became increasingly frequent.

"I called on Col. Lamont often during the campaign at his office," said Mr. Parker, "and he told me about this organization. When I went to see him he would say: 'Well, Parker, they had another meeting to-day.' On one occasion, when I asked him what they had done, he said, 'they talked things over and decided to go to work right away and raise all the funds available.'"

Mr. Parker said he was unable to persuade Col. Lamont to allow the use of his name as authority for the story.

"Col. Lamont believed the use of his name might endanger his business interests," he said.

Finally, in furtherance of the Democratic campaign, the story of the meetings, without mention of any names, was given to the New York World and published. Then Mr. Parker got permission to mention the matter to the Democratic nominee.

After President Roosevelt's answer to Judge Parker's charge, the Judge sent to Col. Lamont, asking permission to name in a reply to the President the financiers banded together for his support. This permission Col. Lamont refused, and until to-day their names were unknown.

"All these men you have mentioned were Republicans and might be expected to support the Republican candidate, might they not?" asked Senator Oliver.

"The question was not their personal support, but whether they would throw the support of their corporations behind the Republican candidate," returned the witness.

William F. McCombs of New York, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; William G. McAdoo of New York, and Josiah Quincy of Boston testified concerning the campaign funds raised in furtherance of Gov. Wilson's candidacy. The total was $219,104, divided into three accounts. The largest amount, that raised by Mr. McCombs, was $208,193. Mr. McAdoo accounted for $8,475, and Mr. Quincy for $4,436.

In Mr. McCombs's account the most interesting item was one of $94,900, handed to him by Cleveland H. Dodge as a gift from Gov. Wilson's associates or fellow-students at Princeton University. Mr. Dodge himself contributed $51,900, Cyrus H. McCormick $12,500, Thomas B. Jones and David B. Jones, $10,500 each, and Edward W. Sheldon $1,000.

Wilson's Friends Gave Liberally.

Mr. McCombs explained that the contributions were purely personal. Mr. McCormick, who is connected with the Harvester Trust, is a Trustee of Princeton University and has long been a close friend of Mr. Wilson. The Messrs. Jones also were Princeton Trustees, and, with Mr. McCormick and Mr. Dodge, supported Mr. Wilson when he was President of the university in efforts to abolish the club system and introduce a more democratic student life.

Other personal contributions told of by Mr. McCombs were $12,000 from Frederick C. Penfield of Germantown, Penn., author and diplomat, who married Mrs. Annie Weightman Walker; $11,000 from Mr. McCombs himself, $10,000 from Charles R. Crane of Chicago, $2,500 from George Foster Peabody of New York, $3,500 from John Martin, $20,000 from Henry Morgenthau of New York, $7,000 from Samuel Untermyer of New York, $2,500 from Jacob H. Schiff of New York, and $250 from Nathan Straus, brother of the Progressive candidate for Governor of New York.

After giving his testimony, Mr. McCombs made this statement for the press:

"During my testimony before the Clapp Committee this morning I offered to read a letter to the committee from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, in reply to my request that Mr. Dodge give me a statement of the amount of money which he had turned over to him. The following is the letter, and I will request that the committee make it a part of the record:

New York, Sept. 27, 1912.

My Dear Mr. McCombs:

I have your request that I give you a statement of the amount of money which I have turned over to you for the expenses of Gov. Wilson's pre-nomination campaign, with an exact list of those who contributed through me, and I have great pleasure in hereby complying with your request.

When you first consulted me regarding the matter in the early summer of 1911, I talked it over with a few of Gov. Wilson's closest friends and most loyal supporters, during his administration in Princeton. We decided it would be unwise to make a general solicitation for funds, and agreed to give ourselves as much as we could to help you.

I give at the foot of this letter the exact list of those who gave, and wish to state most positively that the comparatively large amount set opposite my name was all given by me personally and no part of it used to cover any anonymous gifts.

I want you, as Gov. Wilson's campaign manager, to know that in giving this sum I was actuated solely by my admiration for Gov. Wilson's character, ability, and policies, and my warm friendship and affection for him personally.

I have no axe to grind, either business or favors to ask of any [illegible] for political or diplomatic [illegible] would not accept a Cabinet [illegible] or an Ambassadorship under any circumstances, neither my health nor inclinations would permit.

I give away a great deal every year for all sorts of purposes, but for all that I have never given money which will reap richer results for the benefit of the whole country than that which I have used to promote the nomination of my classmate and beloved friend, Woodrow Wilson.

Moreover, I feel confident that the other givers to the fund were animated by the same feeling which animated me.

Sincerely hoping that your health may be speedily restored, believe me, with great respect, yours very sincerely,

CLEVELAND H. DODGE.

The list of contributions is as follows: Edward W. Sheldon, $1,000; David B. Jones, $10,500; C. H. McCormick, $12,500; Cleveland H. Dodge, $51,900. Total—$85,800.

Of the above Mr. Sheldon, Mr. McCormick, and I were classmates of Gov. Wilson, and all five were Trustees of Princeton University during the greater part of his administration as President.

C. H. D.

Mr. McCombs said that most of his funds were expended for publicity.

"We had to acquaint the people of the United States with Gov. Wilson," he said, "and a wide campaign of education was necessary."

Stevens-Duryea

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In years to come you will see this style followed more and more. For these are the true logical lines of beauty. All of the parts that show—hood, body, windshield, top, mud-guards and wheels—are a unit, suggesting the power, speed, ease, elegance, and beauty characteristic of the fine motor car.

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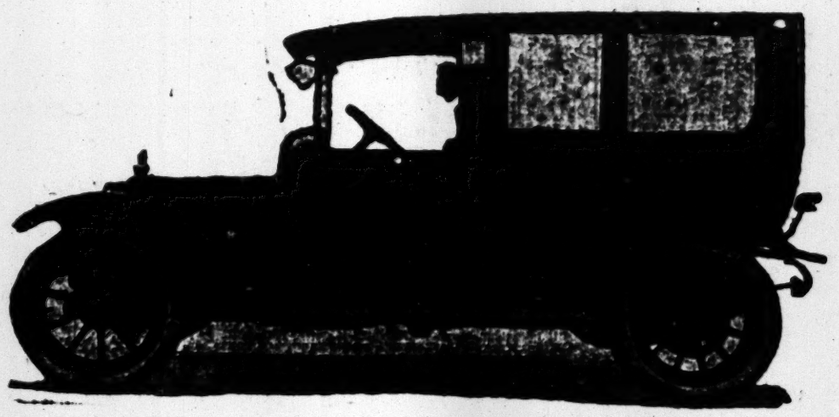

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HUDSON ROADSTER, 1911. No doubt classiest car in New York to-day; for sale at $425; stand any inspection whatever; will demonstrate anywhere; car just overhauled and painted one month ago. Inquire NOLAN'S car, 388 East 133d, half block from 3d Av. "L." Telephone 1558—Melrose.

Cars, bodies, delivery wagons, sold; all prices. Spot cash paid for cars and bodies. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th.

Automobile for rent; Reynold; 7-passenger; limousine; excellent condition; owner run it; references. Adamat, 339 East 55th. Room 5.

6-40 Thomas light five-pass.; touring extra equipment; biggest bargain of the year. Thomas, 1,926 Broadway. Room 312.

1912 Limousine; splendid condition; equipped; exceptionally low. Girdlestone, 9 Canal Place, Bronx. 'Phone Melrose 6357.

For sale very cheap, seven passenger RANIER car, latest model; fine condition. Room No. 607, 105 Hudson St.

FIAT, 1910, six cylinder, toy tonneau; bargain; must sell quick. Theodore Ludwig, 47 West 34th St.

Limousine body, fine shape; broadcloth upholstery; cost $1,800; price $600. Thomas, 1,926 Broadway, Room 312.

Velies, 1910, '11, and '12, overhauled; guaranteed; money back; bargains. Garland Auto Co., 1,888 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1911, coupe, inside drive; just overhauled and repainted; bargain. Simmons, 21 West 62d St.

LIMOUSINE and landaulet bodies from private owners; Packards, &c.; cheap. Simmons, 21 West 62d St.

5 & 7 Pass. Touring Cars, recent models; sacrifice prices. Thomas, 1,926 Broadway, Room 312.

Winton, 1912, fully equipped; perfect condition; obliged to sell. Room 754, 200 5th Av.

Packard for Sale.—1907 touring, overhauled; new top, tires; bargain. 69 West 71st St.

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PACKARD RENTING CO. Open and closed cars. BEST UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. $3-$5 hour. $300-$700 monthly. EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEURS. Murray Hill—91.

Packards.—New cars, limousine and touring; by the hour or trip; cheap rates for monthly service; special rates for theatre calls. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

1912 Packard, seven-passenger; $3 hour; very low monthly rate to help defray owner's expenses. 305 West 79th St. Phone 3334 Schuyler.

For Hire—Packard landaulette; by hour, day; special monthly rates. Weber. Telephone 8280 Schuyler.

FOR HIRE—Packard seven-passenger touring car reasonable; owner drives. Tel. 3977 Morningside.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Packard for hire, with chauffeur; low monthly rates; owner leaving town. 69 West 71st.

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AUTOMOBILE WANTED. Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5 per cent. commission. Green's Agency, Broadway and 48th.

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SPECIAL TO FORD OWNERS.
Our New Model H for one-half regular price and your old carburetor. More speed and power guaranteed with less gasoline.

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H. Hirsch, 229 West 54th St.
Telephone 6052 Columbus.

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1840 BROADWAY
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One 25 Pennsylvania, new, $1,100.
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Several demi-Limousine and Touring Bodies Very Cheap.

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Just Received Big Shipment, which we recommend.
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Not "Junk," but highest class made of 1,500 seconds at $5 to $12.
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TUSHI CAPTURED WITH 3,000 TURKS

City Surrendered to the Montenegrins—Turkish Troops Invade Servia.

TWO WAR MOVES BY GREECE

Cretans Admitted Into Parliament and an Ultimatum Sent to the Porte—Bulgarian Silence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—Turkey's reply to the Servian note demanding the demobilization of the Turkish Army, has been prompt and dramatic. A Turkish force 3,000 strong has crossed the frontier and has engaged in severe fighting with Servian frontier guards.

While in some quarters Turkey's action is regarded as bad policy, inasmuch as it hurries on a conflict at a moment when the Porte's main interest seemed to be to gain time so as to allow the reserves to be moved up to the seat of war, some other military experts regard it as a master-stroke.

The point on the Servian frontier on which the Turks made their bold offensive movement lies between the district where the main strength of the Servian Army is concentrating and the centre of the Bulgarian concentration. With the Vranya neighborhood held in force by the Turks, the Servo-Bulgarian plans of co-operation may be seriously impeded.

However that may be, Turkey's action seems merely to have forestalled that of the Balkan League by a few hours.

Greece yesterday took two steps which make war inevitable, and which, it must assumed, were taken only because the Greek mobilisation was complete and Greek troops had occupied strategic points on the frontier where fighting took place in 1897.

Greece's demand for the release of the ships seized by Turkey within twenty-four hours was a practical ultimatum, while the admission of the Cretan Deputies to the Greek Parliament yesterday was a hostile act, and Turkey had several times warned Greece that it would so be considered. The Greek mobilization is stated to number 130,000 men.

While reports come of fighting both on the Servian and the Greek frontiers, suspicious silence veils the progress of events in Bulgaria. This may well mean that the Bulgarian Army is beginning its advance to the frontier, which it is expected to cross by the Valley of the Maritza in the direction of Adrianople, where the great initial battle of the war is likely to be fought.

The fighting on the Montenegrin frontier has tended to create the impression that the war in the Balkans will be one of small things. The shock of the contending armies of Bulgaria and Turkey will be of an altogether different order. No such forces have been face to face in Europe since the days of Metz and Sedan.

The only satisfactory item in the news of the last twenty-four hours was Austria's declaration that she would not intervene in the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar during the war. This removes any fear of immediate complications between Austria and Russia. The further announcement by Austria that she will not allow the Balkan States to annex the Sanjak, however, exposes a danger point toward which events may move later.

A telegram to The Daily Mail from Semlin, Austria, opposite Belgrade, dated yesterday, says:

"Servia's note to Turkey, which contains the demands of the Balkan States for very radical reforms in the Turkish European provinces, has been speedily answered by the Porte in the most unambiguous language.

"At 5 o'clock this morning a considerable number of Turkish troops crossed the Servian frontier between Ristovatz station, on the Nish-Uskub Railway, and at Vertigask, twenty-five miles further west.

"Though war had been considered unavoidable, the news created a great impression. Newspapers were torn away from the hands of those who sold them, but the populace was quiet and there were no demonstrations of any kind.

"The Turkish troops engaged with the Servian troops guarding the frontier, and heavy fighting took place. It is probable that the main Servian army has now passed through the long, narrow Morava defile and has emerged on the comparatively high plateau between Vranya and the frontier, where the concentration is finished.

"Other points of concentration of the Servian army are Javor, on the frontier of the Turkish Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, and Rashka, on the frontier of the Turkish province of Kossovo, while, as already reported, one army has marched into Bulgaria to co-operate there with the Bulgarian troops. With this army is most of the Servian cavalry, which would be of little use in the mountainous country around Uskub.

"According to the latest reports from the front, the troops penetrating into Servian territory number about 3,000, partly regular Turkish soldiers and partly Albanians.

"The Servian Government does not yet consider that a regular state of war exists, and has ordered its troops provisionally to refrain from the offensive and to limit themselves to preventing further Turkish progress.

"The fighting continues. Two Servians were killed and four wounded in the first encounter."

MONTENEGRINS TAKE TUSHI.

Triumphal Entry Into the Town—3,000 Turks Invade Servia.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 14.—The Turkish town of Tushi surrendered to the Montenegrins this afternoon. This opens the way to Scutari, where Turkish forces are said to be concentrating, and on which the Montenegrin troops are now advancing.

After a heavy bombardment the Montenegrin infantry prepared to assault Tushi under the cover of the artillery. A Turkish officer bearing a white flag appeared and unconditionally surrendered the garrison to Crown Prince Danilo. Shortly afterward a deputation of citizens came to the Montenegrin headquarters, praying for mercy.

Several guns were found in the defense works, all badly damaged by the Montenegrin fire. The spoils included eight machine guns and 7,000 Mauser rifles.

The captured garrison numbered 3,000 regulars. The prisoners were brought to Podgoritza.

The Montenegrins made a triumphal entry into Tushi, headed by the Crown Prince and his staff.

Five hundred prisoners were taken.

The bombardment of Tushi had been resumed in the morning after failure to agree on the terms of surrender. The Turkish commander demanded that the garrison soldiers should be allowed to retain their arms and to go free to Scutari.

The Montenegrin troops occupied another position still closer to the town of Gusinye yesterday. The Turks, who offered a stubborn resistance, suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. The Montenegrins also occupied two other Turkish positions, commanding Gusinye. They captured four machine guns, many rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition.

BELGRADE, Oct. 14.—A body of Turkish troops crossed the Servian frontier near Vranya at 5 o'clock this morning and attacked the Servian garrison there. An official version of the fighting reports that 3,000 Turkish troops attacked a body of Servian guards near Ristovatz. The Turks fired a volley, killing two men and wounding four. The Servians returned the fire, and shortly afterward were reinforced from Vranya.

Fighting went on throughout the day along the frontier. The reports of cannon firing could be heard at Vranya, coming from the direction of Ristovatz and Vitogoake.

A dispatch from the frontier says the Servians were surprised, but succeeded in repulsing the Turkish attack.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—The Deputies elected from the Island of Crete to the Greek Chamber of Deputies entered the House to-day. They had heretofore not been admitted to participate in the debates.

Everything is ready at the frontier for the forward movement. There is no longer doubt in the minds of the Greeks that war with Turkey is inevitable.

In Athens all business has stopped. The Bourse and places of amusement are closed. Athens is practically empty. The only noticeable activity is that of ambulance organizations.

The release within twenty-four hours of the Greek vessels confiscated by Turkey was demanded to-day by the Greek Minister at Constantinople. In the note which he handed to the Turkish Government the payment of an indemnity to the owners of the vessels is also demanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Bulgarian, Servian, and Greek Ministers here have received instructions from their Governments to be ready to depart as soon as they receive notification from their respective capitals.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between the three Balkan States and the Ottoman Empire is awaited hourly.

The Turkish Government declines to allow the powers to intervene in the question of Macedonian reforms. Its reply to the representatives of the powers was handed to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning. While declining to allow any foreign intervention in the matter of reforms in Macedonia, the Turkish Government contends that one of the chief causes which has hindered the various attempts to ameliorate the internal situation in the Macedonian provinces is the state of insecurity brought about by criminal outrages of all kinds committed by agitators.

Turkey's reply thanks the European Powers for their friendly interest, but declares that Turkey is determined to carry out the reforms without interference. It protests that the Porte has been actuated by the same humanitarian and peaceful intentions as the Powers.

Finally the reply declares that it would be unjust to infer from former negligences and evasions, which were more or less systematic and inherent in another régime, that the constitutional Empire today would not be capable of breaking away from the errors of the past.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—The likelihood that peace will be signed by Italy and Turkey had a composing effect on the European bourses yesterday. On the London Stock Exchange it was believed that the worse had passed, and prices recovered with an influx of buying orders. The Liverpool wheat market was greatly excited, and prices advanced rapidly.

There has been much discussion with reference to the Black Sea grain trade and the possible closing of the Dardanelles. It is reported, however, that Turkey has given assurances to Russia that her commerce will not be hindered in any way.

Indications point to an immediate rise in the Bank of England rate to five per cent. The Bank to-day discounted bills at 4½, and later at five per cent., while the open market rates rose to 4 13-16 per cent.

GERMANY HOLDING OFFICERS.

All Leave Cancelled—Even Reserve Officers Kept in Readiness.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—In view of the uncertainty of the situation, all leave for German officers on the active list has been indefinitely canceled. Officers liable to service in the reserve have been notified that they must not absent themselves from the country longer than four days without special permission and must arrange to return on telegraphic notice.

These steps correspond to those taken by the Austrian War Office, which has ordered Austrian reserve officers domiciled in Germany to hold themselves in instant readiness to join the colors.

An authority in close touch with military circles declares that there is practically not an officer of the entire German Army on furlough at the present moment.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, started to-day for Hubertusstock, where the Kaiser is shooting. One of the guests of the Kaiser is Prof. Schiemann, his confidential adviser on Russian, Austrian, and Slav affairs.

PANIC CAUSES SUICIDES.

Man and Wife Kill Themselves in Paris After Losing Their Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A tragic outcome of the fall in prices on the Bourse consequent on the war in the Balkans is reported to-day.

A man and his wife were discovered by the police this morning dead in their rooms. They had left a note to the effect that they had been ruined by their losses in consequence of the Bourse panic and had decided to commit suicide.

FLURRY IN WHEAT MARKET.

Prices in Liverpool Advance Sharply—Nervousness Shown.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—On the grain market to-day wheat futures opened at about ½ higher on decreased Russian shipments. They then advanced sharply on heavy buying, covering by shorts, and Turkey's reply to the powers. Fears as to the closing of the Dardanelles also stimulated the upward movement until an advance of 3% was reached.

There was also an advance of 4d for December, but March prices reacted on realisations, although they became firm again on London shorts covering here.

Wheat after numerous fluctuations declined on further realisations, but closed firm at 1¼ to 2¾ advance from Saturday. Sales totaled 500 loads.

Maize was firm at 1¾ to 2¼ dearer. Sales totaled 250 loads.

There was a nervous feeling in the wheat market, but no excitement.

CHICAGO WHEAT UP.

Fear of Closing Dardanelles Sends May Up Nearly Three Cents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Fear that the closing of the Dardanelles was inevitable swept wheat prices to-day excitedly upward. A break in consols and stocks added to bullish sentiment and caused traders to centre attention on war news. The advance tempted much profit-taking by holders and brought about swift changes in quotations. Opening figures were 1⅛@1¼ to 2⅛@2⅜ up. December started at 93¾ to 93⅞, a gain of 1 @1⅛ to 2⅛ cents, reached 95⅝, and then declined to 94⅝@94¾. May at one time showed an advance of nearly three cents, at 100⅛.

Corn sympathized with wheat, but met with heavy selling on resting orders. December opened ⅛ to ¼ higher, at 54½ to 54⅝, advanced to 54⅞, and dropped to 54.

Oats showed similar action to that of corn, and for like reasons. December started ⅛@⅜ to ½@⅝ up, at 33¼ to 33⅝, and steadied at 33¼.

War talk resulted in higher prices for provisions, as well as for grain. First sales were unchanged to 17½c dearer, with January at 10.85 to 10.92½ for pork; 11.27½ for lard, and 10.42½ to 10.47½ for ribs.

ITALIANS BUSY FOR SULZER.

New League to Spread His Record All Over the State.

The Italian Democratic State League was organized in the city yesterday to promote campaign work among the Italian residents of the State. Andrew Cuneo, the banker, was elected President; Vito Contessa, First Vice President; Antonio Sisti of Utica, Second Vice President, and Gerard J. Cucco, Secretary and Treasurer. Headquarters will be at 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Magistrate John J. Freschi will be Chairman of the Executive Committee. Most of the prominent Italian-American business men of the city and State are expected to join the league. President Cuneo explained the league's plans after the organization meeting.

"We will make a State-wide house-to-house campaign," he said, "and explain to our people Congressman Sulzer's record for progressive and humanitarian legislation. The movement will be financed exclusively among Italian-American voters as an evidence of the respect, esteem, and affection they have for Mr. Sulzer."

OLD DEMOCRATS FOR WILSON

Youngest of Four in Hackensack 81 and Oldest 91.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 14.—Three of Hackensack's oldest citizens are James C. Blauvelt, 89; William S. Harris, 86, and ex-Judge George W. Wheeler, 81. All have a birthday this month, all are Democrats, and are registered for the coming election, intending to vote for Woodrow Wilson for President and the straight Democratic ticket on Nov. 5. Another veteran Democrat of Hackensack is Abram I. Auryansen of Essex and First Streets, who is in his 91st year. He will also vote for Wilson. The combined ages of these four citizens is 349 years.

Heney to Talk to Students.

Francis J. Heney, the noted graft prosecutor of San Francisco, will speak this noon in the Horace Mann auditorium at Columbia University, under the auspices of the Columbia Progressive Club.

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THE
Molly Brown Series
By NELL SPEED.
Four drawings by Charles L. Wrenn.
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HATCHES TERRAPIN IN BROADWAY HOTEL

Largest Shipper from Georgia Carries His Sand Incubator with Him.

THEY THRIVE IN HIS BATHTUB

A. M. Barbee Has Spent 23 Years Studying Terrapin Growing and He Tells How It Is Done.

The birthrate at the Hotel Imperial broke all records night before last Wrong. Dogs, nor cats, nor even mice had aught to do with it. The responsibility rests on terrapins, the kind you pay $4 or $5 for, whether you buy them whole from the dealer or by the tablespoonful in a restaurant, a price which some have fancied in one way or another was the reason why they were called "diamond backs."

The producer of the terrapins at the Imperial is A. M. Barbee, of Savannah, Ga. Born in Savannah, he is connected with the real estate business, owns a grocery store and a few other things and raises terrapin. He is about the biggest terrapin shipper in the country. He has been in the business twenty-three years, and he says he was the first twenty learning the first thing about the terrapin. Now he makes it his hobby. Every time he comes North he slips a young terrapin into his pocket, just for company's sake, and this time when he left home he not only brought along five half and full grown diamond backs, but a traveling incubator, filled with 160 terrapin eggs, and these eggs have been very busy ever since Mr. Barbee left Savannah. Mr. Barbee took out the traveling incubator to show to the conductor and porter of his Pullman, when pop! went one eggshell and the motion was seconded by another, and before their astonished eyes two as perfect infant turtles as you ever saw poked their heads out and began to wiggle.

Then Mr. Barbee spent a night in Philadelphia, and the terrapinettes in forty-eight eggs, like the old monk of the limerick, broke from their shells in protest against the quiet. Now what is left of them after the number which have been given away as souvenirs are disporting in glass tanks on Mr. Barbee's bureau, together with the fifteen other little shell-backed strangers. Mr. Barbee has given over his bathtub to the bigger five he brought with him, and new terrapins greet him every time he goes back to his room. It was that way yesterday. Burrell, the room clerk, had just made a report on the hotel's vital statistics when Mr. Barbee passed by.

"Come upstairs," said the Georgian.

On a chair near the bureau lay a long leather case, with an air vent in one end. It looked as if built to contain a particularly "dachsy" dachshund. The top opened, revealed a wooden box containing sand in a number of compartments. Here and there you saw a little white mound.

"By George! here's another!" exclaimed Mr. Barbee, holding up a bursted shell, from which a tiny creature was trying to get away with its bodee on its back. In the tanks on the bureau were a multitude of wriggling things that on close examination resolved themselves into very young epicurean entertainments.

Hatching the Terrapins.

"When I left home on Oct. 2," said Mr. Barbee, "I had eggs of the proper age to hatch out every day while away. These eggs are of the size of a pigeon's egg when first laid. As hatching time approaches, they increase in size. Here's one that will pop in a week.

"You see, terrapins are my hobby. I reckon I spend every spare minute I can get on what I call my terrapin farm. This is really a building 200 feet long by 60 feet wide. Here's a picture. You see these pens. Well, here are planks you walk on, so as to be able to see what is going on. I can flood the whole thing.

"Now, I have been twenty-three years in the terrapin business, and I had been in it the first twenty, before I started hatching terrapin eggs on my own account. You see, my biggest trouble was in collecting the eggs. A terrapin will lay almost anywhere, even in a cornfield, if the latter is near the stream where it makes its headquarters. Crows keep on the lookout for them, considering the eggs a great delicacy, and the moment mamma terrapin gets through, Jim swoops down with a part of his friends and eats up her lay. Then if the eggs escape the crows, there are the raccoons, who are great hunters, and if the turtles happen to lay too near the water, the alligators are on the watch and they get them as fast as you can count them. To find a lay of terrapin's eggs is difficult, and this is what has deterred the United States Fish Commission from conducting terrapin hatching.

"In my pens I used to spread sand evenly over the floors, and as it was necessary to flood this before feeding the terrapin—the food is fresh fish, shrimps, fiddlers and celery—such eggs as were laid were always spoiled, as the water spoils them. It was entirely by chance that one day, instead of spreading the sand evenly, I made a pile of it. Well, sir, the terrapins made a rush for that sand pile, and a dozen of them dug their way into it and began laying. All I had to do was to scrape away the sand and there were the eggs.

"A terrapin lays during June, July, August and early September. Each female lays from eight to ten eggs a month. I usually have about 150 dozen grown terrapins on hand, and each female can be depended upon to give me thirty eggs a season. Between the first of last July and the end of next January I shall have hatched about 7,000 eggs, and I am successful with about 95 per cent. of them.

"Of course, a terrapin egg, under proper conditions, hatches itself, but the difficulty is that the eggs of the wild terrapin are not protected, as I have pointed out. The incubator, as you see, consists of sand in a box. I keep a sort of even temperature inside, but the most I do with this one I carry with me is to keep the top sand moist and to keep the box at a proper distance from the radiator.

Opposes the Present Law.

"It would surprise you, perhaps, to be told that terrapins have a certain amount of intelligence. Mine all know me, and come when I whistle, though they will run away from a stranger.

"I have with me the first terrapin I ever hatched." Mr. Barbee opened the door of the bathroom and fished out one of the five terrapins that occupied the tub. It was about three inches long. The others were of various lengths to six inches long on the bottom. They were of various shades, depending, Mr. Barbee explained, on the color of the sand they were hatched in.

"People up North make a great mistake in the way they kill a terrapin," said Mr. Barbee. "I understand the way is usually to plunge the live terrapin in boiling water. This is not only unnecessarily cruel, but it is not the best way. You kill a chicken by chopping off its head, and letting the fowl bleed. A terrapin should be treated the same way, and I can assure you it loses none of its flavor.

"The laws says you must not have terrapin in your possession under five inches long, but I assert that what I am doing is in the interests of the conservation of the terrapin. By getting the eggs and hatching them I am certainly adding to the number of terrapin in existence, because the great proportion of these eggs would otherwise be destroyed. If the Government had the intention of going into terrapin hatching and repeopling the Chesapeake Bay and other waters with the young, I would be glad to turn over my eggs and my young to it, but if any attempt is made to make me stop bringing terrapin into the world otherwise, I will fight, as I maintain I am doing a lot more for the conservation of the terrapin than the Government is. The other day in Philadelphia a constable came to see me and told me he understood I was breaking the law by keeping undersized terrapin. I showed him my traveling live stock and he said no more."

Mr. Barbee took from his pocket a tiny pasteboard box and took off the lid, showing a tiny terrapin.

"This is Toby," he said. "Toby was born last January, and she has been living in my pocket most of the time ever since. She knows me, and you notice if I try to put the end of my finger into her mouth she pushes it away."

DENEEN "TOO INNOCENT."

Roosevelt Again Attacks Governor, Denouncing His Quibbles.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Col. Roosevelt issued this statement to-day in reply to Gov. Deneen of Illinois:

"Fourteen years ago I was on good terms with Mr. Lorimer as with every other member of Congress against whom I knew nothing—and nobody did know anything against him then—but when Mr. Lorimer was elected Senator, his character had become a matter not only of State-wide but of Nation-wide notoriety. And if Mr. Deneen, who was then Governor and who advised Mr. Lorimer, as he himself testified, to take the Senatorship and who congratulated him upon his election—if Gov. Deneen at that time was such an innocent lamb as not to know about Lorimer and about what was going on under his own eyes in the jackpot Legislature, then Gov. Deneen is altogether too innocent a creature to be allowed at large in American political life.

"As for last June in the Chicago Convention, Gov. Deneen cannot hide himself behind quibbles as to the form of any one particular motion. Certain of the motions were to prevent the delegates from voting and others were directly against the seating of the stolen delegates.

"Mr. Deneen voted on these last motions exactly as he voted on the other motions. The question was whether some seventy-eight delegates were or were not stolen. Mr. Deneen voted repeatedly that they were stolen, and his vote was justifiable on no other grounds. He can now face whichever alternative he chooses. If those delegates were stolen, his conduct is infamous now; if they were not stolen, his conduct was infamous then."

JUST PUBLISHED

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BY WILLIAM J. LOCKE

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CLARA. By A. NEIL LYONS, author of "Arthur's," "Sixpenny Pieces," etc. Clara is a heroine of the slums, a vendor of flowers and soaps and matches. The narrator of her story gives the reader a vivid picture not only of Clara's every day life, but also that of her satellites—the children of poverty and misfortune, to whom Clara is mentor, stern avenger, or peacemaker, according to the demands of the moment. *Cloth, $1.25 net. Post., 12c*

THE CAREER OF BEAUTY DARLING. By DOLF WYLLARDE. Beauty was a happy, care-free child of fourteen when an itinerant artist took rooms in her foster-mother's cottage. When, some weeks later, he resumed his journey, Beauty was no longer the innocent girl he had found her, and Mrs. Darling's wrath at this discovery sent the girl flying up to London, where she sought entrance at the stage door of one of the well-known music halls of the great Metropolis. Beauty's subsequent career reads like a thrilling, dazzling romance. *$1.30 net. Ready Oct. 25th*

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FOOTPRINTS OF FAMOUS AMERICANS IN PARIS. By JOHN JOSEPH CONWAY, M.A. With an Introduction by Mrs. John Lane. 32-full-page illustrations. Franklin, Jefferson, Monroe, Tom Paine, La Fayette, Paul Jones, etc., etc., the most striking figures of a heroic age, working out in the City of Light the great questions for which they stood, are dealt with here. Longfellow, matchless Margaret Fuller, Whistler, Saint-Gaudens, Rumford and many others get a chapter each for their lives and achievements in Paris. *Cloth, $3.50 net. Post. 20c*

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JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. By MARY E. PHILLIPS. Illustrated. On his death-bed, James Fenimore Cooper exacted from his family a promise that no personal material for the writing of his life should be given to any one. But Miss Mary E. Phillips, realising the great loss to the world which the keeping of this promise entailed, has persuaded Mr. Cooper's grandson and grand-nephew to grant her permission to use excerpts from family letters, portraits, and pictures which have never before left their hands. As monumental records of the man, Fenimore Cooper, this material is invaluable. There is such a dearth of information regarding him that this book can hardly fail to find a place among one's treasured biographies. *Cloth, $2.50 net. Post., 20c. Ready Oct. 25th.*

TAPESTRIES: THEIR ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RENAISSANCE. By GEORGE LELAND HUNTER. With four full-page plates in color and 128 half-tone engravings. This is a fascinating book on a fascinating subject. It is written by a scholar whose passion for accuracy and original research did not prevent him from making a story easy to read. It answers the questions people are always asking as to how tapestries differ from paintings, and good tapestries from bad tapestries. In a word, the book is indispensable to lovers of art and literature in general, as well as to tapestry amateurs, owners and dealers. *Cloth, $3.50 net. Post., 25c. Ready Nov. 1st.*

THE OLD GARDENS OF ITALY: HOW TO VISIT THEM. By MRS. AUBREY LE BLOND. With 100 illustrations from the author's own photographs. Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, during the course of some half dozen visits to all parts of Italy, has compiled a volume that garden lovers can carry with them, enabling them to decide which gardens are worth visiting, where they are situated, how they may be reached, and, if special permission to see them is required, how this may be obtained. *$1.25 net. Ready Oct. 25th.*

JOHN LANE CO. NEW YORK

PERJURY IS CHARGED BY LIEUT. STANTON

Policeman Brought to Trial by Waldo Defends Himself on the Witness Stand.

DOES NOT KNOW ACCUSER

Demands Dismissal of Oliver for Bringing Extortion Charge—Decision Reserved by McKay.

The trial of Police Lieut. John F. Stanton on the charge of attempting to extort $250 from Detective Richard F. Oliver was finished yesterday before Deputy Police Commissioner McKay at Police Headquarters. Decision was reserved.

The peculiar features of the case were brought out. The attempted extortion, according to Oliver, occurred on Nov. 7, 1909, while Stanton was at the head of the bureau at Police Headquarters established by Commissioner Bingham to look into the records of applicants for appointment to the police force. Then came the Curran Investigating Committee and the testimony before it of Lieut. Stanton to the effect that Commissioner Waldo had abolished the bureau shortly after Mr. Waldo was placed at the head of the department, about sixteen months ago.

Mr. Waldo had testified before the Curran committee that there had been many rumors of graft in connection with the bureau, but he was unable to furnish any information of a specific character, although he was urged to do so.

Lieut. Stanton, before the Curran committee, described his first interview with Mr. Waldo. The latter ordered him to produce all the records of his bureau. Lieut. Stanton told him that it would take some time. Finally the records were deposited in Mr. Waldo's office, and Lieut. Stanton was ordered to desk duty at Bath Beach. He remained there until recently, when he was again transferred to the Elizabeth Street Station, and then, when the pending charges were made against him, he was suspended.

Lieut. Stanton has been connected with the Police Department for seventeen years. His record has been splendid. Several Commissioners, under whom he worked, spoke highly of him, and every attempt to show that his character was not above reproach fell to the ground. His lawyer, David M. Neuberger, practically disposed of the charges yesterday, although he expressed some fears of the result, and declared that if his client was dismissed he would fight the case to the bitter end.

Commissioner Waldo was called to the witness chair yesterday and a futile attempt was made to induce him to tell who it was that first led him to believe that Lieut. Stanton had tried to get money from Oliver. So far it has appeared that somebody told him of the alleged attempt, and that he sent for Oliver, who responded to the summons and immediately told the Commissioner all about it. The matter was turned over to Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who prepared the complaint in the case. Mr. Neuberger asked Mr. Waldo:

"Did you receive information or communications from any persons concerning this charge against Lieut. Stanton?"

"Some communications," replied Mr. Waldo, "but most of them were verbal."

"Could you produce any of the written communications?"

"I think it is possible."

The Charges Against Stanton.

Mr. Waldo said Stanton was suspended after two men had made the complaint against him. The two men were Oliver and a friend of Oliver's named Thomas P. Gibney, a retired fireman. In answer to questions Mr. Waldo said that he thought a man who had lived in a firehouse for twenty years was a respectable man. He said he didn't know whether a man who worked in a poolroom was respectable. He might have an opinion, he said, if he knew what kind of a poolroom it was.

"Do you think a man who serves opium to people a respectable man?" Mr. Neuberger asked.

"I have no knowledge about that," said Mr. Waldo.

"It was only after he (Stanton) had testified before the Curran committee that you suspended him?"

"Yes, Sir."

Lieut. Stanton was called and he made a fine witness for himself. In reply to a question he said:

"I want to say under oath that I never asked a Police Commissioner to make an appointment, and I remember making no recommendation or suggestion as to any appointment."

Mr. Neuberger—Did any report ever made by you contain a single misstatement?

"I never heard of one."

"Was any such charge ever made against you?

"I never heard of one and never knew of one of my reports being disapproved."

"During your service of seventeen years was any charge ever made against you?"

"No."

In his affidavit Oliver said that he made application for appointment to the police force through the Municipal Civil Service Commission in February, 1900, and that on Nov. 5, 1909, a man known as "Harry" and who described himself as Stanton's money man, told Gibney, Oliver's friend, to have Stanton meet Oliver at 2 A. M. on Nov. 7 in front of the Empire Theatre. Oliver said that Stanton told him his appointment would cost something and that then Stanton took Gibney to one side and told him the appointment of Oliver would cost $200.

Accuses Oliver of Perjury.

Mr. Neuberger told Stanton to look at Oliver. Stanton stared at Oliver fixedly. Then Mr. Neuberger asked:

"Do you know that man?"

"I don't know him at all," replied Stanton, decidedly.

"Did you ever talk with him about his appointment?"

"Never, never," cried Stanton.

Stanton pounded the table in front of him and declared:

"That statement of Oliver's is perjury."

Stanton told of some police official calling on him to inquire about some man. He couldn't remember whether it was about Oliver or not.

"People were always calling on me," said Stanton, "and I told all of them that I had no power in the matter at all and would advise them to go to the Police Commissioner."

Then Stanton said:

"Go look up Gibney's record and then look up mine."

Stanton said his reputation for truth had never been questioned in any way. Stanton was questioned about his testimony before the Curran Committee, and told about his statement there in relation to the appointment of men by Mr. Waldo who had been rejected by other Commissioners because of their records. Commissioner McKay tried to make Stanton admit that some of the records the latter had compiled were not complete. Stanton replied that some of them were not completed. Whenever it happened that the evidence he discovered was sufficient to convince a Commissioner that the applicant was not fit to be a policeman the investigation ceased.

Retired Fireman Terence T. Brennan was called and testified to the effect that Gibney did not pay his debts. He told of lending Gibney money which had never been returned. Commissioner McKay tried to show that Brennan was a loan shark, but he failed. Mr. McKay asked Brennan what it was that Gibney promised him in return for the loan, and Gibney graveby replied:

"He said to me, 'I hope to drop dead if I don't pay you.'"

Will Carry the Case On.

Capt. Stanley P. Lynch, a fireman, was called to show that Brennan loaned money at usurious rates of interest, but he did not show it. Lynch said that once he borrowed $40 from Brennan, and that he paid him back $40. Then an effort was made to show that Lynch was not a very good fireman, and the records were produced to prove that twenty years ago a charge had been made against him. Lynch said it was so long ago he did not remember what the charge was.

Patrolman John J. Kerns came to the witness chair. Testimony was directed to a strike of chauffeurs in 1906. Kerns was a special policeman employed by the taxicab company and Oliver led some of the strikers. There was much disorder and rioting. Oliver was arrested and Kerns swore to an affidavit against him. Later he made another affidavit to the effect that he was mistaken about his first affidavit. Mr. Neuberger wanted to know if Kerns lied, and Kerns said he was mistaken about the facts.

It was shown that Oliver acted as chauffeur for Mr. Waldo in 1911, and in reply to questions Oliver said he did not know who first told Mr. Waldo about Stanton approaching him and demanding money for his appointment to the force. As a matter of fact Oliver was appointed without paying a cent.

In summing up, Mr. Neuberger said that if Stanton was found to be innocent of the charge made against him Oliver would have to be dismissed from the force. He warned Commissioner McKay that if Stanton was dismissed on the evidence the case would be fought until justice was procured, and declared that no evidence had been submitted upon which the dismissal of Stanton could be based.

PLAYERS WANT MORE MONEY.

White Sox and Cubs Ask for Share of Six Games in Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Members of the White Sox and Cub teams held an informal council of war last night, which ended in a decision to make a demand for participation in the receipts of the first six instead of four games of the city championship series. This is the result of the first two games played having resulted in ties.

"Doc" White and Johnny Evers, respectively, representatives on the Board of the Players' Protective Association, accordingly forwarded to President Dave Fultz, a presentment of facts which it is expected the National Commission will be given an opportunity to act on.

If the appeal of the players is not granted their part of the city series will be $35,063.67. Of this $21,038.20 will go to the winners and $14,025.47 to the losers, on a basis of 60 and 40 per cent. The final dividend will be slightly under $800 for each of the winning players, and about $300 for each of the losers. This compares with $875 and $631 last year.

CUBS WIN IN A ROMP.

White Sox Unable to Check Leaders for Chicago Championship.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Chicago Nationals buried the White Sox under an 8 to 1 score to-day, winning the third straight game of the series to decide the baseball championship of Chicago. Victory for the Cubs to-morrow will end the series.

Cicotte attempted to stop the Cubs' winning streak, but was relieved by Lange after five runs had been scored off him in two innings. Lang held his opponents in check until the ninth inning, when Saier pounded out his second triple, scoring two more runs.

The American Leaguers' lone tally was made in the sixth inning when Bodie drove the ball deep into centre field for three bases and scored on Johnson's single. Cheney pitched in rare form. He held the Americans to eight hits and kept them well scattered. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Americans	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	8	2
Nationals	3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2	8	13	2

Batteries—Cicotte, Lang, and Kuhn; Cheney and Archer.

Law School Nine Wins, 5 to 1.

By winning the baseball game yesterday afternoon against the juniors by a score of 5 to 1 on South Field, the Law School team climbed one step nearer first place in the race among the classes of Columbia University for the intramural championship. The Law School is now in second place, with the sophomores one game in the lead. Schmidt and Klendl as the batteries for the Law School team did the most effective work of the afternoon. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
1914	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	3
Law	1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 x	5	7	2

Batteries—O'Neale and Rothwell; Schmidt and Klendl. Umpire—Mr. Klyne.

Cardinals Defeat Browns Again.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The Nationals won to-day's game of the series being played with the Americans to decide the baseball championship of St. Louis. The score was 10 to 4. Powell and Mitchell of the Americans were hit hard, and their support was ragged. To-day's victory makes three won for the Nationals and one for the Americans, one game being tied. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Americans	1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	4	12	4
Nationals	3 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 x	10	12	0

Batteries—Powell, Mitchell, Napier, and Stephens; Burk, Geyer, and Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and O'Brien.

Pacific Coast League.

At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 6; Vernon, 5.

Brown to Manage Louisville Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Mordecai Brown, former pitcher for the Chicago National League Baseball Club, released to the Louisville Club of the American Association, is to be manager of the Louisville team, a position now vacant, according to a report here to-day, after a two-hour conference between Brown and President Murphy of the "Cubs." The report gained currency here last week after President William Grayson of the Louisville Club conferred here with Brown.

GLIDDEN TOUR STARTS.

Lakes-to-the-Gulf Trip to End at New Orleans.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Lakes-to-the-Gulf automobile tour, organized by Charles J. Glidden when the National Reliability tour was declared off two weeks ago, began to-day. Accompanied by a score of escorting cars Mr. Glidden left on the trip, which is to end at New Orleans. he tour is in the interest of good roads.

Mr. Glidden invited motorists all along the route to join him for any distance they pleased, and escorts have been arranged at every important city along the course.

When near Saline, Mich., a car containing Dr. F. E. McClure of Cleveland, David Barclay of Detroit, and a photographer, went over an embankment and turned turtle. No one was injured.

BADEN'S CASTLETON CUP.

Racing Feature at Lexington Track Goes to Neidhardt Horse.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—The Castleton Cup, the principal race of a good card furnished at the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association here to-day was won by Baden, but only after a spirited contest in which for a brief moment it looked as though Esther W. would carry off the large end of the purse and the cup. Baden had won the first and second heats, while Esther W. had annexed the third and fourth heats.

In the fifth Esther W. was leading to within rares lengths of the finish when, it went to break and Baden won the heat, which was the deciding one. A gold cup was presented to the representative of Mr. Neidhardt, owner of Baden.

The champion stallion stake was won in straight heats by Baldy McGregor. The summaries:

The Castleton Cup; best three in five heats; value, $5,000.

Baden, br. h., by Bingara, (Rodney).1 1 6 2 1
Esther W., b. m., by Director Moore, (Cox).....5 2 1 1 4
Dorah Medium, blk. m., (Geers).....3 4 2 3 2
Ruth McGregor, ch. m., (McDonald).....2 5 3 4 3
Peter Boy, b. h., (Willis).....4 3 4 5 dr.
Time—2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:07¾.

Champion Stallion Stakes; for three-year-old trotters; best two in three heats; value, $7,200.
Baldy McGregor, b. c., by Jay McGregor, (Andrews).....1 1
Princess Todd, blk. f., (Murphy).....2 2
The Earnest, b. c., (James).....3 4
Adieu, ch. c., Dickerson and (Geers).....4 3
Time—2:12; 2:09¾.

2:06 Class, pacing; best three in five heats; value, $1,000. (unfinished.)
Flower Direct, b. m., by Direct Star, (Whitehead).....1 1 6 3 4
Walter Cochato, blk. h., by Cochato, (Snyder).....7 4 1 1 2
Longworth B., b. g., by On Time, (Murphy).....3 2 2 2 1
Babe, br. g., (Jamison).....2 3 4 4 5
Ty Cobb, ch. g., (Coley).....6 7 3 ro.
Sarah Ann Patch, blk. m., (Cox).....4 5 5 ro.
Knight Onwards, b. h., (Hay).....5 6 7 ro.
Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¼; 2:09¾.

WOODROW WILSON SEES TIGERS PLAY

Presidential Candidate Spectator of Secret Football Practice at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—There was a new graduate coach at Osborn Field today. It was Woodrow Wilson, who had taken an hour off to look over Princeton's gridiron material. Secret practice was no ban on the Presidential candidate, and for more than twenty minutes he watched the Tiger 'Varsity run through a variety of plays in signal drill.

Gov. Wilson stood on the side lines with Head Coach McClave and talked football as he had in 1890, when he and Capt. Edgar Allan Poe coached the Princeton 'Varsity. Woodrow, a cousin of the Governor, scrimmaged with Heff Herring's team against the scrub while his distinguished relative was on the field.

Capt. Pendleton, Bluethenthal, and Andrews showed a preference for baseball to-day and attended the world's series game at New York. The remainder of the first string men had a snappy signal work for more than an hour, Wight taking Andrews's place at end and Hobart Baker taking half back for Pendleton. Stewart Baker continued at quarter back and ran the team with lots of ginger. There was little fumbling, and the men followed the plays speedily.

"Tub" Waller continued in the 'Varsity back field to-day, but was moved from right half back to left half back. He fitted in the new position with little difficulty. L. Swartz, who played a part of the Virginia game at centre, had the pivot position to-day in Bluethenthal's absence, and passed well.

R. R. Reed of the 1908 team joined the coaches to-day, to remain, probably, for the rest of the week. Toward the end of the afternoon the scrub faced Heff Herring's eleven, but failed to score in a forty-five-minute scrimmage.

HARVARD NEEDS END RUSHES

New Problem Offered as Several Candidates Are Incapacitated.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—There was no scrimmage on Soldiers' Field today, but the players were kept busy working on defense for forward passes, handling kicks, and in the daily school for position play. The Williams game on Saturday was encouraging, but the line men did not do their share of the work and their defense against Williams's forward passes was very poor. The 'Varsity backs did better than the substitutes, but this was only after they had seen the Williams men reel off five passes for big gains.

Percy Haughton had his pupils at the blackboard for an hour before the practice, and when the men reached the field the regulars and the substitutes lines up against each other for a "dummy" scrimmage. Both teams were drilled on attack and defense, but the play was mostly open. Harvard has shown little open play this year and has uncovered no forward passing game except what was used last year.

Every week seems to bring its problem at Harvard, and the task this week is to find some end rushes who can stay in the game for a while. Felton, who did not intend to play Saturday, had to be sent in to help stop Williams's open game. Two promising ends, Dana and Weatherhead, will be out of the game several weeks because of injuries sustained in the Williams game. Weatherhead fractured a cheekbone and Dana hurt a hip badly. Dana is the best man Harvard has for following the ball on forward passes, and much was expected of him. Felton is poor shape. Coolidge is in the hospital, Smith lame, Hollister ineligible until Nov. 1, and O'Brien on the absent list. Harvard has only a few men to play end, and none of these is 'Varsity timber. The injured middle line men, however, are coming along. McGuire was at right guard again to-day for the substitutes. He has been off the field ten days and is bigger than ever, which slows him down greatly. Driscoll's shoulder has improved, and the chances favor his being able to get into Saturday's game against Amherst. He is needed, as Withington has not shown much promise and is not nearly so good as is Pennock, who has been at left guard in every scrimmage. Bradlee was at full back today, as Brickley had a day off, and Tom Frothingham was at left tackle. Frothingham should do something this year, as he has played full back two seasons with the 'Varsity and knows a lot of football. He is taking hold well on the rush line and is the best substitute Harvard now has for either Storer or Hitchcock.

Fordham Tries Out New Plays.

Signal practice and new plays formed the principal part of the day's drill for the Fordham football squad yesterday. Coach Thorpe expressed dissatisfaction with the tackling of the men, and has ordered the setting up of the tackling dummy again. This afternoon Coach Fiskind will send his High School eleven against the 'Varsity for a full game of four fifteen-minute periods. The coaches will watch the work of the men very closely, as they realize that the strongest line-up possible must be presented to defeat the heavy Rhode Island State eleven next Saturday.

Maloney, the greatest all-around athlete ever developed at St. Peter's College, in Jersey City, and who was the best prep school shot-putter in the district two years ago, was induced to come out for practice. He has some experience in football, and made a favorable impression on the coaches. Maloney will very probably get a place in the backfield, as he is a big man, weighing 175 pounds, and is very fast, a ten-second man, the kind for which the coaching staff has been looking.

Brown Has New Backfield Star.

Brown University has a new backfield star in Henry, who has been playing fullback so far this season. The new back has shown great ability as a punter, as he kicks for very good distance, and with the necessary height to enable the Brown ends to get down the field. Henry is also a good defensive player, and speedy in skirting the ends. In fact, with Tenny also in the backfield and Capt. Ashbaugh able to kick goals from placement, the kicking department is just as well fortified after as it has been for the past three years, when Spracklin was the star. The latter's sensational forward passing and dodging will be missed, however. The star of the backfield is Crowther, one of the smallest men playing the game on any good team. Crowther weighs only 133 pounds, but he is hard as nails, and rarely gets hurt. As a dodger he is very hard to beat, and he rarely fails to run back the ball on punts for good distances.

Irving Defeats Old-Time Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Irving School won the annual football game to-day with Hobart School by the score of 7 to 0. The contest, which is the leading event on the football schedules of the two institutions, was closely contested, and the result was in doubt until the last period. Irving's touchdown was made by Anderson, and Leigh followed with a goal. Meatre, Richardson, Anderson, and Bachelier were seen to advantage on the winning team, while Johnston and Roux figured prominently for the losers. The line-up:

Irving.	Position.	Hobart.
Georgi	Left end	Goodell
Deming	Left tackle	MacCrehan
Germendia	Left guard	Morley
Ross	Centre	Miller
Fell	Right guard	Hudern
Newberry	Right tackle	Cushman
Meatre	Right end	Roux, Hartfield
Leigh	Quarter back	Banks, Goodell
Richardson	Left half back	Knowlton
Bachelier	Right half back	Keen's
Anderson	Full back	Johnston

Touchdown—Anderson. Goal from touchdown—Leigh. Referee—Mr. Ward. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Timekeeper—Mr. McGee. Time of game—Four twelve-minute periods.

Australian Cricketers Win.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 14.—The Australian cricket eleven to-day won their match against All-Bermuda. The totals were: Australia first innings 112, second innings, 102; All-Bermuda first innings, 68, second innings 91. The Australians thus won by 57 runs.

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NIGHT FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Cornell Cannot Get Men Out for Practice Any Earlier.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Cornell held no outdoor practice to-day, but a blackboard talk this afternoon and a signal drill in the armory to-night started the team off with a definite programme for the Penn State game this week. After the defeat by Colgate, Coach Sharpe said it would be folly to try to teach advanced football to men who could not play the simplest style of the game, but there was enough improvement in Saturday's game to induce him to start signal work at night. The coaches were also inspired to do this by the fact that they can get the squad together only three days a week for practice out of doors.

Mondays and Fridays will be used for blackboard talk and, perhaps, a brief signal drill at night, but no outdoor work will be tried, because it is impossible to get the players out of the classrooms. The blackboard talk to-day dealt with Saturday's mistakes and an explanation of a few new plays.

It is no secret that there is a feeling that Cornell cannot beat Penn State on Saturday, but the coaches hope that the team will at least show the improvement which they feel must be forthcoming every week.

An investigation to-day showed that practically all of the veterans who have been out with injuries should be back in fine condition this week. This includes O'Connor, Eyrich, Miller, and R. B. Whyte. Capt. Butler's chances for playing are not nearly so good. The squad physician did not seem very confident about it to-day.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR ELIS.

Yale Football Practice Consists of Instruction in Team Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—With two exceptions, every Yale man who played against Lafayette last Saturday was on the gridiron this afternoon. "Lefty" Flynn and Guard York were detained by recitations. In York's place a change decided upon by the coaches yesterday was made by sending Harbison, one of the 'Varsity tackles last year, to guard. Harbison has proved slow at tackle and will be used as a guard the rest of the season, although he will be available for tackle in cast of a shortage in the material for the position. His shift indicates that the tackles as played by Warren and Talbot are giving better satisfaction than since the season opened.

Signal drill and rudimentary work filled out to-day's practice, which lasted three hours. Head Coach Howe sent the entire squad through signal rehearsal with the gates closed, and an hour's drill followed in secret, every member of the resident coaching squad directing the signal work of one eleven. Every player on the squad was coached at least half an hour in team formations. For the last hour of the practice the linemen were worked in dummy tackling and the backs in handling punts which Head Coach Howe lifted for them from the passing of Ketcham and Archie MacLeish, freshman centre last year, who has just resumed work after a severe injury.

Johnny De Saulles, the former stellar quarterback, coached the eleven for the first time in two years, taking an afternoon from his duties as Treasurer of the Wilson campaign fun to help develop the quarterbacks. He was accompanied by Charley White, the veteran referee, who has a son on the Eli football squad. "Bo" Olcott, the New York University coach, handled the centre players. Mike Sweeney, the former world's champion jumper and later Hill School coach, who developed Jesse Spalding, now the Yale Captain, spent the afternoon watching his former pupil. Red hot scrimmaging will be ordered to-morrow and Wednesday, and a sharp attack will be ordered on Thursday. Only signal work will be left for Friday before the squad departs for West Point.

To-day's line-up: Left end, Gallauer; left tackle, Talbot; left guard, Mooney; centre, Ketcham; right guard, Harbison; right tackle, Warren; right end, Avery; quarterback, Cornell; left halfback, Markle; right halfback, Spalding, (Captain;) fullback, Castles.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES RACE.

P. C. Breen Wins Long Handicap Event in West Side Gymnasium.

The track athletes of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association inaugurated their competitive indoor season last night on the gymnasium track. A series of events will be held every two weeks until next April. About forty athletes competed for the first honors of the season, with the result that an interesting card of five races was contested.

The feature was the one-and-one-half-mile handicap race, won by P. C. Breen, who was the star performer. Breen was the highest point scorer, for in addition to taking the premier honors in the distance run, finished second and third in the twenty-yard dash and 600-yard novice run. Breen began by finishing third in the short dash, which opened the competition, and then took second in the novice run, and in the final race romped home the victor in the one-and-one-half-mile handicap. The summaries:

20-Yard Dash; Scratch.—Won by D. Greenwood; H. Ives, second; P. C. Breen, third. Time—0:03.

220-Yard Dash; Handicap.—Won by J. Alexander, (10 yards;) D. Greenwood, (8 yards,) second; H. Hecking, (scratch,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

600-Yard Run; Novice.—Won by C. A. True; P. C. Breen, second; J. Franklin, third. Time—1:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run; Handicap.—Won by A. Dolder, (scratch;) R. I. Parkes, (scratch,) second; W. Webber, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:09 3-5.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by P. C. Breen, (125 yards;) R. G. Stanwood, (scratch,) second; H. Ives, (50 yards,) third. Time—7:39 3-5.

KILBANE GETS DECISION.

Featherweight Champion Wins 12-Round Bout with O'Keefe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight champion, received the decision over Eddie O'Keefe of New York at the end of a fast twelve-round bout here to-night. There was no knockdown. A cut was opened over Kilbane's eye when they bumped heads.

Coulon to Box Kid Williams Here.

Johnny Coulon of Chicago will box Kid Williams of Baltimore in Madison Square Garden next Friday night. The articles of agreement call for 118 pounds ringside, the bantamweight limit which governs title bouts in this country. Coulon is a great little boxer of the old school, with a stiff punch in either hand and possessing a cool head. He has outclassed all challengers so far, but Williams looks like the most dangerous opponent that the champion ever has faced. Williams is a splendid specimen of physical development. He is a rushing, tearing, hard-hitting boxer, after the style of Terry McGovern, and has won from his opponents either with knockout blows or through the intervention of referees. Willie has has a big following here and in Baltimore, where it is believed that he will stop Coulon before the limit is reached. Coulon will arrive here from Chicago to-day. He has been in training for several weeks, after resting on his farm during the month of August, and is in excellent condition. If he beats Williams he will take on Eddie Morgan, the British champion.

Jockey "Monk" Coburn Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—William Edward Coburn, the jockey, known as "Monk" Coburn, died to-day from tuberculosis. It is estimated that his earnings exceeded $2,000,000.

The Chairman recommends mild, mellow and delicately flavored whiskey
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NAVY CHAMPIONS SHOW BOXING SKILL

Uncle Sam's Jackies Decide Titles at Three Weights in Garden A. C.

Uncle Sam's jackies furnished an interesting series of boxing bouts last night in Madison Square Garden, which were witnessed by 5,000 enthusiastic followers of the boxing game, who found much in the entertainment to warrant their demonstrative showing of feeling.

Three navy championship titles were at stake during the evening, with the lightweight honors going to Billy Shevlin of the Florida over Andy King, the Arkansas representative; Jimmy Glavin of the New Hampshire won the middleweight title from Tommy Deague of the Michigan, the champion of 1910 and 1911, while the heavyweight honors went to Tim Logan of the Connecticut, who all but knocked out the title holder for three years, Phil Shosshburg of the New Hampshire.

These bouts were held under the navy boxing rules, being ten rounds of two minutes each, with the customary one-minute intermission. On the whole the showing of the men was most creditable, and it was generally conceded that the men would make their mark in the game against many professional boxers.

Handsome gold belts with big medallions indicating the titular honors fought for were presented to the winners by "Billy" Gibson of the Madison Square Club.

Jimmy Glavin of the New Hampshire and Tommy Teague of the Michigan were the contestants for the middleweight honors. They weighed, respectively, 164 pounds and 160½, and as the result of the event, taken on a vote of fifteen newspaper men, all but one were unanimous for Glavin, the latter getting fourteen votes.

Teague had held the title during 1909, 1910, and last year, and while a nice, stiff puncher at long range, found himself opposed by a hard fighter at close quarters. It was a capital battle, with both boys standing their ground during the myriad of volleys which followed as though anchored.

It was said that about $10,000 had been wagered on the outcome of the battle, of which Teague had bet $750 on himself. The boys each play right half back on the football teams of their ships, and showed in the ring as hard as nails.

Glavin took the lead in the opening round, and during a hard session won the honors on the aggressive. The next two rounds resulted in an even break, first one and then the other doing his share of the work.

The fourth round saw Glavin get over a succession of rights, the last of which nearly toppled his man. Teague showed his ability to stand the gaff by coming back in the next two sessions, evening matters up by winning. It was a case of see-saw during the final two rounds after Glavin had put the seventh and eighth to his credit, with the result that he received the popular award.

Phil Slosshburg of the New Hampshire and Tim Logan of the Connecticut were the battlers for the heavyweight title. Logan scaled 201 pounds and Slosshburg 172½ pounds. The latter had held the championship since 1908, his last opponent being Altire of the Kentucky.

Phil soon showed that he was efficient by going after the big man with rights and lefts. He had a big lead on his whale of an opponent, until midway in the ninth round, when he appeared not to fear the big fellow's wallop, a right to the jaw, which eventually showed, and sent the champion reeling. He took the count of nine, and shortly before the session ended again accepted the count, being saved by the bell.

When they shaped for the final session, Slosshburg appeared to have "come back," but his rally was only a flash in the pan, as he soon succumbed to the rights of his heavy antagonist, which wore him down, so that he was all but out when the gong announcing the cessation of hostilities called a halt.

Billy Shevlin and Andy King climbed into the ring to make their bids for the lightweight title. There was a difference of a half pound in their weight with King the heavier at 137½. Shevlin is the lad who won the amateur lightweight championship in Boston in 1909, but who was disqualified for boxing under an assumed name. Both boys were there with the stinging punch, standing up, giving and taking in a manner which caused the spectators to howl with delight. King got away in the first round to a good lead, whipping over rights and lefts which almost tied his opponent in a knot.

After this, however, although a rattling battle ensued, Shevlin had a shade in every round. He proved that he knew more about the game, and was always working lefts and rights to the head and body. The fifth and eighth rounds were King's worst sessions, the latter particularly, as Shevlin jabbed continuously and at one time toward the end of the round reeled his man clear across the ring with a straight lead, which sent his head almost back to his shoulders. The consensus gave the battle to Shevlin.

In the preliminaries to find qualifiers for the featherweight title which is to be decided in Charleston next month, Joe Kucera of the North Dakota beat Jackie Kane of the Hancock, and Bobby Huton of the New Hampshire knocked out Jackie Albright of the Hancock in the first round. Both were to have been six-round bouts.

In what was the supposedly star bout of the session Young Shugrue of Jersey City beat Jimmy Coffey of New York in a ten-round affair that was a rattling fight throughout.

WOMEN POLOISTS IN SADDLE.

Automobile Parties Surround Field at Westbury to See Fair Sex Play.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 14.—This morning a polo game on the ladies' field attracted almost the entire contingent of sport lovers who this week are making Piping Rock their mecca. There was a large crowd of automobile parties around the entire field to see a line-up of nearly all ladies, with D. Milburn, L. Phipps, and J. Phipps as the gentleman players. The score was 5 to 2 in favor of the Yellows. The line-up:

WHITES.	YELLOWS.
No. 1—D. Milburn.	No. 1—Mrs. T. Hitchcock.
No. 2—L. Phipps.	
No. 3—Miss Meleen Hitchcock.	No. 2—J. Phipps.
	No. 3—Miss Howard.
Back—Mrs. J. Phipps.	Back—Miss E. Randolph.

Fight Articles Not Signed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Signing of articles between Jack Johnson and a representative of Hugh McIntosh of Australia for fights between Johnson and Sam Langford and Johnson and Sam McVey next December in Australia was put off again to-day, but Johnson said the articles would be signed to-morrow, the delay being caused by the documents not being ready.

Lauderback Wins with Cue.

In the sixth game of the amateur three-cushion billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn, Dave Lauderback, the scratch player, defeated Edward Millikman last night by the score of 40 to 22. The scratch player was required to play 40 points to his adversary's 20, the former running out his string in fifty-nine innings. The contest was the fastest played since the tournament opened, being considered remarkably fast for amateurs. The winner had a high run of seven early in the game, which put him in front for the first time, while Millikman's best tally netted him only three. After going to the front with his high run, the scratch man retained the premier position until the finish.

Virginia, 19; South Carolina, 0.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 14.—University of Virginia football team defeated University of South Carolina to-day by the score of 19 to 0.

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TIES IN WOMEN'S GOLF.

Miss Georgianna Bishop Makes Lowest Gross Score at Baltusrol.

Ties were the rule in the various competitions of the one-day golf tournament for the women at Baltusrol yesterday, three being the result. The deadlocks began after Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, former National and metropolitan champion, came in with the best gross score of 100, and Mrs. Walter Perry of the home club had the choice of either the second gross or the first net, her card being 101, 6—95. She took the second gross, which put Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Cranford, with 110, 14—96, and Miss G. Noe of Westfield, with 111, 15—96, into a tie for the chief net award. On the play-off, Mrs. Ryan won, Miss Noe taking second.

Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield, Mrs. M. H. Frayne of Dunwoodie, and Mrs. F. S. Stephens of Cranford, each finished with 8 in the approaching and putting contest to the home green after the handicap, but Mrs. Stockton's fine 7 on the play-off won the prize for her.

The prize offered under sealed conditions was disputed by two competitors. The donor, George Low, had provided that the player making the greatest number of threes should be the winner. Mrs. J. S. Irving of Scarsdale and Mrs. W. D. Moffatt of Hackensack, each had one, but Low's forethought in providing that in case a tie the player having the greatest number of fours avoided a play-off, and Mrs. Irving won with three fours. The prize for the greatest number of holes under par went to Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl, who had three. About thirty-five women competed. The next tournament will be held Friday at Westfield. The scores:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
Mrs. Walter Perry, Baltusrol	101	6	95
Mrs. F. S. Ryan, Cranford	110	14	96
Miss G. Noe, Westfield	111	15	96
Mrs. C. F. Reading, Midland	108	6	97
Mrs. W. D. Moffatt, Hackensack	117	20	97
Mrs. N. F. Rogers, Baltusrol	102	3	99
Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn	100	0	100
Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale	109	7	102
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Hollywood	107	5	102
Mrs. E. M. Loomis, Essex Co.	119	14	105
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	120	15	105
Mrs. F. R. Macy, Essex County	118	12	106
Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair	129	22	107
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl	113	4	109
Mrs. R. B. Holden, Essex Co.	123	14	109
Mrs. G. M. McDonald, Dunwoodie	120	20	110
Mrs. W. N. Cane, Hackensack	135	25	110
Mrs. W. B. Bremner, Montclair	119	9	110
Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County	125	15	110
Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Hollywood	121	10	111
Mrs. Thomas Travis, Montclair	127	15	112
Miss J. F. Brodt, Essex County	131	18	113
Mrs. H. G. Plimpton, Montclair	129	15	114
Miss R. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge	134	18	116
Mrs. B. L. Tim, Hollywood	125	9	116
Miss M. L. Johnson, Glen Ridge	135	18	117
Miss Edith Hillier, Cranford	126	7	119
Mrs. A. W. Maine, Jr., Hackensack	134	14	120
Miss G. F. Wood, Hackensack	135	15	120

PONY CONSOLATION RACE.

Piping Rock Offers New Feature for Competition To-morrow.

The pony race will be one of the best attractions at the second day's racing of the Piping Rock Racing Association's meeting to-morrow. The ponies that failed to qualify for the final in the running of the elimination trials on Saturday, will have another chance to show what they can do under colors in the Pony Consolation Race, and the indications are that the field will be fully as large as in either the events last Saturday. More than twenty have already been named, with others to hear from. This race is for a sweepstakes which goes to the winner along with a cup presented by Frederick Johnson.

The pony race, which was in reality the foundation of the Piping Rock Racing Association, developed into much more of a racing feature than any one had expected. Even the

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1912.

THE SHOOTING OF COL. ROOSEVELT.

The whole country will be inexpressibly shocked by the news of the murderous assault on Col. ROOSEVELT in Milwaukee last night, and admiration for the courage which impelled him, after he was wounded, to deliver the address that was expected of him will be general. It is to be hoped, however, that this imprudence may not have serious results. A bullet fired by a madman hit him in the right breast, and after he had spoken for fifty minutes. It was discovered that he had been bleeding profusely and was weakened by the loss of blood. A gunshot wound in the body is always serious, but it seems likely at this hour that Col. ROOSEVELT's rugged constitution will enable him to overcome the effects of the wound, if no vital part has been involved.

"UNFAIR."

It is worth remarking that the result of the litigation in the hatters' case is a verdict, and not a judgment. It is a finding of fact by average Americans, the peers and the neighbors of the defendants, sustaining the original decision of Judge PLATT, who was overruled by the higher court. Since it is the second finding of the same sort in a ten-year-old case, it cannot be said that the defendants are taken by surprise, but there are between one and two million unionists who ought to be moved to reconsider their position. And there are some ninety millions of Americans who ought to stand behind the verdict of the jury and oppose the agitation for the annulment of the law which prohibits unfair competition, and unreasonable combination in restraint of trade. It is labor's idea that only capital can commit those offenses.

Inability to appreciate that law is a universal rule of conduct, bearing upon labor and capital alike, is the explanation of such ferocity as the dynamite outrages and the boycott. The dynamite cases are the more shocking, but the danger to society from the boycott is the greater. Nominally in the hatters' case the boycott was applied to a capitalist, an employer. In fact, the boycott was not against him as an individual, or as an employer. Wages, hours, or shop conditions were not in question. The dispute was over unionizing the shop. In other words, the boycott was put on unorganized labor by organized labor, to the end that no wage earner could work without a union license, and no trader could live who defied the mandate of the master of a million minds. It was a boycott of both labor and capital, and an outlawry of those who obeyed the law by those who defied the law.

If that is to be allowed in the name of betterment of the condition of allied workers, then government by trades union edict is substituted for government by law enacted by the will of the entire people.

SHALL WE VOTE BY MAIL?

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has proposed, in a letter to The Sun, a plan of voting for President by mail which does not seem to meet any present requirements. It is based on the idea of an election by the popular vote of the whole country, and it would impose large powers and grave new responsibilities on certain officials of the Post Office Department. Voting envelopes of special form would be delivered to each registered voter, in which the voter would record his choice; the envelope would then be sealed, and delivered to a special carrier. The plan suggests nothing hitherto known in our country in the voting way, but strongly resembles the famous plebiscitum of NAPOLEON III. in 1852, by means of which that usurper obtained the seeming approval of his usurpation by the French people. His election officers found no difficulty in returning precisely the vote the Emperor desired.

Probably the people of the United States will continue to elect their Presidents in the Constitutional way, by States, and the citizens qualified to vote will be compelled to go to easily accessible polling places, or else lose their privilege as electors. But Mr. ADAMS's plan is new, and its newness will surely secure for it some measure of favorable consideration from the [illegible] of people who think that anything that is new must be good.

NATIONAL BANKS AS MORTGAGE BANKS.

It is disheartening to find President TAFT's reasonable and reasoned suggestion regarding agricultural banks turned into an unreasonable proposal that the National banks should assume that function. Those capable of advancing that idea have not grasped the rudiments of banking. There is a reason why National banks were not given the power which it is now proposed to confer upon them. The unlawful exercise of that power to a considerable extent explains the portentous fact that none of the several recent panics has caused any proportionate decrease in banking liabilities, in the manner of earlier panics. Have the influential proposers of the idea that the National banks should finance farm loans asked themselves how, in that case, the commercial banking of the country would get itself done?

Farm mortgages are "good" in the sense that banknotes based on National bonds are "good," but both are unsuitable as a basis for currency or commercial banking for the same reason. That reason is the distinction between a promissory note and a mortgage. No man ought to write about banking for the deception of his readers unless that idea is grasped. There is a weary path ahead before we shall get that banking reform which is the country's bitter need. It may cost us another panic, just as the tariff obsession has cost the country decades of prosperity and progress.

THE GRAND CANYON.

The American Geographical Society took its European guests to see two wonders of this continent, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the Roosevelt Dam. The visitors reversed the verdict which was expected of them. The dam is one of the mightiest works of man, and one of the most beneficent, creating a lake which will fertilize 230,000 acres. The foreign visitors promptly pronounced its inadequacy, and remarked that in a couple of centuries the silt carried by the water will level the dam with the surrounding land. In Europe, where they have a longer perspective, such an opportunity would have been availed of to create a work which would have blessed uncounted generations. But when the foreign critics came to the Grand Canyon they lacked adjectives and ideas to express their admiration. They all knew what the world has to offer of the workmanship of the Master Workman, but in the words of one of them:

> I know of nothing that can be compared with it. It is absolutely unique in its grandeur and beauty. The wealth of form and the splendor of color of the rocks beggars every attempt at description or illustration. No picture can even faintly approximate the glorious view.

Prof. BRUCKNER would have been rash indeed to attempt to describe what STEVENSON and KIPLING before him had declared to be incapable of description in words of moderation, or, indeed, in any words. Yet the ocean steamships are crowded with these who go abroad seeking wonders inferior to those at home. How many Americans know that we have glaciers which could engulf all Europe? How many know that the Nation possesses a dozen National parks and a score of National monuments, all marking marvels worthy of the language which failed our foreign friends on this notable excursion? How many have sailed out of sight of land on our sweet water lakes like oceans, or have tried to sink in the inland salted lake? How many have counted the majestic peaks from Portland, or have compared the green beauties of the White Mountains with the rugged Rockies, or the cliffs of Capes Trinity and Eternity, which make Gibraltar seem like a pebble? How many Americans know where is the Land of the Sky, or the Sapphire Country, or the extinct crater into which Vesuvius would sink almost beyond discovery of a search warrant?

Americans seem to think that the world breaks in two at the ocean's edge. The Great Divide is in the middle of the continent. It is there that the world breaks in two, and Americans galloping to the water's edge are passed by foreigners to whom they show dams and skyscrapers and subways and cities unfit to live in, when the visitors want to see trees as old as Christianity, rivers which are something more than brooks, geysers which come from depths surpassing any height above the earth known to man, and more wonders than it is possible to catalogue. Is there not a single railway of a thousand wonders, and are there not hotels where a man may explore at his ease, with his wife beside in comfort? We are obliged to the visiting professors for telling us on their authority the things we need to know, and will even yet hardly accept except upon foreign testimony.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR ROADS.

Having put its hand to the road-roller, so to speak, it will not do for this State to turn back. The first $50,000,000 appropriated to build a system of good roads was woefully mismanaged. The scattered sections, ruined by neglect when built, and only lately rebuilt and kept in repair at enormous expense, do not furnish good arguments for a popular vote next month in favor of issuing bonds for $50,000,000 more. But the arguments for a well-administered system of highways are as potent as ever.

The proposed Constitutional amendment will assure a continuous system of building, not bits of road, beginning and ending nowhere, and "equitably apportioned" among the contractors in the several counties. But those who favor this appropriation can best recommend it to the people by assuring them that the roads will be built with durable materials, at low cost, and by methods to meet the requirements of motor traffic.

The experts on road construction are united in saying that the old style of macadam pavement is ill-suited to this purpose. It is made for impact, not for the backward thrust of the rear tires of automobiles. No State roads should be built hereafter without the application of a proper surface "binder." And among the "binders" are some that are quite defective. Contractors for building and upkeep of roads are tempted to use inferior materials, both because of their cheapness and because they need constant renewal. What assurance is there that the $50,000,000 now sought will not be wasted?

MUTTON.

When joints of mutton are so cheap, why cry for beef? In his article in THE TIMES of Sunday Secretary WILSON remarked:

> It is difficult to see why mutton is so much neglected. The price of beef in the market shows an astonishing variation between cattle and sheep. People who find it impossible to make ends meet by buying beef could get excellent meat from the sheep.

The dietitians say that mutton is every whit as nourishing as beef. The meat of the full-grown sheep has for centuries been popular in Great Britain. Yet here the poor as well as the rich eschew it for lamb and beef, for which they must pay handsomely. The big crops of this year cannot lower the cost of beef animals. The tremendous demand for beef caused the farmers to sell most of the breeders and their young, and the dwindled stock will not be replenished, Secretary WILSON says, for some years to come. Does the Housewives' League realise this fact, emphasized by the testimony of Secretary GEORGE L. MCCARTHY of the American Meat Packers' Association, that we have "less beef animals in the "country to-day than we had ten "years ago, and an animal costs twice "as much"? Why not begin a campaign of education among consumers in favor of mutton?

WAR AND WAR MAPS.

War maps are made with excellent intention, to enable a person unfamiliar with the country in which the war occurs to follow its progress. Unhappily wars rarely meet the map makers even half way. They have a tendency to break out in uncharted spots. Careful scrutiny of the extant maps of the seat of the new Balkan war fails to reveal the exact situation of Pogoriditza, Tushi, Gusinje, Piava, and Arona mentioned in the dispatches. Probably some of these places are merely blockhouses or, at best, unimportant hamlets. They are all marked, probably, on the charts of the War Offices, but they do not appear on the commercial maps. A little later new war maps will appear with these points duly set down, but then the fighting probably will have been transferred to other uncharted places. The map makers can only follow the soldiers, they cannot lead them.

For the present we know that the fighting has been near the Montenegrin border, and that Berane, on which we can put a finger, is involved, while Scutari (and anybody can find Scutari without a magnifying glass) is an objective point.

AN ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEM.

The British Government is facing a somewhat difficult architectural problem in view of the building of a new imperial capital for India in the enclave at Delhi. The situation chosen has every natural advantage, but in constructing an entire governmental city at one time it is natural that there should be some confusion of ideas in regard to the style of architecture to prevail. "Indian architecture for India" is easily said, but its meaning is not so easily explained, and it is doubtful if a British capital built by Britons should be exclusively Indian in form and ornament. There are many varieties of Indian architecture, and it is clear that neither the purely Moslem nor the undiluted Hindu would be appropriate. The early Victorian buildings set up by the English residents of some of the Indian cities are sadly out of place.

The matter is gravely discussed at length in The London Times and other English newspapers and periodicals. HERBERT BAKER, an architect who has won distinction in the upbuilding of South Africa, suggests an adaptation of the classic style of INIGO JONES and Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, combined with "the noble features of Indian architecture." He feels that the deep portal arch, the colonnade and arcade, the dome, (which, he thinks, "has its "highest manifestation in St. Paul's, "London,") can be harmonized with a style that is not the less significant of British rule. But he insists that "to "the artist's creative power must be "added sanity of judgment." With creative power and sanity of judgment combined there is no doubt that the new Delhi will be made worthy of its purpose.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

[illegible] the Revolt Primitives, [illegible] lets in the [illegible] penitentiary; it is stated that they discovered their power to overcome the guards when they lynched a fellow prisoner, the negro WOFFAIL. That hardly goes to the root of the matter, since the lynching itself was a most unusual episode. Murders have always been common enough in prisons, as the acts of individuals, but insurrections in which all or most of the prisoners have participated have been very rare and always in conditions as rarely found in these institutions.

For a prison rising to be successful, even temporarily, at least one of two favoring circumstances must exist—either the prison discipline must be in incompetent hands or many of the prisoners must be of a different stamp from the ordinary criminal. It is to the latter peculiarity that both the lynching and the revolt at Rawlins are probably due.

Typical criminals are "defectives," in body usually and in mind always, with the result that they are easily cowed and are practically incapable of united and organized action. It is this incapacity, even more than the fact that the guards are armed and free to shoot in case of need, that makes it possible in most prisons for a few men to keep hundreds in control and constantly to subject them to most galling restraints. Wyoming, however, is a State where a prison population is likely to include a considerable number of men who, though lawbreakers, have become so for other reasons than those which in longer-settled communities lead men into violations of the statutes.

They are men of the frontier school, who have remained in or never progressed beyond the strongly individualistic stage—who settle their own quarrels without appeals to the courts and incline to follow "the ancient plan" of letting him take who has the power and him keep who can. The distinction between such men and criminals is narrow, but it is real, and to understand it one has only to think how easy it is to read without repulsion, and even with sympathy, in novels dated back a few hundred years or dealing with wild and remote countries, about deeds that would be most distinctly criminal if committed by the reader's neighbors.

Of course, Wyoming is not either specially wild or specially remote, but its people include a good many survivors of the days when it was both—men who have not yet adjusted themselves to the new conditions. It is not at all remarkable that such men should lynch the perpetrator of a particularly obnoxious crime, or that they were able to combine in a fight for liberty.

Nogi's Death Explained by Himself.

If the letter printed in THE TIMES on Sunday as written by Gen. NOGI to intimate friends a few hours before his death is authentic, and if the translation is full as well as accurate—and there seems to be no reason for doubting either supposition—it will render extremely difficult the defense of any other explanation of the General's suicide than the one which RICHARD HARDING DAVIS so vehemently rejected.

In this letter Gen. NOGI says nothing at all about giving his life as a protest against the materialistic tendencies of modern Japan or as an exemplary sacrifice to the higher sentimentalism of the former days. The letter reveals, instead, a long brooding over a military fault committed long ago—a fault, by the way, probably exaggerated by the General and certainly forgiven by the Emperor—and in addition to this a deep sense of weariness and uselessness, of exactly the kind that comes upon so many old men, in the West as well as in the East, when they lose at once their activities and their interest in life.

He says that ever since the Saigo Rebellion, when he lost through carelessness a regimental flag, he has been looking for an opportunity to put an end to his existence, but while the Emperor—his Emperor—was alive he never found one. In other words, he would not kill himself while he felt that his services were needed, and that he could still render them. Why he could not have done as much for the new Emperor as for that Emperor's predecessor would have been to him an unanswerable question except for the familiar form of depression into which he had fallen.

The letter discloses a man in every way modern, and more than half conscious, too, that in committing suicide he was setting, not a good, but a bad, example for the Japanese of to-day. It is not by such acts that Japan has achieved her present position or that she will accomplish her high ambitions to win recognition as a fully civilized nation. Gen. NOGI's death was pathetic, not heroic, but not on that account will any deny that he was a hero.

Won't Let Men Be Fooled.

A familiar phrase in decrees granting divorce to women is that which permits them to resume the name they bore before marriage, with the included privilege of assuming again the title of "Miss." Of course, by no means all feminine victors in these most lamentable, or at least much lamented, litigations care to avail themselves of the permission or, to exercise the privilege, but a good many of them have always done both, either to get rid of a name that has become hateful or to avoid the curious inquiries likely to be started when a "Mrs." can neither produce a husband for at least occasional inspection nor say in tones properly mournful that he is dead.

That "Miss" is not a close fit for a woman who is unmarried in one sense, but not in another, cannot be denied, but it has remained for a Boston Judge to find fault with the accustomed usage, and to declare that, as for him and his court, he and it, so help 'em, will never again—"except in extreme cases"—authorize the women whose marital bonds he breaks to wear anew her once abandoned patronymic and honorific.

The reason given by him for this severity is one that will excite derisive laughter, fierce indignation or warm approval, according to the point of view—and experience—of those who consider it. The Judge's purpose, it seems, is to protect his fellow-men, lest, in their guilelessness and unsophistication, they be trapped into marrying women with more of a history than is indicated by the nominative flag they fly. "A man, wishing to make "a woman his wife," says the Boston jurist, "should surely know about her "past matrimonial experiences. If the "woman is regarded by the community in "which she lives as unmarried, a man "may very easily be deceived. Such action on the part of a woman is clearly "deception."

It is—it is! Of course, women, young and other, do not need, and being deceivers ever do not deserve, that men against whom or to whom divorces have been granted, should always thereafter publicly proclaim their desert of sympathy or of reprehension. If their community thinks them what they are not, it is the community's own fault. Following the analogy of "carnal copula," the Judge would very properly lay down the rule of "carnal nuptiality." But, as the "carnal nuptiator," that, naturally, would be different, and not less absurd than wrong. Men must and shall be protected.

NEW ISSUES FOR WILSON.

Old Ones Have Been Thoroughly Dealt With, the Governor Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Two days of complete rest have put Gov. WILSON in fine condition, and he is going to carry on his campaign with renewed vigor when he starts out again late Wednesday night to invade Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. Physically the Governor appears as fit as a man can be, and his last trip has left him full of confidence. His voice is still somewhat husky. He had decided to rest in a specialist yesterday, but to-day his voice was so much better that he gave up the idea.

Gov. WILSON was asked to-night what line of attack he would take up next. He will discuss new issues in the campaign, to come he said, but he declared that he didn't want to tell about them in advance, and he intimated that his opponents would have much hard thinking to do between now and election day.

"The issues I have already discussed I feel have been pretty thoroughly dealt with," said the Governor. "I think I have said all that is necessary about them."

An affidavit by J. W. Parks of Los Angeles, a Princeton graduate, in which he bitterly attacked Gov. WILSON, was characterized as absolutely false by the Governor to-day. Parks, now a school teacher in Los Angeles, declared that on one occasion Gov. WILSON said to him, "I do not believe in democracy—the rule of the many. I believe in aristocracy—the rule of the few; but I wish an aristocracy of talent, not of wealth."

On another occasion he said Gov. WILSON had declared: "I am opposed to higher education for the common people; somebody must do the dirty work of the world, why shouldn't the children of the working classes be brought up to do the work their parents are now doing?"

This affidavit was called to the attention of the Governor yesterday by the National Headquarters in New York, as it had been given wide publicity by some newspapers. At first the Governor did not wish to pay any attention to it, but finally made a general denial of the statement.

WINTER CONCERTS IN SIGHT.

Readers Appeal for Money and Talent to Launch the Undertaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea of Winter public concerts, advocated exclusively in your columns, has received a very substantial impetus from your readers and signal indorsement from representative musical personages, Mr. Farwell, Mr. Volpe, and Mr. Nahan Franko.

The success of the proposed plan should no longer remain a mooted question. Negotiations are pending for the use of the Carnegie Library basement halls, admirably adapted for the purpose.

Advanced amateurs or professionals, instrumental and vocal, are invited to lend their co-operation to volunteer their services without pay, pending more definite organization. The artists are requested to send letters describing the nature of their contributions to the undersigned.

Those that are disposed to contribute to the nominal cost of launching the project are requested to do so. LOUIS J. JACOVER,
Secretary Winter Concerts Committee.
1,170 Broadway, New York City, Oct. 14, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letters THE TIMES published from Nahan Franko and Arnold Volpe in favor of free orchestral concerts all the year around. A great concession was made to the music lovers last Summer by offering these concerts almost every evening. The enormous attendance at these concerts proved how thirsty for good music our people are, for even heavy downpourings of rain failed to keep them away.

The large majority of our music lovers are unable to pay the prevailing admission prices to the concerts given by the Philharmonic, the Symphony, and the Boston Orchestras. If the city authorities will not or cannot aid in providing good music during the Winter months, why can't some of our wealthy philanthropists come forward and help with this grand undertaking?

Some of these concerts could be given in the large schools. I think the Trustees of Cooper Union would let us have the large hall gratis several times a month for such a good purpose, and some of the liberal minded theatre managers might give us their theatres on a Sunday afternoon gratis. I believe that the people would gladly pay a nominal sum of admission, say five or ten cents, to pay for electric lights, ushers, &c.

I have heard that Mr. Volpe is conductor of an association of young musicians, amateur and professional, who play very well. Why can't they volunteer their services? Then there is a very efficient ladies' orchestra, the Ladies' Philharmonic, which could very likely be induced to offer its services. Some of the best soloists might also be willing to help in such a good cause. EDWARD BIESENTHAL.
New York, Oct. 13, 1912.

THE JUDICIAL ISSUE.

Can It and Will It Be Kept Before the Voters?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I greatly appreciated THE TIMES's editorial article on the Judgeship. I have got a great deal of confidence that if people could be made interested in the general judicial issue as presented this year by the action of the Democratic Convention and would contemplate all the results that are liable to follow if that action succeeds, there will not be much doubt about the result.

I know of no way in which this interest in the necessary quarters can be so well awakened as by articles in such newspapers as THE TIMES. Because of its independence, it speaks with an influence in such a matter as this which cannot be overestimated. I suppose really the underlying question is whether the subject can be and will be kept before the voters so that they will not lose sight of it.

The discussion so far as the press is concerned has started off in excellent shape, as several up-State papers of recognized independence in political matters have followed the lead of THE TIMES and other New York papers in condemning the action of the Democrats. I should think that very possibly the action of the Bar Association of New York City might lead to still further action in which the papers and the Bar might co-operate. JUDICIAL.
Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1912.

Respect for the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In watching the naval parade on Saturday I was very much struck by the lack of reverence shown to our flag by the crowd. I had the good fortune to see the parade from the reviewing stand. The Mayor, the Cardinal, the Admirals, and the Receiving Committee all raised their hats when the flag was carried past by each battalion, but hardly a man in every hundred of the big crowd showed that mark of respect to our beautiful Stars and Stripes.

And yet a vast proportion of that multitude have received their education in the public schools, where each child is taught to salute the flag every morning. Why have we no such suggestion this known in patriotism? Or have we no desirable love for our country?

ALICE HAMILTON-WILLIAMS.
New York, Oct. 12, 1912.

High Prices in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we are all hearing about the high cost of living we can console ourselves that the Parisians are doing the same. A friend writes me that butter is 60 cents a pound over there, eggs the same per dozen, chickens 35 cents a pound, bananas 5 cents apiece, and pineapples from 15 cents to $1. Grapes and pears are higher than they have ever been, chiefly "on account of the war." I am paying 3 cents a quart, while I pay 25, and potatoes 2 cents as compared with 5 cents here. So we are not so badly off after all. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.
New York, Oct. 11, 1912.

VAN HISE ON THE TRUSTS.

A Plan for Private Business Government-Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 14.—"The development from pool to trust, from trust to holding company, from holding company to complete consolidation, has been accelerated by the laws which exist to restrain of trade." This is the order given by Dr. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, in the creation of the economic conditions now affecting the commercial and industrial prospects of the country. Competition has failed in quality, in price, and in service, these conditions, or elements, that are necessary to success. "The better the quality the easier it is to do business." Under competitive conditions there can be neither quality nor service. In standard articles there can be no competition in quality; there can be competition only in service. Competition has failed to regulate both quality and price.

Secret or Open Agreements.

This was the case with the railroads before they were subjected to regulation by law in the making of rates and in the equality of service. Now the rates are agreed upon by the different traffic associations, and there is co-operation among them wholly illegal according to the letter of the law, but consented to by the people and their administrators "because the public through its commissions is able to secure fair rates." The trusts do not compete in prices; but by agreements, secret or open, or by understandings, expressed or implied, they actually make prices. Just as the great combinations control product and prices, the lesser organizations seek to do the same things. There are combinations among the farmers to restrict production when the demand for the things they raise to sell does not equal the supply by cutting the acreage devoted to the making of certain staple crops or by the organization of holding companies which will enable them to say what they will take for what they make. The co-operative selling agencies among the manufacturers are matched by the fruit growers' associations of the West, the nut growers' associations of the South, and the farmers' associations generally throughout the country. Combination, not competition, is the life of trade. Whatever the resolutions and platforms may say, this is the generally accepted dogma. There is agreement, in effect, if not in fact, to regulate prices, to shape conditions, to manipulate the markets, and the spirit of combination, of concentration, of co-operation is the spirit of the age.

Liberty Ruled by Law.

It is admitted that while competition "has been a great and highly useful economic force," it is nevertheless true that its limitations are severe, that it has not been sufficient to control quality or price, the two things in which the consumer is most interested, and it is insisted by Dr. Van Hise that "competition must be supplemented by regulation in order to give satisfactory results." He has written a book of commanding importance to prove his contention. The wastes of competition, which the consumer pays, should be saved. There is no opportunity for competition in public utilities, there are natural monopolies; but in the industries there should be competitive conditions—competition for business, competition for quality, competition in prices within certain well-defined limits. All corporations should be placed upon the same basis with reference to common carriers, business should not be permitted by secret companies or combinations, every tub in the corporation household should stand on its own bottom; the grosser forms of unfair competition, such as the espionage of business competitors, should be prohibited; agreements looking to exclusive dealing should not be permitted, and local selling at or below cost to kill competition should be prohibited. Reasonable co-operation between corporations should be permitted, corporations should be allowed of sufficient magnitude to give the highest economic efficiency; there should be full publicity of all co-operative transactions; the corporations should be required to conserve the natural resources; corporations should not be allowed to charge excessive prices to consumers; overcapitalization should not be permitted; excessive costs of organization and manipulation by promoters should be prohibited; speculative management of the corporations should be prevented; the payment of unearned dividends should be forbidden, and to secure these necessary ends there should be strict control by Government agencies—liberty regulated by law.

Control of Private Businesses.

It can be done, and done effectively, Dr. Van Hise believes; it has been done, and done effectively and greatly to the advantage of the public, by Government agencies in the control and regulation of the public utilities, and the same agencies can regulate and control the great combinations of capital which have taken over the industries of the country. "The thesis is presented," he says, "that commissions should be created to control industrial corporations affected with a public interest, just as they now control the public service corporations, as they control quality in industry." The courts cannot administer the corporations, but commissions could be created "upon which should rest the duty of supervision of combinations which exist in restraint of trade."

Dr. Van Hise would provide for the creation of trade commissions, both National and State; an inter-State trade commission to control inter-State industrial commerce, and State commissions to control intra-State commerce. He would confer upon these commissions the broadest powers, and would put behind them in the exercise of their authority the whole power of the Nation and the States.

Both Guilty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You recently published an editorial commenting on the fact that Col. Roosevelt acted as pilot of a locomotive on one of his Western trips. Do the same comments remarks apply to Gov. Wilson, as I note in yesterday's TIMES that he drove a locomotive "at one time two miles in eighty seconds," and remarked that it was "lots!"? R. A. GOEHNER.
New York, Oct. 10, 1912.

Widowed Mother, Many Children.

Keeping house for a family of seven children, four of whom are too young to help, is a daily task that in itself occupies most of the time of a recently widowed mother, and her two boys, 14 and 16, cannot bring in sufficiently to pay the everyday expenses of the home the few dollars that she can earn. Her relatives and her husband's are all meeting demands that tax their strength, and not one can spare a definite sum from week to week that the widow's sons and daughter may count on as only a regular income. In order to enable her to keep her children in a home of their own, The Charity Organization Society asks for help to make this possible for a year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society is cooperating with thanks the following contributions, and is prepared to provide securely in "THE TIMES" Annex: [illegible] $5; [illegible] Clarence W. Colton, $5; [illegible] $5; [illegible] $5; [illegible]

VERY SMART ARE ANATOL'S AFFAIRS

And Very Charmingly Done Are These Schnitzler Episodes at the Little Theatre.

MR. BARRYMORE PLAYS WELL

Good Taste in the Setting and Acting of Miss Emmett, Miss Clark, Miss Keane, and Miss Lee.

THE "AFFAIRS" OF ANATOL, a sequence of five episodes, by Arthur Schnitzler; translated and adapted to English by Granville Barker. The Little Theatre.

Anatol	John Barrymore
[illegible]	Gerald Lawless
[illegible]	Marguerite Clark
[illegible]	Gail Kane
[illegible]	Doris Keane
[illegible]	Katherine Emmet
[illegible]	Isabelle Lee
[illegible]	Alfred de Manelle
[illegible]	Albert Bruning

A very smart entertainment is "The Affairs of Anatol" at the Little Theatre. Which is as it should be, of course, since the title itself involves a suggestion of something at once particular and polite. Note at the outset that these affairs are not of the common order—hunting, Flanish, politics. Not by any means. They are the affairs of the heart, or what passes for it in the peculiarly sensitive organism of this highly bred, idle, rich young man. For to have had such affairs amid such surroundings Anatol must have been one of the "aristocracy of wealth," if not of brains. A bit of a blackguard, too, this same Anatol—the sort of chap who will kiss and tell and run away.

All of which is far from making Anatol dull.

They attenuate two of the affairs at the matinée, and it is just as well. Indeed, five of them seem more than enough on the stage, though, happily, as they are dispersed the last is the liveliest, and minds dine from the theatre in a pleasant state of mind. Therein one says "the right bit," so to speak, which is an added satisfaction to the moralist. And one may smile at the plight of Anatol—after a succession of affairs in which one lady has usually been met on her way to make room for the next—himself caught on the hook. This time it is matrimony itself which wiggle as he will he cannot escape.

It would be difficult indeed to imagine any much better fun than the exhibition of Anatol on this wedding morn of his struggling to keep back the secret of his impending marriage from the bloodhound nurses who has accompanied him home the night before from the opera ball. Even in the face of this disregard of the proprieties, Anatol can justify himself—or think he can. For he is a sentimental egoist with all the rest.

"I was my spare half," he says, "given no purpose to my good-bye to poor Annabel Lee." And he had met some dozen hours before, when they all dined at her husband's, and would insist on taking him, and made pretty jokes about the impending nuptials. After all, one might look at it as a reason in this for sympathy with Anatol.

But for those who have neither seen nor read the plays—dialogues rather—one must explain that the lady who accompanied him home was a long-lost (or purposely forgotten) love, and she is willing to renew.

Barrymore plays here with charming subtlety of the right sort between playing to and playing down to the audience. He is always Anatol and Miss Emmett is always a delightful Gwendolin. Miss Clark is a delightful Cora, Miss Keane a delightful Else, Miss Lee a delightful Ilona. Albert Bruning is a delightful Max, Alfred de Manelle a delightful Max,

PROOF

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Adverse European Influences Effect Very Small Declines in the New York Market.

To most people the surprising feature of yesterday's stock market was not the lower prices which prevailed at the opening, but the fact that the losses which had occurred abroad over the two-day holiday were reflected to such a slight degree in this market. It is true that the war news yesterday morning seemed a shade less serious than that which had influenced the European markets Saturday, but that the Balkan situation was still a matter of grave concern was freely shown by the attitude maintained on the principal European bourses. The panicky situation in Paris and Berlin was checked by strong measures taken by the banks for their own protection. While there was a disposition in this country to minimize the prospect of serious complications growing out of the uneasy position of the States in European Turkey, and to enlarge upon the many pieces of good news which have appeared in connection with domestic developments in the past few days, even the most optimistic bankers did not hesitate to admit that if one or more of the powers were to become involved in the Turkish embroglio, the New York market would have to be prepared to stand still more liquidation by foreign security holders.

In the face of losses ranging from one to three points in the most active Americans traded in abroad, in the interim from Friday night's close to yesterday's opening, the initial declines on the New York Stock Exchange were inconsequential. Canadian Pacific, which as a high-priced stock largely held in London, had been made to bear the largest share of the foreign selling at the close of last week, opened yesterday with a further decline of only three-quarters. The loss in Lehigh Valley was one-eighth, in Reading one-quarter, in Union Pacific five-eighths, and in Steel a single point. In most cases the opening prices were near the bottom for the day and recoveries on a moderate scale followed, as early fears of further liquidation were dissipated. Foreign selling was on a restricted scale, indicating that European liquidation has about run its course for the present. Prices became firmer on widespread short covering and the closing was near the best prices for the day. An advance in the Bank of England rate of 5 per cent. on Thursday is being anticipated here in view of the higher rate of discount now prevailing in London. Large banking interests were reported yesterday to be taking any stocks offered by London, and an air of confidence in striking contrast to the uneasiness obtaining in Paris, Berlin, and London was everywhere evident. Unless the Balkan situation grows much more serious it is not likely that this market will be subjected to any heavier strain than that imposed by the liquidation of the past few days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4½@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

The money rates were 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 5½@5¾ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $486,615,619; balances, $22,-933,662; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $704,854.

The local banks have lost $22,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½@4¾ per cent. for short bills and 4¾@4½ per cent. for three months bills; Paris, 3 per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 1½@2 per cent. in London and 3 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 21 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 2 Gmarks 80 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND EIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8630; demand, $4.86.
Paris—Cable, 5.19½; check, 5.19¾.
Berlin—Cable, 94 15-16 less 1-32; check, 94 15-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20¼.
Holland—Cable, 4.02½; check, 4.02¾.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8180; 90 days, $4.7985.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81½; 90 days, $4.79¾.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.22½ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.20½ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾ less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 81¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 3-16d higher in London, at 29 7-16, and 1c higher in New York, at 60¾c per ounce.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	460	480
American Light & Traction pf.	510	515
Allegheny Electric Power	15	17
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	90	95
American Gas & Electric	50	52
American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	68	72
American Power & Light pf.	82	87
American Public Utilities	20	25
American Public Utilities pf.	60	70
Cities Service	110	121
Cities Service pf.	92	96
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60	65
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	90	95
Denver Gas & Electric Con.	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	77½	80
Empire Gas & Electric	30	35
Empire District Electric pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	40	45
Federal Light & Traction pf.	84	88
Federal Utilities Co.	44	48
Federal Utilities Co. pf.	72	75
Gas & Electric Securities	100	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	32
Northern States Power	37	39
Northern States Power pf.	87	87ex2
Ozark Power & Water Co.	47	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	64½	65½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	92	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	30	34
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	91	94½
Standard Gas & Electric	29½	31½
Standard Ry. & Electric pf.	85½	87½
United Light & Ry.	70	72
United Light & Ry. 1st pf.	84½	85½
United Light & Ry. 2d pf.	74	75
Western Power	75	80
Western Power pf.	89	90

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	3 Apr.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Bald. Loco.	2½ June	1.10	1.00	6.00
B. R. T. Co.	3 July	1.10	1.00	6.00
Chic. & Colo.	2½ June	1.10	1.00	6.00
Chi. Ill. Rys.	3 July	1.10	1.00	6.00
Erie	3 Apr.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Erie	3 Oct.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Erie	3 Apr.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Gen. Electric	6 Feb.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Gen. Rubber	2½ July	1.10	1.00	6.00
Hudson Co.	6 Feb.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Illinois Cent.	2½ July	1.10	1.00	6.00
Int. & Gt. Nor.	3 Aug.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Int. Harv. Co.	3 Feb.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Minn. & St. L.	3 May	1.10	1.00	6.00
M., K. & T.	3 May	1.10	1.00	6.00
Nor. Pacific	3 Apr.	1.10	1.00	6.00
N. Cent. of N. J.	3 June	1.10	1.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	3 Mar.	1.10	1.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	3 Sept.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Southern Ry.	6 Feb.	1.10	1.00	6.00
Westinghouse	6 Aug.	1.10	1.00	6.00

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

First-Hour Activity.

The average investor and the man who likes a quick turn, seeing the war news printed in Sunday's papers and decided that New York would pay its tribute to the foreign troubles by slipping off several points from most issues at Monday's opening. As it turned out, the excitement was largely mental. There were no wide openings on the Stock Exchange, and it soon became apparent that there was not to be a runaway market. In cleaning up the cabled selling orders, and executing purchases for the traders who were short of stocks at higher prices, the market had a busy first hour, during which nearly half of the day's transactions occurred. Afterward it quieted down. Similarly, interest in the Balkan crisis waned, and by meantime the regular visitors were able to get their minds away from Europe's troubles sufficiently to allow them to enjoy the early reports from the Polo Grounds.

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Some Cancellations.

Instances were not unusual yesterday of buying orders, which had been placed with brokers for execution at the opening of the Stock Exchange on Monday, being cancelled shortly before 10 o'clock. Some customers figured that the Stock Exchange would open with moderate recessions, by way of reassuring the timid, and that under cover of such pseudo-strength the insiders would quietly get out of stocks. The stock market, on not infrequent occasions, does the unexpected.

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No Supreme Court Decisions.

Had Wall Street not had its attention focussed so intently upon the consequences of Montenegro's knocking a chip from Turkey's shoulder, it would have awaited the first meeting of the Supreme Court since the recess, yesterday, with considerable anxiety. There are several cases pending before the court which have an important bearing on financial matters. The legality of the Union Pacific merger, which most people downtown think will be upheld, the right of Minnesota and other States to fix railroad rates within their boundaries, without regard to the effect of such regulation upon inter-State traffic, which the lower courts denied, and the anthracite cases, as to the outcome of which there have been few intelligent conjectures, should all be decided at an early meeting of the court. No decisions were handed down yesterday, however, and Wall Street will give little thought to Washington developments for another week.

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Londoners Come Into Their Own.

On days of comparative inactivity for the general stock list, the specialties are sometimes allowed to come to the fore and monopolize attention. In periods of important news developments, when there is important liquidation under way, for instance, the little stocks are properly rebuked and pushed into the background. California Petroleum, which was the leading issue on the first day it was traded in, and Mexican Petroleum, which made a new high record every few hours until recently, were traded in to the extent of 7,000 and 5,600 shares, respectively, yesterday. Steel came back into its own as the market leader, with Reading following.

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Consols Low Again.

Although British Consols have been making new low records so consistently for so long a period another new low record would attract little interest except for the apparent effect of the Balkan war scare. At yesterday's low price of 72¾, Consols were 9⅝ points below their highest price touched last year, and 4⅛ points below their highest level since 1896, a period when Consols and other Government securities were selling at the highest levels in this generation.

***

London's Break in Coppers.

As was the case last July when copper in the London speculative market broke five pounds sterling a ton, without affecting the price here, yesterday's cables from London, telling of a decline of three pounds fifteen shillings in the price, gave the domestic copper sellers little concern. In a market so highly speculative as that in which the metal figures in London, a period of general liquidations such as has been in force since the Balkan situation became acute, might be expected to cause copper speculators to throw over their contracts. The actuality of war, copper men here say, would have the immediate effect of stimulating sales because of the demand that would arise for munitions in which copper largely enters. A larger war than that which is simmering in the Balkans would, of course, eventually affect the copper market adversely through the general paralysis of business.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues, and of these two groups of stocks combined compared as follows yesterday with the quotations of previous days and of corresponding days last year:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., Oct. 7	97.10	96.89	96.99	96.99
Tues., Oct. 8	98.74	98.52	98.63	98.63
Wed., Oct. 9	98.40	98.25	98.32	98.32
Thur., Oct. 10	98.82	98.55	98.68	98.68
Friday, Oct. 11	98.93	98.73	98.83	98.83
Sat., Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Mon., Oct. 14	98.39	98.16	98.26	98.26

INDUSTRIALS.

Mon., Oct. 7	72.98	72.59	72.77	72.65
Tues., Oct. 8	73.62	73.19	73.40	73.40
Wed., Oct. 9	73.59	73.31	73.45	73.45
Thur., Oct. 10	73.73	73.50	73.62	73.62
Friday, Oct. 11	73.15	72.80	72.71	72.83
Sat., Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Mon., Oct. 14	72.47	71.71	72.09	72.22

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Mon., Oct. 7	85.97	84.99	85.48	85.32
Tues., Oct. 8	86.18	85.77	85.98	85.98
Wed., Oct. 9	86.00	85.77	85.89	85.89
Thur., Oct. 10	86.17	85.97	86.07	86.07
Friday, Oct. 11	85.82	85.70	85.76	85.83
Sat., Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Mon., Oct. 14	84.60	83.62	84.11	84.17

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Date.	High.	Low.
Railroads	Jan. 2	Oct. 14	Feb. 1
	Jan. 2	98.93	81.41
Industrials	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Feb. 1
	Jan. 2	74.60	61.17
Combined average		87.75	72.10

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Low.
Sat., Oct. 7	97.13	96.91	97.02	96.79
Mon., Oct. 9	97.33	97.10	97.22	97.10
Tues., Oct. 10	97.37	97.15	97.27	97.27
Wed., Oct. 11	97.37	97.20	97.29	97.29
Thurs., Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Fri., Oct. 13	97.32	97.20	97.26	97.26
Sat., Oct. 14	97.32	97.20	97.26	97.26

INDUSTRIALS.

Mon., Oct. 9	72.80	72.54	72.67	72.67
Tues., Oct. 10	72.80	72.54	72.67	72.67
Wed., Oct. 11	72.80	72.54	72.67	72.67
Thurs., Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Fri., Oct. 13	72.80	72.54	72.67	72.67
Sat., Oct. 14	72.80	72.54	72.67	72.67

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Mon., Oct. 9	85.06	84.82	84.94	84.94
Tues., Oct. 10	85.06	84.82	84.94	84.94
Wed., Oct. 11	85.06	84.82	84.94	84.94
Thurs., Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Fri., Oct. 13	85.06	84.82	84.94	84.94
Sat., Oct. 14	85.06	84.82	84.94	84.94

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Generally Higher at the Close After Day of Irregular Movements.

Though there were a number of substantial recessions from opening prices among the Curb issues yesterday, recoveries were general and in many instances the close was at the highest of the day. United Cigar Stores sold off from 103½ to 103¾, but rose to 104¼ and closed, after sales of 5,600 shares, at 103¾. Manhattan Shirt preferred sold off ¾ to 101, and as high as 102¼, closing at 101½. The common rose from 71⅝ to 73. The market in the mining list was narrow, with fractional declines ruling. Trading in the bond department was fairly well diversified, though there were no price changes.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600..	Allied Sec. Co..	90	91	90	91
2,600..	Brit.-Am. Tob..	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
200..	Am.-Brunt.	75	75	75	75
200..	Am.-Brunt. pf....	101½	101½	101½	101½
700..	Man. Shirt Co..	72	73	71¾	72½
200..	Man. Sh. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101
4,400..	Manhat. Trans..	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
200..	Penn. Textile..	27	27	27	27
1,200..	Pr. & A. R. & L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200..	Sl. Sh. & I. Co.	85	85	85	85
100..	St. Oil of N. J.	555	555	555	555
5,600..	Un. Cigar Stores of Am. pf.	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼

MINING STOCKS.

200..	Al. C. & C. w. i..	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
2,000..	Big Ledge....	65	65	63	63
200..	Bradley Dev....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,400..	Dia. M. Mines..	7	7	7	7
200..	El Paso Con....	2	2	2	2
200..	El Paso Gold....	1	1	1	1
200..	Glenn Copper....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200..	Goldfield Con....	1	1	1	1
200..	Goldfield Mer....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500..	Ex. Edna Con....	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
100..	Miami Copper....	32	32	32	32
100..	Mother Gold....	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
1,600..	Mot. Ex. L. L....	27	28	27	28
1,000..	Nevada Wonder..	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
200..	Nip. Mines Co....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200..	Ohio Copper....	15	15 1-16	14 15-16	15 1-16
2,400..	Pacific Smelters.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2	2
2,200..	Tonopah Merger..	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
1,100..	Tuscarora....	¾	¾	¾	¾
200..	Wolverine....	77	77	77	77
200..	West End Con....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,000..	Wyo. Mines Co..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$10,000..	Adams Sh. & S.	99½	99½	99½	99½
10,000..	Am. Cop. Co..	103	103	103	103
7,000..	B. R. T. 5%	99½	99½	99½	99½
	Chic. Cl. Coal.				
20,000..	1950	100	100 1-32	99 1-32	100 1-16
10,000..	West. Pac. 5s..	89	89	89	89

*Sells cents per share.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper....	5½	6	5½	6
Bay State Gas....	⅝	1	⅝	1
Borden's Cond....	120	122	120	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	100	110½	100	110½
Con. Rubber Tire....	13	15	13	15
Con. Rub. Tire pf....	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco....	4	7	4	7
Havana Tob. pf....	8	10	8	10
Houston Oil....	19	20	19¼	20¼
Houston Oil pf....	67	68	67	68
Inter. Rub. Trust, ctfs.	11¼	12¼	11	12
International Salt....	3	4	3	4
J. T. Case pf....	100	101	100	101
Kayser....	93	100	93	100
Kayser, pf....	110	112	110	112
L. Val. Coal Sales Co.	225	235	225	235
McAndrews & Forbes	125	135	125	135
Mercant. of Amer., prov.	6¾	7	6¾	7¼
*Mays Oil....	28	30	27	30
N. Y. Transportation....	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator....	74	76	74	76
Otis Elevator pf....	102	104	102	104
Pettibone Mulliken....	22½	23½	22½	23½
Pettibone Mulliken pf..	99	101	99	101
Porto Rican-Am. Tob..	33	37	33	37
R. J. Reynolds....	230	235	230	235
Standard Oil, old....	1,605	1,625	1,615	1,625
Un. Cigar Stores Co. of Am. pf.	103½	104½	103¾	104¼
U. S. Light & H. pf....	12	15	12	15
U. S. Light & H. pf., new	12	15	12	15
U. S. Motors....	5	7½	5	7½
U. S. Motors, pf....	3	5½	3	5½

RAILROADS.

Atlantic Coast Line rts.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

*Sunday Con....	40	45	40	45
Bob Acheson Copper....	2	3	2	3
Buffalo Mines....	1¾	2	1¾	2
Butte-New York....	¾	1	¾	1
Calumet & Jerome....	20	30	20	30
C. O. D. Con....	5	10	5	10
Cons. Arizona Smelting	2-16	3-16	2-16	3-16
Davis-Daly Copper....	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Diamond Field Baby....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
First National....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Forty-nine....	78	79	78	79
Gold Hill....	¾	1	¾	1
*Greenwater....	3	4	3	4
Kerr Lake....	6	7	6	7
Keystone....	2	3	2	3
Mines of America....	2¾	3	2¾	3
McKinley-Darragh....	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
North Butte Develop.	9-16	5-8	9-16	5-8
North King Consol....	1	1½	1	1½
South Lyon Cop....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
South Utah M. & S....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Stewart....	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
Tonopah Mining....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Tonopah Ext....	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Tri-Bullion....	11-16	12-16	11-16	12-16
Tuscarora Copper....	1	1½	1	1½
United Copper....	72	74	72	74
United Copper pf....	85	90	85	90
Yukon Gold Mines....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼

BONDS.

Bethlehem Steel 8s....	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
Braden Copper 8s....	100	100	100	100
Chicago Elevated 5s....	77½	80	77½	80
Gen. Electric new 6s..	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Mason Valley 6s....	100	102	100	102
N. Y. City 4¼s, 1958..	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
Pac. Gas & Electric 5s.	80	85	80	85

*Sells cents per share.

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STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil Co....	19¾	20¼	20	21
Atlantic Refining Co..	360	375	355	370
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	77	82	77	82
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	117	122	117	122
Chesebrough Mfg. Con.	360	375	360	375
Colonial Oil Co....	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil Co....	360	375	360	375
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	85	90	85	90
Cumberland P. L. Co..	70	80	70	80
Eureka P. L. Co., ex div.	225	235	225	235
Galena-Signal Oil Co..	95	105	95	105
Galena-Signal Oil Co. pf.	135	145	135	145
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	140	150	140	150
National Transit Co....	45	46	45	46
N. Y. Transit Co....	360	370	350	360
Northern Pipe Line Co.	117	123	117	123
Ohio Oil Co....	121	126	118	123
Prairie Oil & Gas Co..	280	285	280	285
Prairie Pipe Line Co..	260	265	260	265
Solar Refining Co....	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line Co.	85	95	85	95
South Penn. Oil Co....	175	185	175	185
South West P. Lines..	125	135	125	135
Standard Oil Co., (Cal.)	145	150	145	150
Standard Oil Co., (Ind.)	510	520	510	520
Standard Oil Co., (Ky.)	270	280	270	280
Standard Oil Co., (Neb.)	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil Co., (N. Y.)	270	280	270	280
Swan & Finch Co....	30	35	30	35
Union Tank Line Co....	110	120	110	120
Vacuum Oil Co., ex div.	170	175	170	175
Washington Oil Co....	20	25	20	25
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,600	1,650	1,600	1,650

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights.	22½	23¼	22½	23¼
Conley Foil....	100	105	100	105
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	150	160	150	160
J. R. Young....	170	180	175	185
MacAndrews & Forbes..	350	360	350	360
Mengel Box Co. pf. tr.	260	270	260	270
United Cigar Stores..	103¼	104¼	103¾	104¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	132	133	132	133
Weyl-Zeus Co. pf....	100	110	100	110
York Prod. Co. pf. w. i.	100½	102½	100½	102½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

More activity was shown at the Metal Exchange yesterday. Copper was unsettled, 175 tons of December delivery sold at 17.25, and 25 tons at 17.26. Tin was down about No. 2 the bid, 25 tons of December delivery sold at 40. Lead and spelter was about unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper....	17.12½	17.25	17.12½	17.25
Electrolytic....	17.12½	17.25	17.12½	17.25
Casting....	17.12½	17.25	17.12½	17.25
Lake....	17.12½	17.25	17.12½	17.25
Tin....	40.00	40.25	40.00	40.25

The following table of prices obtained yesterday at the London Exchange in spot metal and three months' delivery, with previous day's prices, compare with Friday's closing quotations:

	Monday.	Friday.
Copper, spot....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, future....		
Tin, spot....		
Tin, future....		

The market ruled dull. Standard Oil was weak, declining $25 per share. Cleveland warrants were firm, being in demand.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	Atlantic C. L. of C...	27¾	27¼	27¼
10..	Balt. Electric pf....	43½	43½	43½
200..	Consumers Power....	114	114	114
100..	Consumers Power pf.	111	111	111
330..	Houston Oil ctfs....	19¾	19¼	19¼
50..	Houston Oil pf. ctfs..	67½	67½	67½
50..	Mer. & Min. Tr. Co...	80	80	80
20..	Mt. Vernon Dist. pf..	100	100	100
100..	Norf. Rys. & Light..	37½	37½	37½
100..	Penn. W. & Power....	70	70	70
20..	Seaboard Air Line....	30¾	30¾	30¾
100..	United Railways....	38½	38	38
25..	Wash., B. & A. pf....	54	54	54

BONDS.

$2,000..	Balt. Electric 5s....	97½	97½	97½
1,000..	Cons. Gas 4½s....	94½	94½	94½
1,000..	Chicago Railways....	100	100	100
2,000..	Davison Chemical 6s..	100	100	100
2,000..	Danville T. & F. 5s..	91	91	91
5,000..	Fair. & Cl. Tr. 5s....	101	101	101
1,000..	Fla. Southern 5s....	95½	95½	95½
5,000..	Ga. Car. & No. 5s....	102½	102½	102½
4,000..	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s....	102½	102½	102½
4,000..	Ga. & Ala. 5s....	102½	102½	102½
12,000..	Ga. R. & P. 6s notes..	97½	97½	97½
5,000..	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	91	91	91
5,000..	Norf. & P. Tr. 5s....	95½	95½	95½
4,000..	Norf. R. & L. 5s....	97½	97½	97½
4,000..	Seaboard Air L. 5s....	87½	87½	87½
4,000..	United Rys. 4s....	84½	84½	84½
11,000..	United Rys. inc....	69½	69¾	69¾
7,000..	United Rys. notes..	104½	104½	104½
10,000..	United R. of N. Y. 4s.	69½	69¾	69¾
2,000..	U. R. of N. Y. Mig. 5s.	89	89	89
1,000..	Va. Midland 5ifs....	102	102	102
2,000..	Wash., B. & A. 5s....	99	99	99

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No. 31

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Oct. 14, 1912.

Total sales Oct. 14, 1912..... 901,872
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 102,014,471
Same period last year..... 96,345,608

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
½	⅝	800	Al.-Ch. tr. rcts.,1st pd.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	..
2	10	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	1	1	1	1	—1
2⅝	3⅛	1,886	A.-C. pf.tr. r., 1st pd.	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
87¼	87¼	32,200	Amal. Copper	86⅞	87¾	86¾	87½	— ¼
58¾	59	200	Amer. Agr. Chem.	59	59	59	59	..
100	100⅜	100	Amer. Agr. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	100	..
71¼	71½	4,400	Amer. Beet Sugar	71	71⅝	70¾	71¼	— ¼
45¾	45⅞	24,300	American Can	45½	46¾	45¼	45½	..
123¾	124	1,200	American Can pf.	123½	123⅞	123¼	123¼	— ¾
60	60½	1,300	Amer. Car & F'dry	59⅛	60	59	60	..
117½	118¼	300	Am. Car & F'dry pf.	117⅞	118	117½	118	— ¾
57¼	57½	5,300	Amer. Cotton Oil	56	58⅛	56	57¼	+ ⅜
180	190	320	American Express	185	185	185	185	— 1
6	6⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	300	Am. Hide & L. pf.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
22	22¼	100	Amer. Ice Securities	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
37	38	100	American Linseed pf.	37	37	37	37	— ½
42	43	900	Amer. Locomotive	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42	— 1
15	16	200	American Malt	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
64½	65⅜	100	Amer. Malt pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ¼
84⅝	85¼	5,900	Amer. Sm. & Ref.	84¼	85¾	84¼	84⅝	— ½
107⅛	108	400	Amer. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	— ⅛
188	190	100	American Snuff	189	189	189	189	— 1
42½	43	300	Amer. Steel F'dries	42½	43	42½	43	..
126⅛	127	400	Amer. Sugar Ref.	126	126½	126	126½	..
121	123	200	Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	122⅛	122⅞	122	122	— ¼
142⅛	143½	700	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	143⅜	143¾	143¼	143¼	— ¼
275	276	2,700	Amer. Tobacco	272	277	271	275¾	+ ¾
104½	105	200	Am. Tobacco pf., new	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	— ⅛
37½	38	425	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	36½	37⅞	36½	37⅝	— ¼
43½	43⅝	12,050	Amac. Copper Co.	43	44	43	43½	— 1
109⅛	109⅜	7,200	Atch., Top. & S. Fé	108½	109¼	108½	109⅛	..
101⅞	102⅛	400	At., Top. & S. Fé pf.	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
141½	141⅝	1,000	Atl. Coast Line	142⅛	142⅞	140¾	141¼	— ¼
57½	58⅛	100	Baldwin Locomotive	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
106½	106⅝	100	Baldwin Locom. pf.	106⅛	106½	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
106⅝	106¾	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	107	106¼	106⅝	— ⅛
..	..	86	Bank of Commerce	200	209	200	209	..
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
48¾	49½	4,805	Bethlehem Steel	48⅜	49⅞	47⅞	49½	+1⅜
77	78⅛	700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	76½	77	76	77	..
90¼	90⅝	1,400	B'klyn Rapid Transit	90	90½	90	90⅛	— ¼
9	10	900	Br. Term. & Ry. Sec.	10	10	8⅝	10	+1⅛
68	68¼	7,500	California Petroleum	68⅜	68⅝	68	68¼	— ⅛
92½	92¾	1,400	California Pet. pf.	93⅛	93⅜	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
263¼	263½	26,700	Canadian Pacific	262¼	264¾	260¾	263⅝	+ ⅞
31⅛	31⅜	3,975	Central Leather	31	31½	30½	31⅛	— ⅛
360	370	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	365	365	365	365	—15
81⅝	82⅜	4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	81¾	82⅜	81½	82⅜	— ⅜
17	17⅛	350	Chic. Great. Western	17	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
111⅝	111⅞	7,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	110½	111¾	110¼	111½	+ ¼
141½	142¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142	142	142	142	..
140	141	100	Chic. & N'western	140	140	140	140	—1¼
40⅝	41¼	7,900	Chino Copper	40	41⅞	39¾	40⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	40½	41⅝	40½	41⅜	— ⅛
40	41	100	Colorado Southern	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
145	146	2,525	Consolidated Gas	146	146	145	145⅛	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Corn Products Ref.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
527	530	100	Del., Lack. & West.	530	530	530	530	—20
39¾	40½	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	39	39	39	39	—1
30⅝	31	1,500	Distillers' Securities	30⅜	30⅞	30	30½	— ⅛
34⅞	35	16,800	Erie	34⅞	35¼	34⅜	35	— ⅛
52	52⅜	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	51¼	52⅛	51¼	52⅜	— ⅛
182	184	1,200	General Electric	182⅛	182⅞	182	182⅜	+ ⅛
34	36	700	General Motors	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
79	80	400	General Motors pf.	80	80	79½	79½	— ⅛
2⅜	2½	5,200	Goldfield Consol.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	..
73¼	74¼	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74¼	74¾	73¾	73⅝	— ⅛
106	106⅝	200	Goodrich Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
139	139½	8,150	Great Northern pf.	137¾	139½	137¾	139	— ⅛
47¾	48½	1,300	Gt. Nor. certs. for Ore Properties	47⅛	48	47	48	+ ⅛
129	129	700	Illinois Central	129	129½	129	129½	+ ⅛
20⅝	20¾	2,200	Insp. Con. Copper	20⅛	20⅞	20	20½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	4,750	Int.-Met. V. tr. cfs.	21	21⅝	20⅞	21	— ⅛
66⅛	66⅞	10,100	Int.-Metropol. pf.	65¼	66⅝	65¼	66⅛	—2
40	47	100	Int. Agricultural	45	45	45	45	— ½
118	119¾	1,100	Int. Agricul. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
118	119¾	1,100	Internat. Harvester	122	122	121¼	122	— ½
16	16½	1,500	Internat. Paper	15½	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	1,400	Internat. Paper pf.	57½	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Internat. St. Pump	27	27	27	27	— ½
28⅛	28⅝	900	Kansas City So.	27¾	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	— ⅛
62	63	200	Kan. City So. pf.	62¼	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
175¼	175⅝	10,950	Lehigh Valley	175½	176⅜	175¼	175¼	— ⅛
215	216	700	Liggett & Myers	213½	215½	213½	215	+2½
115	118	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
102¼	103½	200	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
92	93	400	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	91⅜	92¾	91⅜	92¾	+1¼
159¾	160	2,500	Louisville & Nash.	159¼	160	159⅜	160	— ½
68	68½	50	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	..
131½	133	160	Manhattan Elevated	132	132	132	132	—1
84½	85	100	May Dept. Stores	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
5	5½	300	Mercantile Marine	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18¾	19½	800	Mercantile Marine pf.	19¼	19¾	19	19	— ½
85¾	86	5,400	Mexican Petroleum	85	86¾	84½	85¾	..
27	27⅛	2,500	Miami Copper	26½	27⅛	26½	27	— ⅛
25⅞	26¼	150	Minn. & St. Louis	25⅜	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
143	144	1,900	M., St. P. & S. M.	142	144⅜	142	143	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27⅜	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	— ⅛
63	64½	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	65½	65½	64½	64½	— ⅛
44	44½	6,800	Missouri Pacific	43⅜	44⅝	43⅜	44⅛	— ⅜
135⅛	137⅞	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	135¼	136	135	136	— ½
24	24½	3,800	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22¾	24⅞	22¾	24½	+ ¾
65	65½	1,600	Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	65	64½	65	— ⅛
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	108½	109	108½	108⅝	—1½
27	27½	200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27	— ⅜
21¾	21⅞	3,000	Nev. Consol. Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
114¾	115¾	1,950	New York Central	115	115¾	114¾	115	—⅝
30	40	100	New York Dock pf.	35	35	35	35	—5
137	138½	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	138	138	138	138	—1
35½	36¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ½
86	87	100	New York State Rys.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
115½	115⅝	300	Norfolk & Western	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115⅝	— ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	300	North American	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	— ⅛
66	68	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light.	66½	66⅝	66⅜	66¼	— ⅛
125⅜	125¾	7,800	Northern Pacific	125¼	126⅛	125¼	125⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	2¾	100	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	..
40	49½	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	49	49½	49	49	+ ⅛
124½	124½	1,760	Pennsylvania R. R.	124	124⅝	124	124⅜	+ ⅛
119½	120	1,400	People's Gas, Chi.	118⅞	119¾	118⅝	119¾	+ ⅛
192	192½	1,150	P., Lorillard Co.	186	192½	186	192½	+4
109	109⅜	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	109	109	109	109	..
24	24¼	600	Pittsburgh Coal	24	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
95⅜	96¼	800	Pitts. Coal pf., ex d.	95⅜	96⅜	95½	95½	— ⅜
37½	38	400	Pressed Steel Car	37½	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
167	168¾	330	Pullman Company	168¾	168¾	168	168	— ¼
6	7	400	Quicksilver	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
37½	39	100	R'way Steel Spring	37	37	37	37	..
20⅜	20¾	10,800	Ray Consol. Copper	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
176⅜	176½	81,200	Reading	175½	176¾	174⅞	176½	+ ⅛
96	96½	200	Reading 2d pf.	96	96	96	96	— ¼
32⅜	33	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅛
90¾	91	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	91¼	91¼	90⅝	91	— ⅛
26	26¼	4,000	Rock Island Co.	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅛
54⅜	54½	1,700	Rock Island Co. pf.	54⅜	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
100¾	101	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
37	36½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
39½	40⅛	600	St. Louis Southwest'n.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
49½	50	200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49¾	49¾	49½	49¼	— ⅛
208½	209	500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	208	209⅞	208	209⅞	— ⅛
109⅞	110	6,750	Southern Pacific	109⅝	110	109¼	110	— ⅛
29	29¼	7,500	Southern R'way ext.	29	29⅜	28⅝	29	— ⅛
82	82¼	1,200	South. R'way pf., ext.	81½	82¾	81½	82⅛	— ⅛
28¼	28⅝	100	Standard Milling	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
40	42	200	Studebaker Co.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
43¼	44	700	Tennessee Copper	42¾	43⅞	42¾	43⅞	— ⅛
125¾	126	3,500	Texas Co.	125⅜	125⅞	124⅝	125¼	— ⅛
24¼	24½	1,200	Texas & Pacific	24⅛	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
39⅝	40	1,330	Third Avenue	40	40¼	39¾	40	— ⅛
..	..	100	Tol. R'way & Light	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
104	108	100	Twin City R. Transit	104	104	104	104	—3⅞
110	112	500	Underw'd Typewriter	109¼	110	109¼	110	— ¼
113	113¾	100	Underw'd Typew'r pf.	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	..
13¼	13⅞	200	Union Bag & Paper	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
57½	59	400	Union B. & Paper pf.	57	58½	57	58½	— ⅛
171¼	171⅝	34,000	Union Pacific	171	171⅞	170⅞	171¼	— ⅛
88¾	89¼	500	Union Pacific pf.	89	89	88¾	88¾	— ¼
31	32	100	United Rys. Inv.	32	32	32	32	..
82¾	84	800	U. S. Realty & Imp.	84	84	83	83	—1¼
52¾	53	700	U. S. Rubber	52½	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅛
109	109½	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109½	109⅝	100	109	— ⅛
77⅜	77⅞	104,800	U. S. Steel	76⅝	77⅞	76⅝	77½	— ⅛
113⅞	114½	2,530	U. S. Steel pf.	114½	115	114	114	— ⅛
62⅜	62¾	9,800	Utah Copper	63	63⅝	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	48¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
65	68	160	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ½
13⅜	14¾	200	Wabash pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14	..
53½	54¾	150	Western Maryland	55¼	56	55¼	56	— ⅛
77	79	100	Western Maryland pf.	77	77	77	77	—3
79¼	80	1,400	Western Union Tel.	80½	80⅝	79¾	79½	— ⅜
83⅜	84	2,400	Westinghouse E. & M.	83	83⅝	82⅞	83½	— ⅛
9¾	10	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
32¼	33½	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	32	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ ⅛
113½	113¾	1,250	Woolworth (F. W.)	113	113⅝	113	113⅜	— ¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 14, 1912..... $2,274,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 568,018,000
Same period last year..... 676,504,000

Jap Gov 4½s sterl loan, 2d Ser 1,000..... 90
Rep of Cuba 5s 19,000..... 108
Sao Paulo 6s 1,000..... 97½
N Y City 4s, 1958 4,000..... 98¼
4s, 1959 2,000..... 98¼
1,000..... 98¼
3,000..... 98¼
9,000..... 98
2,000..... 98¼
N Y City 4½s 12,000..... 100⅜
7,000..... 100½
4½s, 1957 1,000..... 103⅛
Am Sm Secur 5s 15,000..... 105⅝
10,000..... 105¼
5,000..... 105⅝
13,000..... 105¼
5,000..... 105⅝
Am T & T col 4s 1,000..... 89⅜
conv 4s 25,000..... 112⅞
Am Tobacco 6s 3,000..... 120½
Am Wr Paper 5s 1,000..... 90½
Armour & Co 4½s 3,000..... 91¼
3,000..... 91⅛
1,000..... 91¼
A, T & S F gen 4s 2,000..... 97½
5,000..... 97½
13,000s20f..... 97½
5,000..... 97⅝
5,000..... 97⅝
500..... 98
adjust 4s, stpd 5,000..... 88⅜
1,000..... 88½
500..... 88½
500..... 88½
conv 4s, 1960 10,000..... 105⅝
36,000..... 105½
67,000..... 105⅝
5,000..... 105½
25,000..... 105⅝
3,000..... 105½
15,000..... 105⅜
conv 5s 10,000..... 108⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000..... 94½
B & O pr lien 3½s 8,000s10f..... 91⅞
500..... 92½
S W Div 3½s 3,000..... 89¾
Beth Steel 5s 9,000..... 96½
4,000..... 96⅜
7,000..... 96¼
5,000..... 96
B R T ref conv 4s 48,000..... 91½
C of Ga Ry con 5s 2,000..... 107½
Cent Leather 6s 11,000..... 95⅜
3,000..... 95¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s 6,000..... 95½
Ches & O conv 4½s 7,000..... 93½
Chi & Alton 3½s 2,000..... 64½
C, B & Q joint 4s 35,000..... 95½
51,000..... 95⅝
22,000..... 95¾
gen 4s 9,000..... 95½
Ill Div 3½s 1,000..... 85½
1,000..... 85
Chi., Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 1,000..... 97¼
10,000..... 97⅜
5,000..... 98
conv 4½s, sub rcts, full pd 5,000..... 105⅜
44,000..... 105½
8,000..... 105⅜
6,000..... 105½
C. M & P Sd 4s 5,000..... 92½
Chi & N W gen 4s 10,000..... 97¼
Mil, Spart & N Wn 1st 4s 5,000..... 98¼
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry deb 5s 3,000..... 92¼
2,000..... 92½
ref 4s 4,000..... 87⅜
10,000s20f..... 87½
2,000..... 87⅝
10,000s20f..... 87½
1,000..... 87⅝
1,000s20f..... 87½
1,000..... 87⅝
3,000..... 87½
4,000s20f..... 87½
5,000..... 87½
1,000..... 87½
C, R I & P R R 4s 43,000..... 69½
Chino Copper 6s 1,000..... 107
Choc, Okla & Gulf con 5s 1,000..... 106
Cin, Day & Ir 5s 3,000..... 101
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000..... 91
St L Div 4s 2,000..... 90½
Col Industrial 5s 7,000..... 83⅝
10,000..... 83⅜
5,000..... 83⅝
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 5,000..... 94
Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s 1,000..... 83
Dist Secur Corp 5s 6,000..... 73½
11,000..... 73¼
Du Pont N Pow 4½s 11,000..... 90½
22,000..... 90
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000..... 77½
conv 4s, Ser A 10,000s20f..... 87⅞
5,000..... 88
16,000s20f..... 87½
Series B 5,000..... 78
20,000..... 77½
10,000s20f..... 77⅝
5,000..... 77⅝
10,000s20f..... 77⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s 3,000..... 101½
Illinois Cent, Wn Line 4s 4,000..... 92½
Ill Steel 4½s 5,000..... 90⅜
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 1,000..... 101½
Inter-Met 4½s 2,000..... 81¾
5,000..... 81⅝
2,000..... 81⅝
28,000..... 81⅝
17,900..... 81⅞
4,000..... 81⅞
14,000..... 81⅝
Int Paper conv 5s 2,000..... 89
Laclede Gas, Lat of St L ref & ext 5s 4,000..... 101½
Lake Sh & Mich So 4s, 1928 5,000..... 92⅜
6,000..... 92⅜
4s, 1931 2,000..... 92⅝
18,000..... 92½
registered 1,000..... 92
Liggett & Myers 5s 4,000..... 96⅞
2,000..... 96¾
Lou & N unifd 4s 9,000..... 97⅜
Mer Marcol tr 4½s 4,000..... 65⅜
6,000..... 65¼
5,000..... 65⅝
13,000..... 65½
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A 5,000..... 102½
20,000..... 102
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s 3,000s20f..... 95½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 6,000..... 80½
ext 5s 1,000..... 89⅜
Mo P 1st con 5s 2,000..... 105½
conv 5s 8,000..... 87⅜
82,000..... 87½
15,000s10f..... 87½
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 6,000..... 92¼
L S col 3½s 5,000..... 79⅝
2,000..... 79½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 11,000..... 128⅝
N Y Rys temp ref 4s 5,000..... 77½
N Y Rys adj 5s 10,000..... 54½
12,000..... 54⅝
23,000..... 54½
3,000..... 54⅜
10,000..... 54½
N Y Tel 4½s 2,000..... 96⅝
56,000..... 96
N Y Westchest & Boston 4½s 3,000..... 89⅝
42,000..... 90½
Norf & W con 4s 1,000..... 97¼
Norf & W conv 4s, sub rcts full paid 5,000..... 114⅜
Norfolk & Westn, Pocah C & C 4s 4,000..... 91
1,000..... 90½
North Pac 4s 26,000..... 98½
North Pac 3s 2,000..... 69¼
Ore R & N con 4s 3,000..... 93½
5,000..... 93⅝
Oregon Short Line gtd refg 4s 1,000..... 92½
8,000s10f..... 92½
Oregon-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s 15,000..... 90⅝
Pac Power & Ltg 1st & ref 5s 1,000..... 93½
Pac Tel & T 5s 2,000..... 99⅝
Penn cv 3½s, 1915 10,000..... 96⅜
5,000..... 96⅞
10,000s20f..... 96⅝
13,000..... 96⅝
11,000s20f..... 96⅜
5,000..... 96⅜
40,000..... 96⅞
P. Lorillard Co 5s 2,000..... 96¾
3,000..... 96⅞
1,000..... 96¾
P. Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds 1,000..... 120½
Public Serv Corp s f 5s 3,000..... 92¾
Ry Steel Spring 5s 2,000..... 98½
Ray Cons Tel 1st 6s 3,000..... 123½
1,000..... 124⅛
Rdg gen 4s 9,000..... 96½
9,000..... 96⅝
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940 10,000..... 91⅞
R & Dany con 6s 1,000..... 102
St L, Ir Mt & So River & G 4s 4,000..... 83
St L & S F R R ref 4s 1,000..... 77¾
14,000..... 77½
gen 5s 3,000..... 84
St L S W 1st 4s 5,000..... 89½
con 4s 1,000..... 80
2d inc 4s 1,000..... 80½
Seab Air Line adj 5s 1,000..... 76¾
Seab Air Line gold 4s, stamped 3,000..... 86½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 1,000..... 99½
So Pac conv 4s 30,000..... 93⅝
57,000..... 93¾
11,000..... 93⅝
7,000..... 93¾
So Pac 1st ref 4s 2,000..... 93½
30,000..... 93⅜
So Ry 1st 5s 11,000..... 106¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101½
2s, c, 1930	101	101½
3s, r, 1918	102½	103
3s, c, 1918	102½	103
4s, r, 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c, 1925	113¾	114½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	101	101½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	101	101½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¾	102¼
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¾	102¼

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	192	200
Alb & Susq.	280	..
Alle & W.	133½	141½
Allis-Chalm.	..	¾
A B S pf.	96½	100
A B S & E.	97	98½
Do pf.	155	162½
Assets Realz.	123¼	..
Assoc Oil	..	45½
B & O pf.	86¾	87¼
B Un Gas.	143¼	145½
B, R & P.	114½	119½
Do pf.	125	135
But'k Co.	32	35½
Canada So.	65	68½
Cent L pf.	97½	98¾
C & S A T.	110	120
Chi & Alt.	18½	24
Do pf.	26	40
C, B & Q.	209	..
C Gt W pf.	32	34
C, I & L pf	50	80
C & N W pf.	181	190
Chi, St P, M & Om.	133	138
Do pf.	152	160
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta...	2	3
Do pf.	6	8
C, C, C & St L.	52	60
Do pf.	98½	101¾
Cleve & P.	167½	171½
C & P Sp.	96	..
C F & I pf.	142	..
C & S 1st pf.	72	76
Do 2d pf.	66½	70
C P Ref pf.	82	84
Crex Carpet	83	88
Cub-Am S.	..	5
Do pf.	..	35
Del & H.	168	169¾
D & R G.	20½	22
D M & Ft Dodge pf.	5	10
Det, H & S W.	98½	99
Det & M.	115	..
Do pf.	103	..
Det Un Ry.	66	69¾
D, S S & A.	8¾	10
Do pf.	15¼	18½

THE BUSINESS WORLD

BUYERS SEEK FOREIGN MARK.

Hat Trade Cited as an Example by New York Manufacturer.

According to a statement yesterday from a prominent New York hat manufacturer, the domestic hat trade is suffering from lack of patriotism by the average American purchaser.

"It may seem strange," he said, "but the men who profess to believe most strongly in the protection of American industries go to their hatters and select foreign-made goods. Any hat bearing a foreign mark seems more tempting than the best that is made at home.

"As a manufacturer of men's hats I know what I am talking about, and I know I am right when I say that there is no foreign hat made that is better than our best American product. I might even say that there is none as good. The imported article usually sacrifices style when it gives quality, while the domestic hat gives both.

"At one time not long ago the demand for foreign merchandise was so heavy that reputable American manufacturers were forced to abandon their standard trade marks and adopt foreign-sounding names to sell their goods. Under this forced misrepresentation the hats sold without difficulty.

"Strikes in the domestic factories that kept them closed for months at a time invited an influx of foreign-made merchandise, and in this instance the striking workmen were their own worst enemies. This may be neither here nor there, but it is now up to the American consumer to protect home industries in his purchases as well as at the polls in November."

CLOTHING DEMAND SLOW.

Fall Duplicate Business Limited—Spring Opening Well.

There is not a great deal of duplicate business in Fall clothing being done at the moment in this market. Repeat orders have been lessened materially in the last week by the unseasonable weather, and are largely confined to staples. The call for this class of clothing, however, has been generally heavier this Fall than a year ago.

Advance business for Spring was reported yesterday as unusually large this year considering that the season is still young. In certain quarters there is a fear that the cancellation evil, which has grown to formidable proportions in this trade, will make inroads on this business before the season is ended.

The men's wear market is generally firm. Fancy lightweight worsteds are well sold up for Spring, and it is now becoming evident that there will not be room for a great deal of duplicate business. In the heavyweight merchandise there is still a good demand for chinchillas and other overcoatings. The call for suttings is not great at the present moment. Some clothiers are already looking forward for Fall, 1913, purchases.

HATMAKERS STILL BUSY.

Stiff Styles Experience an Improved Demand—Haberdashery Active.

The demand for stiff hats is rapidly growing in the local market, and several of the best-known makers are working their factories overtime to meet their deliveries. The demand for soft hats also keeps up well, and it is now believed that wholesalers of these hats will be busy up to Thanksgiving Day. Velours are particularly good. A representative of one of the principal Philadelphia department stores was in the market yesterday and reported the best all around Fall season he had seen in an experience covering a number of years. Spring business is coming in nicely, and little uneasiness regarding the results of election is apparent.

The haberdashery lines are also active. The shirt and collar makers are doing a nice business, the Spring orders of the former being received in a quantity that augurs well for the final results of the season. The cravat manufacturers are getting some nice filling-in orders on Fall merchandise, and holiday goods continue to move actively.

Electric Ozone Co. Assigns.

The General Electric Ozone Company of 154 Nassau Street has made an assignment to John Z. Lowe, Jr. The company is a Delaware corporation, incorporated on Oct. 11, 1911, with capital stock of $200,000 to do ventilating by a patent ozone process. George B. Holbert is President and F. H. Stevens Secretary. The company formerly had a factory in Chicago, but moved to Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, in February last.

Chicago Bank Clearings Near Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—Clearings of the Chicago banks approached a record to-day when the aggregate of checks exchanged at the Chicago Clearing House reached the total of $80,330,178. Clearings of the city's banks have recently been averaging slightly under $55,000,000 daily. The total to-day falls about $1,000,000 short of a new record, the highest point ever reached being $81,200,000 on April 3.

R H Macy & Co have four of our trucks in service. The fact that part of these represents repeat orders proves the satisfactory service rendered

Time proves a truck or breaks it.

Mack

Proved by 12 years' service

Saurer

Proved by 18 years' service

Hewitt

Proved by 10 years' service

You know what our trucks will do—no other truck can show equal records of service.

Capacities: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½ and 10 tons

Call or write

International Motor Co

Broadway and 57th Street

Works: Allentown Pa; Plainfield N J

Sales and Service Stations in all large cities

New Jersey Branch (with complete facilities), 556 Ferry Street, Newark

LITTLE CALL FOR SHOES.

Weather Retarding Spot Demand —Louisiana Law Criticised.

The local shoe market presents a rather peculiar condition. Despite the heavy orders booked for Fall and predictions of an excellent spot business, this business so far this month has been generally poor. In some cases it is reported lighter than that of a year ago, and unless cooler weather stimulates the demand appreciably this week the slowing up that usually marks the last two weeks of the month is apt to put the final results considerably below the levels anticipated. In the present demand the call for black and tan carskins features the better grades. There is also an improved demand for kid shoes and patent leathers.

The passing of the "pure shoe" law in Louisiana, to become effective July 1, 1913, is regarded in the market as most unfair to the manufacturers and wholesalers. It was said that it would be next to impossible for the trade to comply with the demands made, and that confusion, annoyance, and probable loss would result all around if the law was enforced. It is understood that action in the matter is being taken by the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk Post Cards and Blankets Pay High—Chick Pease Duty.

The Board of United States General Appraisers threw out a protest filed by R. H. Macy & Co. in regard to blankets returned by the Appraiser as being in chief value of silk and assessed under Paragraph 403, tariff act of 1909, at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers asserted the articles were composed in principal value of cotton, and, therefore, dutiable at 45 per cent. An official analysis showed that silk predominated. Judge Howell affirmed the Collector.

The board also decided against Snow's United States Sample Express Company, which asked lower rates of duty on post cards held as manufactures of silk at 50 per cent. Judge Fischer found the imports a case without merit.

Chick pease imported by Sahadi Brothers were fixed at 2½ cents a pound duty under Paragraph 251, present law, as "pease prepared or preserved." The merchandise resembles roast peanuts.

Unsupported protests by these firms were overruled: B. Illfelder & Co., the Mark Cross & Co., Kronfeld, Saunders & Co.; Fuchs & Co., J. W. Katz, the D. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Company, C. H. Wyman & Co., and J. Y. Steeb & Co

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

S. L. BRUCK & SON.—A petition has been filed against Samuel L. and Reuben Bruck, who compose the firm of S. L. Bruck & Son, wholesale grocers, 831 and 333 East 103d Street, by H. & J. J. Lesser, attorneys for these creditors; Eppens, Smith & Co., $282; J. M. McVicce & Co., $67, and Anna Gross, trading as Ignatius Gross, $252. Henry Lesser said yesterday that the liabilities were about $50,000 and good assets $25,000 to $30,000.

LOUIS HALPERT.—A petition has been filed against Louis Halpert, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 5 Maiden Lane, by these creditors: S. Kaplan & Co., $244; Aaron Feinstein, $2,304, and Isaac Wolf, $808. The liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $10,000.

MORRIS GOODMAN.—A petition has been filed against Morris Goodman, commission merchant and instalment peddler, of 45 East Broadway, by these creditors: Murray Weiss, $669; Joseph Halpern, $143, and David Cohen, $446. The assets are estimated at $2,800.

CHARLES O. WARREN of Yonkers, employed by a paving company, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $10,338 and assets of $500. The largest creditor is the Foster Debevoise Company, $5,723.

JOSEPH SAMUELS & CO.—Schedules of Joseph Samuels & Co., manufacturers of braids and embroideries, 129 West Twentieth Street, show known liabilities of $292,291, and nominal assets of $493,791. Of the liabilities, $188,248 are on notes indorsed by the firm for Herman J. Dietz, Aaronson & Rutenberg, and Rubin Samuels, and there are also a large number of other notes the amounts of which are unknown. Among the noteholders are I. Blumberg, $42,000; I. Hochberg, $18,000, and Goldmund Brothers, $10,000. Among the creditors of the firm are the Second National Bank, $20,000; Pacific Bank, $10,000; Lincoln Trust Company, $10,000; Security Bank, $7,000; Mitsui & Co., $12,702; F. A. Strauss & Co., $5,922; Ludwig Littauer, $4,686, and George Leger, $4,055. Jacques Samuels has individual liabilities of $66,457 and nominal assets of $45,606.

J. HIRSCH COMPANY.—Schedules of the J. Hirsch Company, manufacturer of women's hats, 22 Bond Street, show liabilities of $35,300 and assets of $3,466. Among the creditors are the Sterling Hat Company, $3,901; Mirken & Margolin, $3,727; J. Morksomer, $2,551; Alexander Honigstock, $5,000, and Mathilde H. Honigstock, $5,000.

LOUIS BARBER.—Schedules of Louis Barber, manufacturer of women's hats, 18 and 20 West Fourth Street, show liabilities of $8,105, and assets of $2,702.

MOSES NEIMAN.—Schedules of Moses Neiman, furs, 45 University Place, show liabilities of $8,185, and assets of $805.

MAURICE WIENER.—Schedules of Maurice Wiener, trading as the Maison Vainer Company, manufacturer of furs, 10 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $10,442, and nominal assets of $10,200. Among the creditors are the Commercial Trades Company, $3,500, and D. Altervitz, $2,000.

ISRAEL FRIEDMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Bernard J. MacCarry custodian for Israel Friedman, a dealer in clothing, 1,951 Second Avenue. The assets are estimated at $2,000.

THOMAS REINHARDT.—A meeting of creditors of J. Thomas Reinhardt, Curb stock broker of 38 Broad Street, who went to Europe in April, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 2 Rector Street, and it was attended by many creditors. Many claims were filed and W. B. Brown of 60 Wall Street, the receiver, was elected trustee, under a bond of $10,000. There are about 1,200 creditors interested in the case.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Hugo Weis of Adams, no occupation given. His liabilities are $19,674, of which $11,267 is secured. The assets are set forth as $17,450, consisting of real estate.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WILLIAM F. BEAL, real estate operator, 128 West Forty-fourth Street, formerly Secretary of the Sturtevant Realty Company; liabilities, $1,090,775.

LOUIS BARNETT, salesman, 99 Canal Street, formerly clothing manufacturer; liabilities, $52,976.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 78 Reade Street; liabilities, $60,797.

JOSEPH BENDER, human hair, 486 Grand Street; liabilities, $6,251.

MARIN BERGERET, restaurant, 295 Seventh Avenue; liabilities, $12,054.

JOSEPH BERLIANT, 970 Fox Street; liabilities, $3,895.

JACOB N. BIERMAN, dry goods, 1,617 First Avenue; liabilities, $13,325.

JOSEPH N. DIONNE, carpenter, Chappaqua; liabilities, $1,528.

BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN, auto goggles and leather remnants, 315 Pearl Street.

GREENBERG BROTHERS & LEIB, furs, 14 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $3,590.

BERNHARD GUTMAN, dry goods, 2,231 Third Avenue; liabilities, $19,438.

SMITH MERRITT, carpenter, Chappaqua; liabilities, $11,519.

NATHAN MOSS, liquors, 520 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $9,240.

HARRIS TOSCH, men's furnishings, 594 Van Nest Avenue; liabilities, $3,950.

CORNELIUS B. TUTHER, laborer, Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $1,364.

WEINER & RAPAPORT, furs, 58 East Thirteenth Street; liabilities, $10,128.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ajello, Sylvester—A. Bakst and others, $185.
Ackerson, Edna K.—J. E. Scheler, $132.
Boran, Michael F.—T. F. Murphy, $270.
Burroughs Arthur G.—L. Hamilton, $214.
Bouker, Albert J., 40-46 East Sixty-second Street Co., and H. Allen Dalley—P. A. Roudil, $380.
Bloom, Edward L.—Lord & Taylor, $509.
Creatore, Francesco—D. Goldman, $284.
Chamberlain, Charles C.—Estate of Martha C. Coe, $112.
Cody, James A.—R. Mayer, $104.
Crooninger, Ernest F.—Rotsmann & Co., $112.
Crooninger, Ernest F.—H. Hymans, $112.
Sanson-Louis Planchon & Co., $264.
Bunn, Mary F.—Stern Brothers, $536.
Desowitz, Samuel—M. Larschein, $313.
Dale—Theodore D.—New York Telephone Co., $117.
De Voe, Susie—W. Rich, $461.
Edelman, Harry—Utility Realty Co., $126.
Ferrigan, Mary J.—T. J. McManamy, $1,860.
Freedman, Adolf—A. Cohen, $334.
Fihrer, Rebecca—H. Shaffer, $274.
Garrison, James C. (not summoned) and Louis S.—Royal Worcester Corset Co., $156.
Gerth, August—R. Moll, $245.
Horton, Thomas R.—Bulkley, Dunton & Co., $1,763.
Haggerty, James J., executor, and Alexander Magnes—E. L. W. Johns, $166.
Hillman, Ida, and Peter N. Gardner—J. A. Stellmetz, $133.
Haug, Christian J.—G. Edler, $125.
Hirshhorn, Abraham—M. A. Liebert, $140.
Isaacs, Phillip—Simpson Crawford Co., $230.
Javitz, Max—East River Ice Co., $150.
Keegan, John J.—E. Dougherty, $341.
Kahn, Louis J.—I. Seller et al., $254.
King, Charles—G. Kay, $107.
Laue, Martin and William—W. E. Baker Co., $146.
Levy, Charles H.—Wes Publishing Co., $198.
Miller, Simon—William B. Harris Co., $138.
Maciocc, Angelo—H. A. Blumenthal, $120.
McCallum, Lee—C. Sheridan et al., $3,524.
Mullen, Mary—G. F. McCormick, $218.
Mellert, Frederick M.—H. B. Smith Co., $465.
Moustski, Marc—T. Church, $234.
Michael, Charles—Jefferson Bank, $2,485.
Mahony, Eugene P.—M. J. Mahony, $110.
Mirel, Leon—H. A. Green, $223.
Nicholls, William H.—T. M. McVicar, $198.
Same—D. Yerkes et al., $105.
Ohmer, Eugene A.—B. Crystal & Son, $137.
Pepper, Thomas—First National Bank of Amityville, $1,003.
Polizzi, Salvatore—Lewis De Groff & Son, $108.
Pister, Samuel—S. E. Randolph, $311.
Pister, Samuel—E. C. Hahn, $144.
Raines, Charles T.—V. A. Klebaur, $193.
Robinson, Frederick W.—Schneider, $453.
Same—Same, $197.
Rainowitz, Barnet—S. Newman, $519.
Reed, Jessie E.—E. W. King, $473.
Straubourger, Bertha—Sake & Co., $340.
Shapiro, Abraham I., and Abraham Becker—A. Aronowitz, $120.
Sickles, Daniel E.—Bank of Metropolis, $5,050.
Schilling, Mathilda—G. J. Schreiner et al., $162.
Stine, Henry L.—M. Brown, $1,415.
Sondheim, Eugene—P. Livingston, $332.
Schaefer, John V., Jr.—T. A. O'Rourke et al., $1,058.
Thomas, Hugh—Levenstein Bros., $171.
Tannenbaum, Julia and Louis—Security Bank of New York, $1,012.
Taylor, William S.—E. H. Taylor, $420.
Utrecht, Born De G. Vanderpoole—E. Shaw, $206.
Voccolli, Michel—Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, $4,884.
Volp, George—Atlas Brass Mfg. Co., $288.
Ware, Frances—Stern Bros., $303.
Kings County Refrigerating Co.—Saunderson Co., $1,367.
Lake Hopatcong Land Co.—Fifth Avenue Building Co., $178.
Bronx Cut Stone Co.—G. Vairo, $310.
Daimler Import Co.—Columbia Ins Co., $558.
Wise Piano Co.—C. Heinsohn, $129.
Sultan Motor Co.—Virginia Taxi Service Co., $21,163.
C. F. Bedell Co.—S. C. Clark, $1,384.
Sun Construction Co. and Benjamin Nieberg—New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., $251.
Maier, Usoskin Co.—A. W. Clapp et al., $822.
A. Werner & Co.—J. M. T. Pope et al., $492.
W. Axelrod Realty Co., William Axelrod, Maurice Runkel, and George Lederer—Commercial Trust Co. of New York, $649.
White House Lunch Co.—M. Hasbrouck et al., $364.
Meire & Oehaf Co.—H. C. Calkin, $533.
Daimer Import Co.—H. Content et a., $1,826.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Briganti, Michael, & Saverno Ursetti—Klenert & Rosenbluth, Inc., April 22, 1912, $682.
Frawley, Patrick—Opera House Garage Co., June 21, 1912, $106.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.—E. Shapiro, Oct. 9, 1912, $9,000.
Phillips, Joseph E.—M. Cook, May 13, 1910, $169.
Rieber, Joseph—Kirkman & Son, Aug. 16, 1912, $105.
Smith, Milton—A. J. L. Dolon, Sept. 26, 1912, $112.
Sanitary Steam Laundry Co.—N. Garfinkel and others, Oct. 9, 1912, $201.
Tillford, Charles W.—Butler Brothers, May 17, 1912, $102.
Levin, Morris—J. C. Bauer, July 19, 1909, (vacated,) $206.
Kieley, Timothy J.—J. Rosenthal, March 13, 1912, $119.
Wallach, Solomon & Dora—N. Wallach, Oct. 3, 1912, $604.
Surety Land Co.—Jennie K. Stiefel, Aug. 20, 1912, $2,856.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Nettings, veilings, and all-overs hold strong positions in the Fall market. Some particularly dainty and attractive designs in these goods are on view this season.

An attractive waist of brocaded charmeuse, with sleeves and vest of all-over lace, is offered for the present season by a well-known New York house. The front has a bolero jacket outline and the back is finished with a pointed tab.

There has been an improved demand of late noted in all kinds of leather gloves, largely due to the recent touch of Fall weather. A few more short gloves have been sold this year than last, but the call for long gloves has by no means been retarded by this fact.

Considerable talk is heard in the local knit goods market about the Fall, 1913, underwear season. It is generally conceded, however, that the trade as a whole would derive little benefit from a too early opening.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Java Government has at last come to a decision on the long-pending question concerning the connection of the west coast of Sumatra, says the Java Bode. The aim had been to connect the two nearest points that offered sufficient safety by a ferryboat service, and with that object in view attention has been given to the so-called East Bay on the coast of South Sumatra. On the Java side it has been finally decided to make the ferry approaches in the Straits of Merak.

In 1911 the acreage under hemp cultivation in Italy was 187,000 acres, the production from which was 67,350 metric tons. In 1910 the production was 80,840 and in 1909 78,400 metric tons. Italy imported in 1909 4,212 tons, in 1910 4,787 tons, and in 1911 6,986 tons of raw hemp, chiefly from India.

The imports from the Philippine Islands to Australia during 1911 were valued at $544,544, compared with $535,110 for 1910. The trade is made up practically of flax and hemp and cigars, the values for last year being: Flax and hemp, $352,617; cigars, $184,262; all other articles, $7,665.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Wellston Coal Company of Manhattan; mining rights, mineral and metalliferous land; $500,000. William S. Woodhull, Charles A. True, and Adolph C. Wappler, all of 32 Nassau Street.

Hydraulic Steering Apparatus Company of Lockport; $150,000. A. C. Buell, L. S. Wolf, and O. F. Carmer Lockport.

Sacakal Corporation of Manhattan; plant and market sissl, hemp, and shrubs; $50,000. Louis W. Dornedden, Frank H. Filley, and John D. Pitman, Manhassett.

Oxford Manufacturing Company of Manhattan; knitted goods and fabrics and garments; $50,000. David Millhauser, August Egerer, and Siegmund Augstein, 501 West 110th Street, Manhattan.

Saver Machine Company of Manhattan; washing machines; $250,000. Abraham H. Kesselman, Hunter L. Delatour, and Lillian M. Denham, 724 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Frontier Transportation Company of Buffalo; to operate stage or omnibus routes; $200,000. Francis L. Hoff, Irving F. Cragin, George A. Knox, and George F. Mitchell, 181 Allen Street, Buffalo.

Clermont Amusement Company of Brooklyn; to install invention of George A. Resquist; $50,000. Michael J. Shea, John F. Grant, and George A. Resquist, 404 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

Gormley Realty Company of Schenectady; $30,000. Claire D. Gormley, Mary E. Hart, and Harry V. Gormley, 149 Glenwood Boulevard, Schenectady.

Crownhart Hotel Company of South Bay, Onondaga County; $30,000. Frank P. Magrass, Romeyn Wormuth, and Woodworth Hard, Syracuse.

Direct Products Company of Manhattan; food, farm and dairy products; $10,000. Adelin Heller, Richmond B. Elliott, Jr., and Maxwell Hall Elliott, 277 Broadway, Manhattan.

Faissole Auto Company of Manhattan; automobiles, boats, biplanes; $25,000. Alexander Karlin, Lewis Lapides, and Charles A. Faissole, 411 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

Equitable House and Window Cleaning Company of Manhattan; $15,000. Samuel Streckler, Louis Hirschon, and Frank Zimring, 164 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn.

Beekman Holding Company of Manhattan; realty; $12,000. Abner B Stupel, Jacob Ginsburgh, and B. William E. Jacobs, 178 Powell Street, Brooklyn

Clover Hill Construction Company of Brooklyn; general contracting; $10,000. Ella R. Schuster, Clara L Hoagland, and Ida E. Chadwick, 660 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Southern Seaboard Lumber Corporation of Manhattan; $10,000. Olden H. Hetrick, Thomas F. P. Cameron and John F. Heffernan, 90 Wall Street, Manhattan.

Majestic Theatre Company of Buffalo; $15,000. Walter J. Minehan, H. Barton Parry, and Lester F. Gilbert, Buffalo.

The Rayzin Realty Company of Queens Borough; $10,000 Ira J. Corwin, Margaret C. Murray, and Michael J. Murray, 25 Desmond Avenue, Jamaica.

Sims Inn Company of Pittsford; hotel and inn; $10,000. Simon H. Agnew, Sherman C. Ward, and Francis S. Macomber, Rochester.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—These corporations were chartered in the office of the Secretary of State to-day:

Continental Garage Company, Newark; $10,000 capital; to do a general automobile business. Incorporators—Littleton Kirkpatrick, Robert C. German, and Stuart A. Young.

National Washing Company, Paterson; $10,000 capital; to do a general laundry business. Incorporators—Walter G. C. and Katherine A. Asschenbach and Joan A. Venderven.

Munger & Bennett, Incorporated, Camden; $500,000 capital; to deal in lumber. Incorporators—Galt G. Bennett, James H. Manbeck, and William D. Lippincott.

GREAT NORTHERN GAINS.

Surplus, After Dividends, Equal to 10.3 Per Cent. on Stock.

The gross earnings of the Great Northern Railway Company were $66,197,818 last year, which is an increase of $4,940,000 over 1911. Products of agriculture contributed $2,793,352 and products of mines $1,351,806 to this increase, while revenues from lumber traffic decreased. The average ton-mile rate was 7.68 miles, as compared to 8.21 miles in the previous year, the difference being accounted for by an increase in the tonnage of low rate commodities, such as grain, iron ore, and coal, and by certain rate reductions. Operating expenses, owing to a reduction in maintenance of way which almost offset increases in other departments, remained almost stationary in spite of the increased tonnage carried.

The company's defense in the Minnesota rate case, which is now before the United States Supreme Court on appeal, added nearly $93,000 to general expenses.

Surplus after the payment of interest charges, rentals, &c., was $21,654,000, out of which $14,698,000 was paid in dividends on the stock. The surplus is equivalent to 10.3 per cent. on the $210,000,000 of stock.

The Great Northern received $5,191,000 from its subsidiary, the Lake Superior Corporation, Limited, which it credited to the profit and loss account. This account was charged with $3,400,000 to cover depreciation of steamships of the Great Northern Steamship Company and the Northern Steamship Company and net loss on the steamship Dakota wrecked in 1907.

Reading Elects New Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—George Ziegler, Controller of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, was elected Secretary of that company and of the various affiliated concerns of the system to-day, and was also elected Vice President of the Reading Company, to succeed William R. Taylor, who resigned several days ago.

Jay V. Hare, who was Chief Clerk of the railway company, was elected Assistant Secretary of the railway and Secretary of the Reading Company.

Mr. Ziegler, the new Vice President, began his service with the Reading Company as a telegraph operator on the old Philadelphia & Reading lines in 1876.

Mr. Hare started as an office boy in the office of the company.

Investment Bankers to Meet Here.

The first annua convention of the recently formed Investment Bankers' Association of America will be held in this city about Nov. 20. The proceedings will occupy two or three days, and an elaborate entertainment programme is being worked out by the New York members. It is planned to bring the Western members here on a special train.

$5,600 More Against Sickles.

Another judgment was entered against Gen. Daniel E. Sickles yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. This time it was because of the General's default by not having answered the suit brought against him by the Bank of the Metropolis for $5,600 alleged to have been due on a promissory note. The summons and complaint were served upon the General on Sept. 21 at his residence on Fifth Avenue.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Arthur Curtis James was re-elected a Director of the Rock Island Company at the annual meeting yesterday.

Otto H. Falk, receiver of the Allis-Chalmers Company, M. W. Babb and E. T. Pardee were elected Directors of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company at the annual meeting. The company is a subsidiary of the Allis-Chalmers. The new Directors succeed E. H. Gary, E. D. Adams, and G. C. Merckel. Otto H. Falk was elected President and E. T. Pardee Vice President.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York is offering an issue of $10,000,000 of Western Maryland Railway 5 per cent. secured gold notes. The proceeds of the notes are being applied to the acquisition of new equipment, and to extensions and improvements.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Business was heavy on the 9:30 o'clock call on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the sales in the half hour before trading started on the New York Stock Exchange accounting for 9,370 shares out of a grand total for the day of 42,690 shares. Commission houses and room traders participated actively in the day's dealings. There was an evident tendency, both on the call and afterward, to throw off the disturbing influence of the Balkan situation. While virtually the whole list of opening prices reflected losses compared with Friday's closings, the declines were much less than those reported by cable as having occurred in the London market. In fact, such leading stocks as Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Great Northern preferred sold on the Consolidated call anywhere from three-quarters of a point to 1¼ points above the London quotations.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,190	Amal. Copper..	86⅞	87⅝	86⅞	87½
50	Am. B. Sugar..	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
2,070	Am. Can.....	45⅝	46⅜	45¼	45⅝
160	Am. Can pf....	123½	123⅞	123⅛	123⅝
280	Am. Cot. Oil...	56⅜	58⅛	56⅜	57⅜
20	Am. Ice.....	22¼	22½	22½	22½
10	Am. Locomo...	42¼	42½	42½	42½
2,620	Am. Smelting..	84⅞	85⅝	84½	85⅛
290	Anaconda Cop..	43	44⅛	42⅞	43⅝
260	A., T. & S. F..	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	104⅛
10	Balt & Ohio...	106⅜	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
10	Beth. Steel....	37½	37½	37½	37½
90	Brook. R. T....	90½	90½	90¼	90½
340	Can. Pacific...	261½	264⅜	261½	263⅝
110	Cent. Leather..	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½
190	Ches. & Ohio..	81¾	82⅛	81¾	82⅛
300	C., M. & St. P.	110⅜	111⅜	110⅜	111⅜
40	Chino Copper...	41⅜	41⅝	41	41
260	Col. F. & I....	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41½
20	Consol. Gas....	145⅞	146¼	145½	145¼
10	Dist. Secur....	30½	30½	30½	30½
310	Erie	35	35⅝	35	35⅛
30	Erie 1st pf....	51½	52⅜	51½	52⅜
250	Gt. North. pf..	138¾	139	138¼	139
10	Hide & Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
850	Int.-Met.	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21⅛
830	Int.-Met. pf....	65¼	66⅜	65¼	66⅛
10	Int. Paper.....	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼
1,220	Lehigh Valley..	174⅜	176¼	174⅜	175⅝
50	Mex. Petroleum	84⅞	85⅝	84⅞	85⅝
1,170	Mo. Pacific....	44⅜	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝
70	Nat. Enameling	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾
140	Nevada Con....	21⅞	22	21⅞	22
60	N. Y. Central..	115	115¼	115	115¼
10	Norf. & West..	116	116	116	116
820	Nor. Pacific...	125¾	126⅜	125¾	126
220	Pennsylvania..	124¼	124⅜	124	124
40	Pitts. Coal....	23⅞	24	23½	23⅞
90	Ray Con. Cop..	20⅝	21	20⅜	21
11,500	Reading	174⅝	176⅝	174½	176¼
80	Rep. Steel.....	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
400	Rock Island....	26	26⅜	25⅞	26¼
80	Rock Isl. pf....	54	54¼	54	54¼
140	So. Pacific....	110	110¼	109⅞	110¼
160	So. Railway....	28⅜	29⅝	28⅜	28¾
80	Tenn. Copper...	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	43¼
70	Third Av.....	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
4,180	Union Pacific..	170⅞	171⅞	170¾	171⅝
8,560	U. S. Steel....	77	77⅝	76⅞	77½
30	U. S. Steel pf..	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
90	Utah Copper....	63¼	63⅝	62¾	63¼
660	Va.-Car. Chem.	48	48½	47½	48½
10	Wabash pf.....	14½	14½	14½	14½
50	Western Union.	80	80	79¾	79¾
140	Westing. Elec..	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼

42,690

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.17½	.17½	.17¼	.17¼
100	Goldfield Con..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
800	Jim Butler....	.74	.74	.73	.73
500	Jumbo Ext....	.35	.35	.35	.35
800	North Star....	.39¼	.39¼	.39½	.39½
500	Tonopah Merg.	1.12½	1.12½	1.07½	1.07½
200	Tonopah Ext..	.35	.35	.35	.35
400	Union Cons....	.39	.39	.39	.39
200	West End.....	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½

4,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—		1912.	Increase.
1st week October		$95,673	$15,576
July 1-October 7		1,299,400	104,353
ANN ARBOR—			
4th week September		58,472	*1,729
Month September		192,302	*11,429
July 1-September 30		589,782	*14,883
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week October		471,700	11,200
July 1-October 7		5,718,700	785,800
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
1st week October		299,900	*89,400
July 1-October 7		3,608,700	44,100
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
1st week October		607,747	*6,898
July 1-October 7		9,511,528	210,805
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
1st week October		826,515	14,485
July 1-October 7		4,313,533	*54,631
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
1st week October		289,712	299
July 1 October 7		3,797,191	166,811
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
1st week October		197,114	5,379
July 1-October 7		2,644,875	46,434
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
1st week October		286,239	*3,134
July 1-October 7		3,803,880	*228,192
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
1st week October		536,800	106,600
July 1-October 7		7,194,300	347,200
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
1st week October		21,141	293
July 1-October 7		335,756	1,809
MOBILE & OHIO—			
1st week October		225,540	*30,651
July 1-October 7		3,128,414	167,989
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—			
1st week October		50,276	5,297
Jan. 1-October 7		1,924,735	177,360
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
1st week October		1,382,808	13,931
July 1-October 7		17,984,123	1,128,063
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
1st week October		358,777	25,609
July 1-October 7		4,477,770	305,070
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
1st week October		24,773	6,119
July 1-October 7		338,976	18,937
TWIN CITY LINES—			
1st week October		155,485	6,953
Jan. 1-October 7		6,170,321	242,322
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
1st week October		75,469	*6,995
July 1-October 7		1,074,708	*44,729

*Decrease.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CO reports to the up-State Public Service Commission for the quarter ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	4,835,092	5,356,615	*521,523
Net after taxes.	1,491,138	1,972,018	*480,880
Other income....	61,400	417,504	*356,104
Total income....	1,552,539	2,389,522	*836,983
Surp. after chgs.	309,906	1,194,242	*884,333

*Decrease.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN reports to the up-State Public Service Commission for the quarter ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	7,799,116

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Seesaws, but at Higher Prices —Other Staples Weaken.

Wheat fluctuated violently at higher levels on the war in Europe. There were reports of a big export business. Values reacted with some attention paid to the heavy movement of wheat in this country. Corn was higher for a while on the foreign news, but receded under a wave of liquidation. The weather was ideal. Oats moved irregularly. Provisions lost the early advances with offerings large. Cottonseed oil developed weakness due to a withdrawal of support. Cotton prices were at new low levels. Foreign news was disconcerting. Weather conditions were mixed. Spot markets showed heaviness. Coffee was weak in absence of special demand.

WHEAT.

Political conditions in Southeastern Europe were regarded as more complicated, and as a result of this interpretation wheat markets in general showed pronounced strength. Prices abroad soared, and resulted in buoyant markets on this side. Considerable excitement attended the openings, with quotations at Chicago 2 to 3 cents a bushel higher than the finals of Friday, although at Northwestern centres, where there was a session on Saturday, there was less strength.

The opinion is still ventured by the conservative element in the trade that unwarranted alarm is being shown concerning the affairs of the Balkan States, but inasmuch as security values have dropped violently and foreigners have taken liberally of our wheat, there was little inclination to minimize the importance of the situation. Reports current as to export sales for the last few days varied considerably, and ranged from 40 loads to 150 loads, with a marked divergence of views as to the actual business consummated. The fact that exporters were at business on Saturday made it more difficult than under ordinary circumstances to ascertain just how much wheat had been disposed of, but many came to the conclusion that a good trade had transpired.

Following the early stampede of shorts, the market was feverish, but inclined to react, looking a substantial part of the initial gains. Receipts at Spring wheat points were very heavy over the holidays, and with ideal weather conditions again prevailing throughout the American and Canadian Northwest the probabilities favored a continuation of the prodigious movement. This was relieved to account for the lagging tendency of the Northwestern markets, and it was asserted that premiums, which showed an easier trend yesterday, would undergo a further readjustment. The domestic situation, in general is looked upon as rather bearish, but it is evident that conditions abroad have upset theories. The visible supply for the week increased 1,732,000 bushels, or just about as anticipated, bringing the total American visible to 34,417,000 bushels, against 60,000,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible increased 3,350,000 bushels, and now amounts to 9,000,000 bushels, against 7,000,000 bushels last year.

Distribution of cash wheat in this country is less active, with a quieter flour trade. It was declared, however, that the export business in flour had again improved with the political disturbance in Europe. The late reaction of wheat values was partly due to a more hopeful feeling regarding the war in Southeastern Europe, as reliable authorities cabled that the possibilities of the Dardanelles being closed were remote. The termination of the Turco-Italian war as reported yesterday also had influence.

Cash No. 2 red wheat was quoted at $1.05½ f. o. b.; No. 2 hard, $1.04½; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.02¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.05¾.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The action of values was very disappointing to speculative holders. Fractional advances occurred at the outset in sympathy with wheat and on the cables reflecting the unsettled political affairs abroad, but considerable pressure was manifest. Selling by large interests was persistent and small net declines resulted. Cash markets were rather heavy in many instances, and there was talk of increasing country offerings. Weather conditions were very favorable. The visible supply for the week increased 627,000 bushels and amounts to 3,600,000, or just about the same as last year.

Export corn December to March shipment was quoted at 59½, f. o. b.

OATS.—In sympathy with other grain there were moderate advances at the start. As the short interest was eliminated, however, prices reacted. The decline in corn had influence. The country sold rather freely and a larger movement was predicted. Export business on the foreign news was stated to be good. This feature and the decrease in the visible supply of 144,000 bushels caused some short covering near the finals, but offerings were liberal. The total visible amounts to 9,412,000 bushels, against 22,000,000 bushels last year.

Cash No. 3 white oats quoted at 39½c; No. 3 white clipped, 40c; No. 4 white oats, 38c.

PROVISIONS.

The war situation in Europe and the strength of the grain markets caused moderate buying at the opening, but offerings were decidedly heavier in the ensuing trade. Packers and other longs liquidated freely. Hog receipts were heavier and that market ruled easier.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	1.03¼	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.01⅝
May	1.07	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	1.05⅝
CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.				
Wheat—				
December	95⅜	94½	94⅝	93½
May	1.00½	98⅝	99⅛	97⅝
July	97	95⅝	96⅜	94⅝
Corn—				
December	54½	53⅝	53¾	53⅞
May	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛
July	53⅜	52⅛	52⅝	53⅛
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	32⅜
December	33¾	32¾	32⅞	32½
May	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜
July	35	34½	34½	34½
Lard—				
October	..	..	11.82½	11.90
December	11.67½	11.40	11.40	11.60
January	11.27½	11.10	11.10	11.20
May	10.75	10.60	10.60	10.70
Ribs—				
October	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.07½
January	10.47½	10.32½	10.32½	10.42½
May	10.30	10.12½	10.12½	10.22½
Pork—				
October	..	..	17.50	17.40
January	19.92½	19.50	19.52½	19.75
May	19.42½	19.12½	19.12½	19.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

With comparatively light dealings the market was substantially lower. Support of last week seemed to have been withdrawn. Favorable cotton weather, the decline in lard, and the Balkan situation were factors restricting the inquiry, although the latter feature was variously construed. It was generally admitted, however, that to date the effect of the disturbed political conditions abroad has not been important. Tenders of 300 barrels of October oil were reported, and it was declared that premiums had about disappeared, although the near-months in the future market are still relatively dear. Selling against crude purchases accounted for considerable of the pressure. Prices paid at the south were lowered, reported at 4.80 to 4.90 in Texas and the southcast; at 4.90 to 5.00 in the Valley.

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.30	6.45
October	6.42	6.32	6.30	6.45
November	6.14	6.09	6.06	6.16
December	6.12	6.06	6.06	6.13
January	6.12	6.08	6.06	6.14
February	..	..	6.06	6.14
March	6.13	6.11	6.09	6.16
April	6.14	6.14	6.10	6.18
May	6.20	6.20	6.16	6.25

COFFEE.

Coffee broke sharply after a quiet, steady opening and closed easy at a net loss of from 14 to 27 points under heavy Wall Street and scattering liquidation. Sales were reported of 67,500 bags. As Saturday was a holiday in Brazil, the only official cables were the closing advice of last Friday, indicating unchanged prices at Rio and an advance of 50 reis at Santos, but the special Santos cable reported 4s unchanged. Havre closed ½ to ¾ franc higher, while Hamburg, after opening ¼ to 1 pfennig above Friday's close, eased off and closed only ¼ pfennig net higher. Brazilian receipts continued light, Sao Paulo reporting 102,000 bags for three days.

Spot coffee quiet, Rio 7, 15c.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the past week were 101,785 bags, against 82,901 last week and 104,570 last year. Of the former amount New York had 81,443 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	14.00@14.11	14.36
November	14.30	14.11	14.10@14.11	14.36
December	14.43	14.22	14.20@14.22	14.35
January	14.40	14.40	14.19@14.21	14.33
February	14.38	14.38	14.14@14.15	14.33
March	14.53	14.29	14.29@14.30	14.48
April	..	..	14.33@14.35	14.50
May	14.60	14.39	14.39@14.40	14.55
June	..	..	14.38@14.40	14.55
July	14.62	14.47	14.38@14.40	14.56
August	14.60	14.60	14.39@14.40	14.56
September	14.61	14.39	14.39@14.40	14.56

COTTON.

Prices were on new low ground all day, but the obvious weakness during the early session did not grow more serious. Sentiment had undoubtedly been adversely affected by the political complications in Southeastern Europe, also because of the continuance of fairly favorable weather conditions, but as usual, the realization that prices have suffered a drastic reaction led to a certain amount of caution. Inquiry from spinning circles was stated to be in augmented volume at the lower basis, but it was apparent that the offerings in the aggregate were sufficient for the demand.

Rather lighter hedge pressure inspired claims of more of a holding disposition on the part of the South, but quotations at the leading spot markets were lower in most instances. Several centres reported declines of about 14c. New York spot cotton was .10c lower, with sales at 10.80c. The movement is lifting with yesterday's port receipts about 75,000 bales, just about equivalent to those of last year. The movement for to-day is figured at approximately 85,000 bales, against 86,000 last week and 96,000 a year ago.

Supplementing very disappointing Liverpool cables were rumors that German houses had advised their American representatives to act cautiously, pending the outcome of a strike in the Balkan States. In other quarters there was less inclination to accept so serious a view of the disturbed state of affairs in Southeastern Europe as many of the large banking houses had cables from their foreign correspondents that the big countries would not become involved in the dispute.

The weather over the holidays was quite favorable, excepting for the outbreak of unsettled conditions in the regions east of the Mississippi yesterday. There were light to moderate rains over nearly all of this section, with the forecast for a continuance of this precipitation. Storm warnings were issued on the Gulf Coast and very heavy rains were reported on the coast of Alabama and Florida. West of the Mississippi the weather was generally fair, with seasonable temperatures prevailing, and while the prediction was for light frost in the northwestern extremities of the cotton belt there was little apprehension on this account. Latest information to hand would indicate that the Texas crop was virtually safe from frost, and that in the event of killing frost being delayed for about two weeks or so the crops of Oklahoma and Arkansas and most other sections will be practically immune from the effect of any abnormally low temperatures.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	10.30	10.20	10.29@10.33	10.35
November	10.35	10.30	10.34@10.35	10.41
December	10.59	10.44	10.54@10.56	10.60
January	10.57	10.45	10.54@10.56	10.62
February	..	..	10.61@10.63	10.70
March	10.76	10.63	10.72@ ..	10.80
May	10.86	10.73	10.81@10.82	10.88
June	..	..	10.83@10.85	10.90
July	10.92	10.80	10.87@10.88	10.94
August	10.80	10.80	10.84@10.86	10.90
September	10.70	10.70	10.74@10.76	..

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, lb., 31c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26½@28c; thirds, 24½@25½c; held, extras, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@29½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 23@25c; process, extras, 27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 23@24½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25c; factory, June make, firsts, 24@24½c; current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23½c; thirds, 20@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 19@22c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, lb., 17½@18c; white, 17½@17¾c; colored, average fancy, 17½c; white, 17¼c; undergrades, 14@17c; daisies, best, 17¾@18c; State, skims, held, specials, 14½c; fresh, specials, 14@14½c; choice, 12½@13½c; fair, 11@12c; undergrades, 8@10c; full skims, 3½@6½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 31@34c; extra firsts, 28@30c; firsts, 24½@27c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 21@22c; poor, 19@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 18@19c; dirties, poor to fair, 13@17c; fresh gathered, checks, good to fine, 18@19c; poor to fair, 10@17c; refrigerator, firsts, season's storage charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds, 19½@20½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 46c; good to prime, 40@44c; common to fair, 33@38c; Western-gathered whites, 30@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@34c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—There was a moderate business in refined sugar yesterday, with prices unchanged.

Fine granulated was still quoted at $4.90.

The following quotations are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $7.90 and $8; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.40 and $7.50; Eagle tablets, $6.20; cut loaf, $5.70; crushed, $5.60; Mold A, $5.25; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle, confectioners' granulated, $5.15; XXXX powdered, $5.05; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle, coarse granulated, $5; fruit, powdered, and Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.90; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.10; three-and-one-half-pound bags, $5.15; five-pound bags, $5.10; ten-pound bags, $5.05; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $4.90; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.90; confectioners' A, $4.75; No. 1, $4.65; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.60@$4.10, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.05.

The London beet sugar market, compared with last Friday's prices, was unchanged to ¼d higher. October was quoted at 9s 8¼d, and November at 9s 7¼d. May stood at 9s 11¼d.

The local raw sugar market ruled dull and unchanged, with centrifugal 96 test quoted at $4.11, muscovado, 89 test, at $3.61, and molasses sugar, 89 test, at $3.36.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Business in this market was light, but the tone was steady and unchanged.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@52c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—There was a fairly good demand in the local rice market yesterday at full and unchanged prices. Sales of rice at the primary points were reported good.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4¾@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5¾c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head, Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6⅝@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was unsettled, as a result of European news, and some of the better grades showed advances. There was a fairly good export demand reported from Minneapolis, but the call from the domestic trade there was only moderate.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.70@$5.10; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.20@$4.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; Kansas straights, $4.25@$4.35; fancy Spring patents, $5.65@$6.05. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.75@$3.90; choice to fancy, $3.95@$4.10. CORNMEAL.—Quoted: Kiln dried, $4.15; BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.65@$1.70; coarse, $1.60@$1.65. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $23.10@$23.35; standard middling, $24.85@$25.35; flour, middling, $30.60; Red Dog, $[illegible]; city bran, $22.25, bulk, $23.75, sacks; middling, $26@$32; Red Dog, $32.50; hominy, chop, $26@$27; bulk, $27.20@$28.20 sacks, oilmeal, $34.50@$36. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Quoted: $2@$2.25 per 100 pounds, to arrive.

HAY.—Market steady. Quotations: Prime, $1.20; No. 1, $1.10@$1.15; No. 2, $1@$1.05; No. 3, 90@95c.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady, at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.35; bulk, $4.75; standard white, cases, New York, $10.25; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.35; bulk, $5.75; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.25. Linseed, American seed, city raw, 65@66c.; out-of-town raw, 64@65c.; Calcutta, raw, 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, tar, and resin were quiet, steady, and unchanged yesterday.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 42c. Tar, $5.50@$6. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.55; B, $6.90; D, $7; E, $7.05; F, $7.10; G, $7.15; H, $7.20; I, $7.20; K, $7.45; M, $7.55; N, $8.15; WG, $8.70, and WW, $8.90.

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Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

Iron Steamboat Co
See the Warships
October 15th

Iron Steamboats will leave West 129th St. 9:00 A. M. and Pier 1, N. R., 9:30 A. M. and anchor near President's Reviewing Ship. Fare, Parades and Review, 50 cents. Oct. 15 all the fleet on its way to sea passes Pier 1, N. R., foot West St., and Battery Place. Admission to covered pavilion, 50 cts.

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	Nov. 27, 1 A. M.	Jan. 22
Lusitania	Dec. 24, 3 P. M.	Feb. 5
	Jan. 15, 1 A. M.	Feb. 26

CARONIA: OCT. 19, 10 A. M. DEC. 14
CARMANIA: NOV. 2, 10 A. M. DEC. 7, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA: NOV. 20, 1 A. M. MAR. 19. DEC. 31, 12 Noon. MAY 24.
NOV. 16, 10 A. M.

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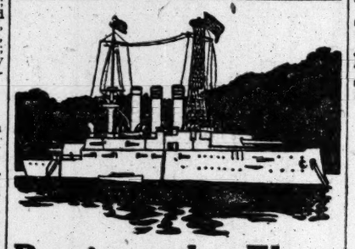

Review the Fleet
As It Passes Out to Sea
From New Day Line Steamer
Robert Fulton
To-day, Oct. 15, this spacious steamer with a LIMITED NUMBER of passengers will enjoy a splendid position in attending the review of the fleet by the President of the United States. She will leave the Day Line Pier, West 42d Street, at 9:30 A. M. and proceed to take a reviewing position in the Upper Bay, as near as possible to the "Mayflower," from which the President of the United States will review the magnificent line of battleships, under way, passing out to sea. The steamer will return to the West 42d Street Pier after the review is over. TICKETS, $1.50.
Orchestra. Restaurant. Lunch Room.
Tickets on sale at New York Piers of
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, New York.
Thos. Cook & Son, 245, 2,389 B'way; 264, 553 5th Ave.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.
New York Transfer Co., 1,374 Broadway.
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DAY LINE
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All service daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Last up trip Oct. 19, down Oct. 21st.

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Review the Fleet
As it passes out to sea.
Steamer "Clifton"
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DAY LINE PIER
TUESDAY, 10 A. M.

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POPULAR—ROOMY—COMFORTABLE STEAMERS
ROSEDALE—SYLVESTER
CHRYSTENAH—ISABEL
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London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland ...Oct. 19 | Zeeland .....Nov. 6
Kroonland ....Oct 30 | Finland.....Nov. 13

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
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*St. Paul..Oct.19,9:30 AM | Oceanic ..Nov. 2
Majestic.....Oct. 26, noon | *New York..Nov. 9
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New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Adriatic.Oct. 17, noon | Cedric .....Oct. 31
Baltic..Oct. 24, noon | Celtic .....Nov. 7

Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Cretic.....Oct. 19 | Cretic.....Nov. 23
Canopic.....Nov. 9 | Canopic .....Dec. 13

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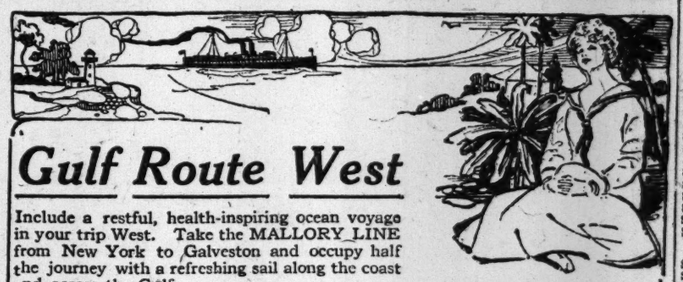

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*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Apartment in Trade for Bronx Property—Deal in Chelsea Section—Adams Express Building Plans—Buys Seven Great Neck Plots for Improvement.

Amid the limited transactions in the realty market yesterday was the sale of a six-story apartment house at 328 and 330 West Eighty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 102.2. It was sold by William J. Nolan for the Werthem Realty Company to Mrs. D. Locram, who gave in exchange, a plot on Crotona Parkway, in the Bronx, between 180th and 181st Streets, running through to Mohegan Avenue, 66 feet front, on both thoroughfares, by 145 deep.

The twelve-story apartment, at 316 West Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 65 by 102.2, has been transferred by the Edendale Construction Company, of which Edgar A. Levy is President, to the newly formed E. A. L. Holding Company. The building adjoins the Riverdale apartment, on the southwest corner of Riverside Drive. It is subject to a mortgage of $225,000.

Twenty-sixth Street Sale Near Tenth Avenue.

Elias A. Cohen has purchased from Benjamin Boley, through Ames & Company, the property at 521 and 523 West Twenty-sixth Street, in the old Chelsea district. The plot is 40 by 98.9, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and is occupied by a one-story stable.

Adams Express Building Ready in January, 1914.

Plans for the 32-story building being erected by the Adams Express Building Company on the northwest corner of Broadway and Exchange Alley, extending through to Trinity Place, have been completed by the architect, Francis H. Kimball. The building is to be ready for occupancy by January, 1914, and it will be the seventh highest structure in the city. It will contain 14,000 tons of steel. For protecting the steel frame and for floors and partitions the builders will use 1,210,000 square feet of hollow terra cotta blocks, that have been put through an exhaustive fire test. The exterior surface will be of marble and glazed brick.

The rich colored marble of the four lower stories is a new treatment for the exterior of downtown skyscrapers, though it has been used considerably on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets. Below the fifth story the building will be in the Florentine style; from the fifth upward it will be severely simple, with no embellishments, and no projections except the cornice at the top. Inside, the main corridor will be faced in marble.

Bronx Borough.

The vacant plot on the southwest corner of Bryant Avenue and 179th Street, 90 by 99 feet, has been sold by Meyer & Morston for Otto J. Bloss to a builder who will immediately improve the property by erecting five and six story flats with stores.

Alexander Selkin has sold for the Reville-Siesel Company 1547 to 1551 Southern Boulevard, being two of a row of five-story apartment houses, each on plot 40 by 100, just completed. The parcels sold are on the west side of Southern Boulevard, between 172d and 173d Streets.

Brooklyn.

John A. Sheffield has purchased from Arthur H. Strong for occupancy 1,100 East Twenty-second Street, a two-story Colonial bungalow, on a lot 50 by 100.

Buys Seven Plots at Great Neck.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold to F. C. Ward on the estates of Great Neck, L. I., a plot, having a frontage of 140 feet, at the corner of Ridge Drive East and North Drive; a plot of 122 feet frontage and one of 131 feet frontage on the same Drive; a plot having a frontage of 127 feet at the junction of Ridge Drive West and Ridge Drive East, and three other plots, having a total frontage of 340 feet, on Ridge Drive West. The cost of these seven plots is $37,600, and Mr. Ward intends to improve each plot with a fine residence. This property is on the Hill Top section and overlooks Little Neck Bay.

$86,655 for Jamaica Lots.

Spirited bidding at the sale of Jamaica-Hillcrest lots last Saturday by Bryan L. Kennelly led to the sale of 223 lots instead of 158 as originally planned for the day's offering. The total amount realized was $86,655, an average of about $384 a lot. The property is only a short distance from the Jamaica station. The first two lots offered, located on Orchard Street, 100 feet north of Briarwood Road, were sold to Patrick Dunne of Brooklyn for $460 per lot. Among the other purchasers were Nicholas H. Trapp, Rudolph A. Oeser, C. L. Sinnickson, Timothy J. Lane, Fred Kuhne, Frank J. Engledrum, W. A. Alexander, Ernest W. S. Buckland, Henry Behr, G. E. Wright, Rudolph Schwager, E. W. Davis, Mrs. R. W. Smith, Julius Anderson, Tunis E. Butler, Walter Jakimowiz, L. C. Webster & Son, J. R. Grigor, and D. J. Wagner.

New Jersey.

The Pulvola Chemical Company has purchased the three-story frame building on the north side of Lincoln Avenue, 125 feet west of Ocean Avenue, in the Greenville section of Jersey City. The buyer has been the lessee of the property. It was purchased from Henry L. Harvey, one of the heirs of the estate of Stephen L. Harvey.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for August Belmont, Jr., his residence at 46 East Thirty-fourth Street, to Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment. The house is a four-story store front dwelling on a lot 18.8 by 98.9, just east of Madison Avenue. The same firm has also leased the dwelling at 39 East Sixty-fifth Street for Killaen Van Rensselaer to F. T. Bedford and 19 East Sixty-sixth Street for John G. Agar to Mrs. R. L. Stevens.

Fish & Marvin have rented the Hoysradt property at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, for a term of years to a New York client.

Pepe & Brother have leased for Walter E. McDonnell the private dwelling at 50 Morton Street.

Commercial Leases.

An important Lexington Avenue lease was reported yesterday by Harris, and Maurice Mandelbaum, who leased for a long term the dwelling 658 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street, to the firm of Strasburger, Inc., dealers in lamps, which recently took a long lease of 758 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, in the Plaza Bank Building. The lessees will remodel the structure for business.

A lease, which was negotiated in January last, was made public yesterday, by which the Real Securities Investment Company, owners of the Arcade Building, at 645, 647, and 649 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., have leased to the S. S. Kresge Company of Detroit, Mich., the present structure, which has a frontage of 58 feet 6 inches on Broad Street, by 200 feet in depth, now occupied in part by Riedel's Cloak and Suit store and various other occupants. Possession of the premises to be given May 1, 1913. The lease is for a term of twenty years, and the rental is $40,000 per year. Louis Schlesinger, Inc., negotiated the lease, and extensive alterations will be made by the S. S. Kresge Company upon taking possession.

Brokers to Elect Officers.

The annual meeting and election of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the city of New York will be held this afternoon at the board rooms, 115 Broadway. Polls will open at 9 A. M. and close at 3 P. M. Three governors, auditing, and nominating committees are to be chosen, and a vote will also be taken to change the name to the Real Estate Board.

Realty Notes.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a high class apartment building to be located on the site known as west side of Ocean Avenue, 97 feet north of Avenue C, Brooklyn, for Charles Whowell. The new structure will cover a plot 100 by 130.

The subway to Fort Hamilton is due to be completed two years from last week.

Flushing's new railroad station will have two stories of brick and granite, 92 by 39 feet. It will be situated on Grove Street, 110 feet from Main.

Tracklaying for the new trolley line that is to be built on Queens Boulevard from the Queensboro Bridge to Jamaica, will probably be started within a week or ten days.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday either in Manhattan or the Bronx. The only alteration plan over $5,000 was to the three-story public booth at 5 and 7 Rutgers Street, owned by the city. Charles Armstrong & Son are the architects, and the cost is placed at $22,000.

The Comity Mortgage Company has loaned $78,000 to the Charles T. Streeter Construction Company on the new building to be erected on the northwest corner of Elton Avenue and 161st Street, the Bronx.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings were confined to the Bronx Salesroom, 3,208 Third Avenue, as follows:

By James L. Wells Company.

Cottage Place, 5, w s, 65.10 ft s of Crotona Park South, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to Celia Mautner $4,850
Cambreling Av, 2,326, e s, 250 ft n of 183d St, 50x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry Uhelhor $4,500
Lind Av, 1,008, e s, 264.1 ft s of 165th St, 25x83, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. J. Ritter $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, at n e s of 167th St, 86.1x100x151.2x119.3; Jonas Weil and others to Celia Stern, 401 East 154th St, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 10; attorney, I. L. Goldberg, 606 West 116th St $100
BARCLAY ST, 66 to 70, s e corner of Greenwich St, runs e — to w s of West Broadway x26.9x— to e s of Greenwich St x24.1 to beginning; John H. Hearen and others to Picken & Haaren, Inc., 70 Barclay St, all liens, Oct. 11; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 90 West Broadway $1
BRADHURST AV, 124, e s, 25x75; Harry Burger and others to S. & L. Construction Co., 1507 Lexington Av, (mtg $16,850 and all liens,) Oct. 9; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St $1
SPRING ST, 254 and 256, s e corner of Varick St, 50x58; Ellen O'Grady, widow, and another to John H. Bodine, 1,427 Madison Av, all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; John H. Bodine to H. Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, (mtg $24,000,) Oct. 14; attorney same $100
WEST END AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of 93d St, 21x100; Bessie Jacobs to Rosie Jacobs, 112 Riverside Drive, Oct. 11; attorney, E. A. Alexander, 165 Broadway $1
3D AV, 1,805, e s, 25.3x100; Fannie Bloom to Samuel Lustbader, Jr., 1,638 East 82d St, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, E. Van Dernitt, 280 Broadway $100
4TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of Avenue D, 50x96; Joseph Horowitz and others to Horowitz Brothers & Margareten, 367 East 4th St, Nov. 7, 1910; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St $1
9TH ST, 224 East, s s, 20.7x75; Samuel I. Horowitz to Moses A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St, (mtg $14,000,) July 2 .....$100
11TH ST, 271 West, n s, 25.2x111.10; Asbury Lester to Lillian D. S. Walker, 115 West 93d St, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1
31ST ST, 150 West, s s, 25.6x98.9; 35th St, 11 West, n s, 18.9x98.9; 35th St, 13 West, n s, 18.9x98.9; 36th St, 14 West, s s, 25x98.9; Bradford Realty Co. to Augustus E. Field, at Sterlington, Rockland County, N. Y., and Thomas P. Field, 31 East 49th St, quitclaim, Sept. 23; attorneys, Cravath, H., & De G., 52 William St $1
42D ST, 403 and 405 West, n s, 38x100.5x irregular; Bridget Holmes to William J. Daniels, 889 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$100
79TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of West End Av, 65x102.2; Edendale Construction Co to E. A. L. Holding Co, 505 5th Av, (mtg $250,000,) Oct. 9; attorney, E. A. Levy, 505 5th Av $100
80TH St, 313 West, n s, 16x102.2; Mary M. Cruikshank and another to Marie Barnes, 346 West 71st St, (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100
84TH ST, 210 West, s s, 26x102.2; Anna McVay to Lazarus Whitehead, 201 West 117th St; all liens, (mtg $29,000;) attorney, J. C. Kadane, 277 Broadway $1
92D ST, 325 East, n s, 25x100.8; Sofie Davidson to Moritz Weiss, 161 East 89th St, (mtg $17,000,) Oct. 9; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,599 1st Av $1
139TH ST, 209 West, n s, 19.2x99.11; Abraham S. Bernstein to Cassel Cohen, 207 West 139th St, Oct. 9, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Adierman & A., 150 Nassau St $20,000
168TH ST, 516 West, s s, 25x95; Bertha Fahrenholz to John Haack and wife, tenants by entirety, 1,228a Hawkenyer Av, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

GERARD AV, e s, 156 ft n of 158th St, 25x80; Constance P. Simpson to Barbara Simpson, 325 East 163d St, all title, May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 176 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; Title Simpson to same, ¼ part, all title, Oct. 10, mtg $4,000; same attorney $1
HAVEMEYER AV, 1,238, 25x105; John Haacke to Bertha Fahrenholz, Jersey City Heights, N. J., Oct. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100
LOT 273, map of part of Hunt estate; Elizabeth Luke to Mary C. Schipf, 1,712 White Plains Av, ½ part, Sept. 18; attorney, J. C. Luke, 716 Van Nest Av $100
LOT 244, map of part of Hunt estate; Elizabeth Luke to Mary C. Schipf, 1,712 White Plains Av, ½ part, Sept. 19; attorney, J. C. Luke, 716 Van Nest Av $100
LOT 245, map Hunter Estate; Teasdale Realty Co. to Charles A. Laumeister, 1,715 Holland Av, March 13, (mtg $550;) attorneys, Laumeister & Co, 391 East 149th St $100
LOT begins 233.8 ft w of 165th St and 275 ft w of line between Lots 29 and 30, map Eltona, runs n 1.9x e 90x s 18.9x w 90; Emily Walter to Sophie V. Van Praag, 963 Prospect Av, Oct. 14; attorney, A. L. Phillips, 99 Nassau St $100
LOT 102, map Coster Estate; Giovanni Mucci to Liberato Picciano, 232 East 151st St, Oct. 10 .....$1
MOHEGAN AV, w s, 73 ft s of 180th St, 46x 70; Charles J. Leslie, referee, to Isidor Block, 200 Vermon Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 10, mtg $25,000; attorney, J. S. Friedman, 137 Nassau St $25
SAME PROPERTY; Isidor Block to James S. Friedman, 572 East 166th St, Oct. 8, quitclaim; same attorney $1
NEWTON AV and West 254th St, all title to lands in bed of avenue and street in front of adjoining Lot 240, map Samler Estate; Stuard Realty Co to Clinton E. Bernd, 128 West 67th St, Oct. 11 .....$1
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 147th St, 255x 99.4; Ernest Stettler to Augusta S. Knecht, 241 East 198th St, Oct. 11, mtg $31,500; attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St..$100
VALENTINE AV, 2,868, 25x99; James Conforti to Giuseppi Marconi, 839 Bryant Av, Oct. 14; attorney, Morris Leight, 309 Broadway $1
168TH ST, n s, 271.9 e of Boston Road, 26x158; Ferdinand Hecht to Henry Waas, 2,147 Arthur Av, Oct 10, mtg $5,000; attorneys, Kaan & Olpp, 766 East 169th St $100
175TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Clinton Av, 26.8x—; Burnett-Weil Const Co to May Reich, 1,798 Clinton Av, Oct 1, mtg $7,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 119th St, 80x150; Carnegie Construction Co. to Max Kobre, 42 East 123d St, Oct. 14, prior mtg $412,500, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Zipris, 157 East Broadway $3,500
BARCLAY ST, 94, s s, 19x75; Anderson and Helen Price to Thomas D. Holland, 2,033 Morris Av, Oct. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anderson Price, 25 Broad St $3,500
MERCER ST, 153, w s, 25x100; Ida B. Cook to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, Oct. 14 .....$18,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Leon Tanenbaum, 852 West End Av, prior mtg $18,000, Oct. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000
SPRING ST, 254 and 256, 50x58; John H. Bodine to Ellen O'Grady and another, 30 Herkimer St, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 3 years; attorney, D. A. Spellissy, 256 Broadway....$24,000
5TH AV, w s, 25.5½ ft n of 47th St, 25x100; Ellen M. Rionda to Henry D. Winans, 237 Convent Av, Oct. 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Baldwin, W. B. & F., 31 Nassau St..$20,000
11TH ST, 271 West, 25.2x111.10; Lillian D. S. Walker to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 14, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years,; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $2,500
42D ST, 403 and 405 West, 80.5x—; William J. Daniel to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Oct. 14, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $50,000
43D ST, 503 West, n s, 25x100; Thomas F. Halligan to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St., Oct. 11, due April 16, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St $300
48TH ST, 117 West, n s, 18.9x100.5; Katharine F. Reynard to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 14, due, &c., as per bond $19,000
80TH ST, 313 West, n s, 16x102.2; Marie Barnes to Mary M. Cruikshank, 313 West 80th St, Oct. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Loud, D. & L., 49 Wall St $5,250
88TH ST, 451, n s, 20x100.8; Michaels Realty Co. to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St., Aug. 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, S. H. Jackson, 108 Lexington Av $1,000
146TH ST, 420 West, 37.6x99.11; Eva Heyman to Mary Mirrez, 870 East 175th St, Oct. 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Heyman, 32 Broadway $2,500
100TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 78.4x 151.11; Anderson Price to Helen D. Price, Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 8, prior mtg $100,000, due as per bond; attorney, lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$5,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 190th St, 100x100; Andrew T. McKegney to Henry Siebert, Jr., 562 West 161st St, Oct. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $9,000
DOON AV, e s, 394.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; Abrahum Siegelowitz to Harry Rozoff, 111 Av A, Oct. 14, due April 14, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Eisenberg, 132 Nassau St $700
ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 15.5x—; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co to Blanche B. Herrill, New Suffolk, L. I., (mtg $78,000,) Oct. 14, due as per bond; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av $15,962
ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 15.5x—; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co to Comity Mtg Co, 40 Wall St, Oct. 14, 1 year; attorney, S. C. Thomas, 40 Wall St....$78,000
GERARD AV, 844, e s, 25x80; Barbara Simpson to Daniel Seymour and another, executors, 2 Dunwoodie St., Yonkers, Oct. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Daniel Seymour, Drexel Building, New York $5,000
GERARD AV, e s, 156 ft n of 158th St, 25x80; Barbara Simpson to Frank Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 10, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Alexander Stolz, 111 Broadway $1,055
HAVEMEYER AV, 1,238, e s, 25x105; Bertha Fabrenholz to Owen J. Clinton, 1,413 Williamsbridge Road, Oct. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $5,000
SAME property; same to John Haacke, 1,238 Havemeyer Av, Oct. 10, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,500
HOFFMAN ST, 2,451, w s, 16.8x97.5; Matilda Sellgman to Leopold Beringer, 802 Cauldwell Av, Oct. 14, install.; attorney, Isaac B. Ripin, 132 Nassau St $617
HOFFMAN ST, e s, lot T, map 70, lots Cedar Hill plot, on Powell Farm; Antonia Cimillo to Charles A. Corby, 2,308 Hughes Av, Oct. 11, prior mtg $11,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St $3,250
LOT 195, map of 305 lots Clason's Point; Margaret Schwalbenberg to Joseph Buellesbach, 518 Wales Av, Sept. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St..$3,500
LOT 195, map of 305 lots, Clason's Point; Margaret Schwalbenberg to Beach Estates Improvement Co, Clason's Point, N. Y., prior mtg $3,500, Sept. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 500 Willis Av $1,000
PERRY AV, e s, 151.11 ft s of 201st St, 25x 94; John E. Hagmayer to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 12, 3 years; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $5,500
TINTON AV, 580, e s, 25.2x84.9; Antonio Ercolano to Angelo Beatrice, 5,608 Broadway, Oct. 8, due Nov. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Cerone, 84 Park Hill Av, Yonkers, N. Y $500
WATSON AV, n e corner Olmstead St, 103x 108; Richard Sullivan to William J. Williamson and another, 600 East 164th St, Oct. 4, prior mtg. $4,000, due as per bond; attorney, Williamson & B., 2,706 3d Av $250
165TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 50x—; Hy A. Brann, Sr., to Marie Freese, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,347-1,349, store and basement; William C. Deming to Samuel Goldberg, Jr., and another, 875 Elsmer Place, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1912; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $2,100
JENNINGS ST, 910, store; Lederer Construction Co. to Samuel Levitt, on premises, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, N. Lederer, 1,341 Southern Boulevard $1,380
PARK AV, 1,234, store and part of basement; Lambert S. Quackenbush to Isidore Streiffer, 1,234 Park Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1912.$1,596
6TH ST, 219 East, basement, &c.; Barbara Horak to Henry N Neglia and another, 219 East 6th St, 3 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, H. A. Goidel, 280 Broadway $300
14TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, store on 14th St; Abraham Goldberg to Kramer & Epstein, 438 Fulton St, Brooklyn, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, Julius S. Belfer, 287 Fulton St, Brooklyn $7,000
21ST ST, s s, 340 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92, the land; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant to Emanuel Hauser, 21 years from March 1, 1908; attorney, George Kelly, Supreme Court, Chambers St. .....Taxes and $550

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BERGEN AV, 610 and 612; Melcher & McDowell, Inc., against S. & B. Building Co., owner and contractor $46
BLEECKER ST, 132; American Luxfer Prism Co. against A. T. Stewart, owner; Nathan Harrison Realties Co., contractor $330
BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Union Av, 67.6x55.7x irregular; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Harry Weaver, owner, (renewal) $620
BRYANT AV, 1,552; Tozzini & Co. against Cornelius O'Keefe, owner; DeFeo & Del Gaudio Construction Co., contractor $500
CHRYSTIE ST, 55 to 59; Ephriam Gottlieb et al. against Samuel N. Katz and S. N. Katz Realty Co., owners; Frank Heitzner, contractor $400
CLINTON AV, w s, 25 ft s of Oakland Place, 50x100; Nathan Goden against Thomas Lasser, owner; A. Kugel, contractor $152
PARK AV, s e corner of 153d St, 54x87.6x54x 109, Ignazio Cavaluzzo et al. against Meyer Friedlander, owner and contractor; Supreme Building Co., contractor $708
WEBSTER AV, 1,712; Joseph Van Rohder against Max Cohen, owner; Alfonso Lomonto, contractor $75
WOOSTER ST, 97; Charles Staiger against John M. Flommerfelt, Martha Brown, Anson J. Cole, Sarah Melik, Louise Commer, Rachel Smith; Josephine Fessenden, Anna Gerlorge, Jacob Flommerfelt, David Flommerfelt, and Zachary Flommerfelt, owners; Levi A. Fessenden, contractor $1,200
5TH AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x110; Patrick Gallagher against Ancient Order of Hibernians, owner and contractor $40,619

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

FULTON ST, 246; Angelo Maggio against Louisa M. Livingston and others, Sept. 25, 1912 .....$75
FULTON ST, 248; Angelo Maggio against Louisa M. Gerry and others, Sept. 25, 1912.$77
KENMARE ST, 86 to 96; Samuel Zucker against Michael Brigante and others, May 16, 1912 .....$90
MULBERRY ST, s w corner of Kenmare St; Dellon Ivatini & Co. against Michael Brigante and others, March 14, 1912 .....$950
MULBERRY ST, 187 and 189; William A. Thomas Co. against Michael Brigante and others, Jan. 15, 1912 .....$566
MULBERRY ST, s w corner of Kenmare St; Frank Angelilli against Michael Brigante and others, March 13, 1912 .....$687
47TH ST, 143 West; James S. Lawlor against Timothy Kieley and others, Nov. 23, 1911, (by bond) $285

LIS PENDENS.

ALLEN ST, 167; Dora Davis against Henry Machson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Hoenig.
BARTHOLDI ST, s s, 75 ft w of Pine Av, 50x 105; two actions; Joseph Buehler, Inc., against Rosario Le Bue and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. W. Purdy, Jr.
HOFFMAN ST, n w corner of 187th St, 100x 98.11; Garibaldi Realty and Construction Co. against Gluespina Santangelo and others, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Silverstein.
MINFORD PL, n w corner of Jennings St, 122x6.7x irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Crispi Construction Co. and others, (action to foreclosure mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. Swain.
54TH ST, 432 West; Fulton St, 44, and 424 St, 550 West; Caroline E. Etetler against Louis Kendal and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, W. J. Kenney.
64TH ST, 18 West; Jean Burger against Ginsburg Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.
115TH ST, 109 and 111 West, and Willis Av, 378; Benjamin M. Loutrel against Charlotte A. Van Benschoten and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wilder, Ewen & Patterson.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Glenwood Hotel, situated on the west side of Lake Bomoseen, Hydeville, Vt., having recently burned, the hotel site, with 12-room cottage and other outbuildings, also about 18 acres of pine grove directly by the lake, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder Thursday, Oct 17, beginning at 10 o'clock; also following personal property: Black pacing mare, 7 years old; carryall wagon, three-seated wagon, two-seated wagon, tallyho coach, two Franklyn automobiles, one motor boat, 22 rowboats, one lot laundry machinery, one boiler, one parlor stove, one gasoline engine, quantity of bedding, parlor furniture, dining room furniture chamber suites, sideboards, porch chairs, other articles too numerous to mention. W. H. Wyatt, Troy, N. Y. George Skiff, Auctioneer.

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Price, $5,250 **$500 Cash**
BALANCE ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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see those splendid one-family Easy-Housekeeping Homes in 54th St., between 11th and 12th Avs., Brooklyn. Everything top-notch but the price and terms.
Only $5,750. $500 down, balance $35 monthly, covering principal and interest. You can't beat them in New York.
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Modern bay window brownstone, full width; 8 rooms and bath. Hardwood trim, electric light, parquet floors. Large rear porch and beautiful garden.
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A NEW TOWN BUILDING.
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AT HILLSBORO, N. J., WHERE THE H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE NEW FIVE MILLION DOLLAR FACTORIES AND PLANT ARE NOW BUILDING AND OVER 3,500 PEOPLE WILL BE EMPLOYED.
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Kew Gardens
Surrounding KEW Station, Long Island
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10 HOUSES SOLD IN 6 DAYS

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8 and 10 Rooms and Bath

Newly Decorated. All Modern Improvements. Elevator Service for Maids.

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Two rooms and bath, including service.

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Residence Apartments

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

These apartments are of the highest class, location the most desirable in town.

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Fine laundry on top floor and vacuum system, both free to tenants.

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12-Story Fireproof Building.

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10-story fireproof building, with extra story for servants; ample elevators, steam heat, cold storage and electric light.

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Living room and dining room 50 feet long, giving exceptional space for entertaining.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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This house, only opened for inspection a short while ago, has been practically rented within a month. The important location and attractions won immediate recognition.

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North Cor. W. 118th St.

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Near 122d Street.

Opposite Grant's Tomb, facing Riverside Drive and overlooking the Hudson River and Palisades.

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Possessing every up-to-date convenience

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$540 to $900

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WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN,

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6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES,

RENTS $37.50 to $55

Unusually large, light, attractive.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Electric light, parquet flooring, all night service; telephone in every apartment.

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Elevator apartments, all light rooms, convenient to elevated and Subway.

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Modern elevator house. Every improvement. Extra large apartments. Six and seven rooms, $45-$60.

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Seven large, light rooms, bath, $27.50-$30.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Moderate Rentals, 5 to 9 Rooms

High Class Elevator Apartments.

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New 12-story fireproof building, only 2 apartments to a floor; large, light rooms and foyer. One block from Subway.

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Large, light rooms. Convenient to Subway and "L."

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7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $950

An elegant location, one block from Subway and "L." Only two apartments to a floor.

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One corner apartment, with 7 outside rooms; southern exposure.

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One apartment with every improvement, in a quiet, select location.

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A new 6-story building, all outside, light, large rooms. Mail chute; shower baths.

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Supreme Court.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States decisions to-day:

John M. Coleman of New York City and William J. Lewis of Paterson, N. J., were admitted to practice.

21—Samuel Loeb, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Jackson H. Ralston granted leave to withdraw as counsel for the plaintiff in error.

1—Morris Canales Banking Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. David Baird et al.—Motion to continue submitted.

698—Martin Pederson, plaintiff in error, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff in error.

709—James D. Hardin, petitioner, vs. United Trust Company of Philadelphia et al.—Petition for certiorari submitted for petitioner.

759—Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. King County, Wash., et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

810—Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. City of Los Angeles et al.—Motion to advance pursuant to thirty-second rule submitted.

790—John T. Cooper, petitioner, vs. C. M. Pratt et al.—Petition for certiorari submitted for petitioner.

682—Edmund Burke vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.; and

683—J. I. Lamprecht and F. M. Aiken, Trustees, vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Motion for certiorari submitted.

617—The United States, upon the relation and for the use and benefit of Texas Portland Cement Company et al. vs. D. C. McCord et al.—Motion for certiorari submitted as to McCord et al.

26—Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, appellant, vs. the Mayor and Board of Public Works of Hammond, Ind., et al.—Dismissed per stipulation and cause remanded.

133—St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Heysett.—Dismissed, with costs.

188—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. I. A. Tack.—Dismissed, with costs.

227—North River Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. B. Higson.—Dismissed, with costs.

228—Fidelity Trust Company, appellant, vs. Lon H. Gaskell, receiver.—Dismissed per stipulation.

233—United States Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska.—Dismissed, with costs.

317—St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Cassie Kitchen.—Dismissed, with costs.

569—The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael Colasurdo.—Dismissed, with costs.

599—Bernard Haas, by Sadye Haas, his guardian ad litem, et al., appellants, vs. Greystoke Castle Steamship Company, Limited, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

712—The Great Northern Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Wayland Sloane et al., minors, &c.—Petition for certiorari dismissed.

The Chief Justice announced that the usual visit to the President of the United States would be omitted by reason of his absence from the city, and that the court would commence the call of the docket to-morrow pursuant to the twenty-sixth rule.

Day call for Oct. 15: Nos. 8, original; 476, 554, 600, 480, 504 (and 513 and 481 and 514); 16, 17, 231, 18, 282, 621, (and 622;) 590, 648, 601, and 642, (and 643.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motions. 51—Westinghouse Electric Co v. Columbia Meter Co. 45—Copeland v. Staples. 57—U S v. Coombes. 69—N Y, N H & H R R v. Gladiator. 70—River & Harbor Transp Co v. Transfer 10. 71—In re Northern. 73—Am Mfg Co v. Manhasset. 74—N Y, N H & H R R Co v. Brausteeter. 75—Skeele Coal Co v. Arnold. 76—Am Bonding Co v. Alcartray Const Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 76—Pitts Plate Glass Co v. Hilton. 87—Harrigan v. Bouvier. 82—Kusnir v. Pressed Steel Car Co. 90—Nelson v. Penn R R. 96—Henney v. N Y Cent & H R R R Co. 102—Vizvari v. N Y, N H & H R R. 105—McCarthy v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 109—Kordilla v. Central R R of N J. 88—Rivers v. Compagnie Generale Co. 89—O'Reilly v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 113—Libbey v. Hyde Park Terrace Co. 115—U S v. 1 Valise, 16 pkgs Lace. 39—Roach v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 41—Cullen v. Intl Merc Mar Co. 48—Saul v Great A & P Co. 37—Iacono v. De Mayo Coaling Co. 74—Curran v. Lehigh Valley R R. 119—Gray v. H S Kerbaug. 121—Krantz v. Sibley. 123—Kerwick v. McQuade Stevedoring Co. 124—Cozzollo v. D, L & W R R. 19—Nashville v. Barnum. 8—U S v. Herbst. 33—U S v. Herbst. 131—Moran v. C L Smith Co. 135—U S v. Sherman Sons. 27—Western Dev Co v. McKinnon. 97, 98—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 136—U S v. Sherman Sons. 137—Alexander v. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. 138—Gleason v. Thaw. 139—U S v. One Trunk, Six Costumes. 140—U S v. Bush. 141—Pusey v. N Y Lubricating Co. 142—Prepayment Cardale v. Orange Co. 143—Johnson v. Funcane. 144—Schatz v. Winton Motor Co. 145—McCleary, &c, v. Anglo-South Am Bank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J. Equity calendar. 11—Danzig v. Hilton. 23—Rose Mfg Co v. Cox Brass Mfg Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Equity and Admiralty. 25—N E Transp Co v. Spring Coal Co. 26—Spring Coal Co v. N E Transp Co. 27—Fletcher v. S S H F Dimock. 15—Du Pont Powder Co v. S S Charlton Hall. 61—Costello v. Phila & Reading R R. 67—Merritt, &c, Co v. McWilliams, clear; Part V., case on; Part VI., Delany, J., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. 1300—Cleary v. Dykeman 1546—Gilbert v. Bishop. 1724—Hamilton v. Prendergast. 2128—Jefferson bank v. Freedman. 2238—Equitable Trust Co v. Reese & Carpenter. 2012—Bergdorf & Goodman Co v. Roth. 1806—Sagatt v. Board of Education. 2062—Thompson v. Linck. 2234—Mastrogiovani v. Ivone. 2229—Loth v. Harris. 2187—Stern v. Marcuse. 2082—A. & M. Robbins v. Hill. 2249—Kennard v. Siede Fur Co. 2107—Powers v. Morris. 2342—Mulville v. Drummond. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gerard, J. Inquest: 814—Levy v. Gomprecht. 186—Klein v. Frankel. 800—Gibbons v. Kalmus. 813—Da Frisco v. Goodman. 820—Damsky v. United Beef, &c, Co. 121—Mautsewich v. U S Gypsum Co. 15—Gans v. Whitridge. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Benton, J. 98—Rancourer v. Joline. 825—O'Connor v. Lawrence. 826—Morrissey v. Whitridge. 827—Tisch v. Levie. 834—Balagh v. Cleaver. 836—Dipence v. Luchow. 837—Smigowski v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 838—Dipence v. Luchow. 852—Warshowsky v. Ziporkes. 891—Fraser v. City of N Y. 800—Bradley v. Lomberg. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Pendleton, J. 485-486—Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues Co. 57—Long v. City of N Y. 566—Lehanka v. Rosenberg. 569—Crivello v. City of N Y. 573—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 574—McCaffrey v. Mendelsohn. 655—Mack v. Koerner. 662—Janecick v. O'Rourke Eng & Con Co. 753—Brassman v. City of N Y. 577—Musinsky v. Koerner. 648—Cardinale v. City of N Y. 487—Hauck v. Thaw. 567—Madden v. Kaytor Taxicab Garage. 126—Lebi v. Kuhne. 651-652—Vogel v. City of N Y. 799—Cavanagh v. same. 801-802—Frankenstein v. same. 773—Henderson v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Pendleton, J. 867—Delaware Fire Ins Co v. Duffy. 881—Heltz v. McAdie. 677—Walsh v. Soudi. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Amend, J. 503—Adelson v. City of N Y. 716—Waterhouse v. City of N Y. 793—Klebora v. City of N Y. 848, 850—Filehne v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bischoff, J. 724—Whitney v. Terry & Tench Co. 722—Massarene v. Pitts Life & Trust Co. 718—Fertitta v. N Y Telephone Co. 726—Sagrist v. Kirkman & Son. 710—Garvin v. Garvin. 711—Ilischgi v. Bach. 713—Salzer v. Kolb. 903—Salem v. Edgar. 733—Bright v. Columbus Garage & Motor Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Cohalan, J. 617—Strauss v. Citron. 528—Gillegan v. Sellto. 174—Case v. City of New York. 626—Bauouy v. Press Pub Co. 621—Same v. Mail & Express Co. 622—Same v. N Y Herald Co. 626—Baum v. same. 1344—Skinner v. Arthur McMullen Co. 423—Friedman v. Middletown Realty Co. 738—Roome v. Hennessy Realty Co. 918—Rudolph v. Slawey. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J. 632—Irace v. Schuster. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 736—Wolf v. Bridgham. 777, 778—Bermingham v. Bermingham. 944—Sandusky v. Fuse. 945—Ruggiero v. same. 946—Deitrick v. Ehret. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Hotchkiss, J. 521—Clark v. Jackson Brothers Realty Co. 534—Rees v. Hilton. 536—Bennett v. Campbell. 595—China & Japan Trading Co v. J Spencer-Turner Co. 1491—King v. City of N Y. 591—Jones v. Goldstein. 250—Morales v. Klopsch. 411—Gascoigne v. Gottesman. 526—Schlossberg v. Bros. 779—First Natl Bank v. Winter Co. 801—Houghton v. Feldman. 802—Rosenthal v. Fank of L I. 804—O'Brien v. Casselberg. 806—Saunderson v. Kennedy, Jr. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—McCall, J. 226—Ireland v. Hall. 145—Salomon v. Salomon. 227—Coutant v. Mason. 825—Duanc v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 826—Phillips v. same. 829—Stover v. Gitt. 839—Green v. Niagara Lead & Battery Co. 840—Joseph v. Rothschild. 842—Wyckoff, Church & Partridge v. Knierien. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Page, J. 343—Scoville v. Mutual Mining Co. 603—Alexander v. De Murratt. 608—Jackson v. Boggs. 845—Gettinger v. H W Kaplan Co. 849—Goldberg v. Breitbart. 861—Siegel v. Oppenheim. 582—Millimet v. Silberstein. 615—Warden v. Gallagher. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. 622—Colwell Lead Co v. Deutscherberger. 656—Higgins v. Armas. 887—Siffin v. Baff. 895—Collins v. City of N Y. 897—Green v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 623—Reis Circuit v. Bonwit. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Erlanger, J. Inquest. 681—Rosenberg v. Loeb. 778—Demming v. Gardner. 795—Bull v. Reich. 796—Newburger v. O'Conner. 759—Walcoff v. Bittker. 778—Demming v. Gardner. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Criminal Term. Extraordinary Term. 1—Charles Becker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Frederick Robitscher, Julia M Westcott, Annie L Zeller, Sophia Davis, Harry Weiner, Jacob Mayer, Lena Schwartz, Frederick Sauter, John T Brady, Jacob Rosenthal, Mary Leskovics, Henry Jacobs, Bridget Farrell, Patrick Claffey, Max Wiesleitler, Hersch Drescher, &c, Riwke Bogdanow, &c, Albert P Lamy, Robert Waack, Mary McGowan, William H Severmon, John R Walker, Jamie Klippel, Christine Warck, &c, Lina Klein, Mary Gill, Mary Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Francis O'Neill, Tigina Tokosz, Otto Schilb, Lucius H Smith, Jacob G Polansky, Henry S Block, William H Newschafer, Frederick W Mertens, Jacob Mayer, Charles Faas, Charles A Brodil, Sarah Delaney, Seth B French, William H Newschafer, Carl Weiss, Ida Groneman, Jacob Schlosser, Jacob Schlosser, Jacob Schlosser, Henry K Sutton, Pauline Dastler, Nellie Clark, Emma L Connell, Mary E Parsons, Franz Voellmeke, Elizabeth Wolf, Adelaide B Carpenter, Charles Drake, Mary R Prime, Leopoldo C y Zaldua, Maria del C y Cabanas, Julia S Wright, Gilbert M Senior, Max Weintraub, Bridget Lee, William T Fish, William H Beadleston, Margaret C Lawrence, Albert S Rosenbaum, Jessie Watson, James J Doherty, Theodore M Strom, Eveline Secor, Meinhard Alberg, John Washington, William H Talcott, William N Mann, Mathias Sturmer, Abraham J Post, Edwin Hawley, Adele Gueutal, Adele Gueutal, Howard K Gilman, Sarah R Seton, Thomas McGrath, Estate of Hannah Fallick, Estate of Engene W Guindon. Issues of fact. Wills for probate. Gottfried Buhler. Lee Schmitt, Harriet Balcom, Barbara Wilkes, Samuel Budd, Herman Behrens, Forrest J Cressman, William C Lynne, Henry Hunulke.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills: 2951—John F McBride. 2953—Thomas M Durkin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 825—Gallagher v. Duffy. 672—Bolek v. Linch. 757—Broderick v. Miller. 288—Dussing v. Roehling Const Co. 899—Grossman v. Albert. 912—Carroll v. Joline. 914—Breslin v. same. 917—Bierhoff v. Weinberg. 4378½—Smith v. Travelers Ins Co. 809—Rasonowsky v. Kleckner. 677—Olinger v. Sevenson. 744—Trimble v. Mellen. 5924—Pierce Ruperts Co v. Fakreas. 4945—Weschler v. Steinfeld. 387—Trauth v. Sullivan. 668—Farmers L & T Co v. Graham Chesem Co. 661—Grossberg v. Williams. 688—Kaufman v. Ullman. 695—Barbauer v. Harris. 709—Bagratt v. Well. 645—Jasenski v. Int R T Co. 724—Thoren v. Cockburn. 4356½—Sinay v. McMorrow Eng. Co. 767—Enterline v. McCrea. 796—Ottinger v. Butler. 787—Garazza v. Joline. 803—Fesselmayer v. same. 805—Morgan v. Uhl. 806—Johnson v. same. 807—Hendler v. St. George. 834—Vantimiglia v. Hurley. 842—Lucas v. Stewart. 856—Willinsky v. Joline. 857—Smith v. Marshall. 878—Karnicl v. Sasnov Trust Co. 879—Delisi v. Figarotta. 487—Blumberg v. Hays Central S W Co. 4096—Vroonam v. Daly. 924—Callway v. Fromme. 925—Grabuehofer v. Sineer. 926—Brunswick-Balke-Collendar v. Mintz. 927—Sundler v. Gray. 928—Landkron v. Whitridge. 929—Rosenberg v. Mangels. 931—Cahill v. Burke. 932—Manhattan Bank v. Carroll. 933—Block v. Lyons. 934—Rosenberg v. Van Haven. 935—Rosen v. Long Island R R. 936—Friedman v. Itzkowitz. 937—Cary v. Joline. 939—Prior v. Beaton. 940, 941, 942—Steinfeld v. same. 943—Di Tomasso v. Geo A. Finch Co. 944—Faria, Lima & Co. v. Ford, Parsons & Cook. 947, 948—Morais v. Turner. 949—Carter v. Acker Nightingale C Co. 950—Goldstein v. Joline. 952—Grand v. Municipal Lighting Co. 953—Dr. Shoop's Laboratories v. Hauserman Metal Mfg Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Smith, J. case on; Part IV., Green, J., case on; Part V., Donnelly, J., case on; Part VI., Lynch, J., clear; Part VII., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Finelite, J. 4714, 4715—Realty Super Co v. Hirschborn. 3793—Stern Bros v. Werba Luescher Co. 4821—Reich v. Siegel. 4709—Schutle v. Geran. 4741—Schoninger v. Held. 4745—Gilhaus v. Adams. 4752—Vogel Co v. Bachmann. 4754. 4755—Schumacher v. Reddy. 4764—Munker v. Oberman. 4776—Strauss v. Bronzulga R B Works. 4786—Morris v. Home Ins Co. 4787—Security Bank v. Marchesino. 4789—Patterson v. Scott. 4791—Menken v. Helfand. 4804—Glantz v. Lelbitz. 4864—Grode Lime Co v. Fox. 4868—Bendick v. Brandl Panel Co. 4469—Marks v. Freeland. 4607—Bauman v. Hartford Curtain Works. 4185—Wilcox v. Pomiah Stores Co. 4718—Smith v. Smith. 4747—Curtiss v. Cooke. 4750—Parkes v. Tarantous. 4753—Fashion Waist Co v. Doran Const Co. 4762—Frankel v. Elec Magnetic Ap Co. 4776—Brown v. The Krauss Co. 4802—H L Simmons Co v. Goldfarb. 4738—Ruland & Whiting Co v. Greenwich Inv Co. 4789—Same v. Milne. 4743—McCreery v. Held. 4792—Barragato v. Pandre. 4808—W J Farrell Co v. Morris. 4810—Stern v. Stern. 4813—Vanderbilt v. Ziegfeld. 4818—Richards v. Gladman. 4819—Italian Imp Co v. Andrews. 4828—Bonavita Stable Co v. Curties. 4830—Vogel Co v. Cauldwell Wingate Co. 4839—Imando v. Townsends. 4876—Engel v. K G Mfg Co. 4733—Glick v. Vulcan Ins Co. 4885—Mayer v. Lentz Realty Co. 4884—Cozzens v. Whitcomb. Case on.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Bernheimer v. Mendelson—Harvey T. Andrews.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Dora Davis v. Henry Machson—William G. Fisher. Herman Frank v. McKeon Realty Co—William G. Fisher. Carl Ernst v. Harry F. Marker—Harry E. Herman. Frederick Torkler v. Alfred Bachmann—Sylvester Ford.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Carr, JJ. Enumerated day calendar: 636—Richard v. Rovesky. 665—Darling v. Gluckman. 567—McCabe v. City of New York. 612—Neumann v. Hudson County. 677—Curley v. Quick. 678—Palmer v. N Y C & H R R R. 594—Mack v. Wanamaker. 595—Mack v. Wanamaker. 596—Dutcher v. Wanamaker. 690—Wattelbun v. N Y Tel Co. 683-4—Nugent v. B H R R. 668—Wunderlich v. Alexe. 418—Carlisle v. Norris. 629—Carmody v. N Y C & H R R R. 659—Burgess v. L I R R. 637—Sandford v. Crane. 591—Ryan v. Braender Co. 533—Noble v. Noble. 687—Gibbs v. Knickerbocker Loan Co. 689—Wren v. B H R R. 690—Wood v. Scudder.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Kelly, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Sarah Teller, Hugh Reynolds, Herman Schmidt, Ida A. Hall, W. Backhouse, T. G. Reegan, L. M. Kelnkel, John Lennon. Administration of Samuel Palmusky. Accountings in the estates of Mary Anderson, John Marrion, William Marrion, Jr., Daniel Kelly, Mary Rheims, Richard Bolton, John Francis, Daniel Daley, G. D. Scott, Thomas Sinnott. Estates of Rhoda Ten Broeck, R. Schlack, Daniel McDermott, Kathleen Miller, Andrew Misset. Contested calendar: Will of Richard Pritchard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J. 2400—Hohn v. Hohn. 2407—Oliver v. Oliver. 2414—Bittman v. Bittman. 2421—Phillips vs. Valentine. 2036—Aetna v. Kramer. 2427—O'Neill v. Abbot and Dime Sav Bank. 2435—Danziger Painting Co v. Walworth Realty Co. 2438—MacMahon v. MacMahon. 2438 .—Weigele v. Weigele. 2442—Cogswell v. Loretz. 2445—Hills v. Von Bayer. 2246—McHarg v. Whiting. 2364—Page v. Nowalk. 2374—McCarthy v. Crasson. 2748—Denison Const Co v. Manneschmidt. 2293—Belfer v. Galligen. 2270—Moskowitz v. Moskowitz. 404—Janos v. Jaffin.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 2448—Murray v. Murray. 2448½—Smedman v. Smedman. 2450—Mullins v. Curley and Brooklyn Sav Bank. 2451—Kargman v. Aaron. 2452—Newman v. Mugnal. 2453—Almind v. Sea Beach R R Co. 2454—Bessel v. Feinstein. 2555, 2556—O'Neill v. Abott, admx. 2559—Meriweather v. Neale Publishing Co. 2560—Rosen v. Lite. 2561—Cohen v. Loketz. 2562—Same v. Silberberg. 2563—Isaac v. Lawrence. 2564—Macauley v. Farkville Bldrs Supply Co. 2565—Same v. Culp & McCauley. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2565.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Sielen, J.; Part V., Marean, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII. Clark, J. 8814—Eleanor Murray, an alleged incompetent. 7312—McLaughlin v. B H R R. 7634—Grady v. Reimer. 7433—Schlappendorf v. Am Ry Traffic Co. 4451—Schmidt v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4463—Johnpoll v. Spector. 4518—Lane v. N Y Dock Co. 4538—Dittmas v. Coleman & Krause. 4544—McDonald v. City of N Y. 4572, 4573—Memoro & Notaro v. Broivin et al. 4578—Gross v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4580—Coleman v. Bklyn Un Elev R R. 4583—Imbriano v. Cusick. 4584—Messimer v. Johnson. 4588—Hellsten v. Cohen et al. 4594—Salinger v. Cohen. 1572—Natola v. Waterproofing Co. 1476—Geisler v. Leary et al. 37—Kratz v. B H R R. 555—Healy v. Kuehn. 946—Nolan v. City of N Y. 965—Reventini v. Fleer et al. 1376—Grant v. Reynolds. 1670—Mundus v. Geisman. 2131—Dean v. City of N Y. 2901—O'Connell v. Press Pub Co. 3536—Kelly v. Ringen. 4496—Teichman v. White Mfg Co. 7898—Casassa v. Navarese et al. 7907—Tilontus v. Hollender. 2122—McGrane v. Nassau R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 4598, 4599—Terrance v. Autenreith, Jr. 4600—Ward v. Hogan & Sons. 4603—O'Neill v. B H R R. 4606—Lyons v. B H R R. 4607—Johnson v. Nassau R R. 4609—Lucke v. Piruski et al. 4613—Edwards v. Marrowfood Co et al. 4615—Jackson v. Nassau R R. 4625—Graf v. Brooklyn Daily Times. 4635—Sargent v. Lawles. 4637—Bollerman v. North Eastern Const Co. 4647—Ginsburg v. Buick Motor Co et al. 7301—Strebeigh v. City of N Y. 6796—Fortuna v. Ajello. 1511—Wallis v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1493—Lawler v. Wilson. 4874—Engberg v. So Bklyn R R. 5095—Soderman v. Bradley. 5154—Tapscott v. View. 5201—Kennelly v. Schiville. 5250—Tuttle v. Linch, Receiver. 4548—Savage v. H R R. 4651—Fosdick v. B H R R. 4652—Gillen v. B H R R. 4653—Coleman v. B H R R. 4654—Evansky v. B H R R. 4656—McMahon v. Smith et al. 4657—Sorenson v. B H R R. 4658—Hurley v. Nassau R R. 4661—Haney v. Westchester Fire Ins Co. 4662—McGonigle v. Brady. 4666—Kreske v. Pennsylvania R R. 4668—Naami v. Nassau R R. 4669, 4670—Bender v. E H R R. 4671—Fisher v. McCann. 4673—Langfelt v. Nassau R R. 4675—O'Hara v. Nassau R R. 4677—Berhatter v. Stair & Havlin et al. 4679—Bronson v. City of N Y. 4680—McMulkin v. Wiarda. 4682—Knight v. Excelsior Brick Co et al. 4682—Knight v. B H R R. 4684—Beck v. Beck. 4685—Paciunes v. Am Sugar Refining Co. 4686—Deebach v. Gair Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 4686.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Stapleton, J. Motions. 1—Matter of Morgan Av. 2—Matter of Onyke St and Public Place. 3—Matter of Mahoney, People ex rel Lenz v. Moore. 5—Amer Surety Co v. Osborne. 6—Matter of Bragaw St. 7—Cayuga Corp v. Marine Const Co et al. 8—Greenberg v. Kestler. 9—Greenberg v. Kestler. 10—Ziemer v. B H R R Co. 11—Matter of 37th & 38th Sts—Herkum v. Keal et al. 12—Greenberg v. Greenberg. 14—Kern v. Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg Co. 15—Citizens' Trust Co v. Prentiss et al. 16—A & M Robbins v. Hill et al. 17—Morris v. Mehland. 18—Slotkin v. Slotkin. 19—Wohl v. B H R R Co. 20—Neuman v. Narsau Elec R R Co. 21—Kistler v. L I R R Co. 22—Schneider v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 23—Happe v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 24—Happe v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 25—Davis v. Davis. 26—Holmes v. Carey. 27—Mandel v. Mandel. 28—Parker v. Chankin et al. 29—Stewart v. Woolworth Co and another. 30—Williams v. Dime Savings Bank and another. 31—Greener et al v. Adair. 32—Matter of Church Av. 33—People v. Collins. 34—Hayes v. Melville and another. 35—Forsell v. Terwilliger. 36—Boudin and another v. Schurr. 37—Franklin Trust Co v. Kerby et al. 38—Matter of Smith. 39—Matter of Burrows (Equitable Trust Co.) 40—Hill v. Knott et al. 41—McKeon v. Bustanoby Bros. 42—Merchant v. Ryall et al.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Fawcett, J. Guiseppe Furfaro, Anna Murray, Alexander Salsvanno, George Andreo, Joseph Quinlan.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Dike, J. John A Thompson, Meler Finger, George Klinelhofer, Kittie Miller, Robert Kelly.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III. Andrews, J. Biagio Carrola, Joseph Bouser, Max Adelstein, Stanislaus Olesiak, Ludwig Wozowicz, Frank Forgone, Frank Piaso, Charles Lento, Nicholas Sassa, Morris Itrotsky.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Sweetland, J. 1868—Pastore v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1867—Wiley v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1873—Prestigiacomo v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1853—Lawson v. Fuchs. 1874—Pastore v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1877—Skalski v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1676—Walker v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1362—Shand v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1819—Verna v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1861—Sadowsky v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1880—Buckholz v. Wright. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 239—Cooper v. White Fire Proof Cons Co. 328—Cubbon v. Rogers. 493—Free & Murray Rity Co. v. Laidlaw. 540—Haug v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 544—Hughes v. Underhill Brick Co. 550—Fevola v. Federal Sugar. 607—Flanagan v. Keystone State Cons Co. 612—Horowitz v. Orth. 646—Cole v. Sweeney Tierney Hotel Co. 647—Schweitzer v. Saur. 648—Barner v. Mack Paving and Cons Co. 649—Lorenz v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 651—Moncow v. Roberts. 652—Kuohnel v. Brown. 653—Jordan, Meoneoly & Co. 654—Walbey v. Mitchell. 655—Teagle v. Wheeler. 656—McDonald v. N Y Barber Towel Supply Co. 657—Mullin v. North Eastern Cons Co. 658—Tammany v. Buckhout. 659—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. 660—Paterson v. Lamberson. 661—Receiver v. W El R R. 662—McGrath v. Atlantic Transp Co. 663—Williams v. N Y Tel Co. 664—Tilton v. Gilleylie. 665—Stelmach v. N Y Sanitary Utilimation Co. 666—Stelmach v. N Y Sanitary Utilimation Co. 667—O'Sullivan v. Cunard Steamship Co. 668—Buersck v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 669—Lynch v. Samuel. 670—Vasilivic v. Walsh Kahl Cons Co. Highest number reached, 670.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. 400—Catholic Foreign Mission Soc'y v. Ousani. 412—Lawrence Bros v. Blacowitz. 412—Same v. Sikerzycki. 416—Dow v. Jones. 420—Hanrahan v. Mitchell. 424—Saich v. Graphic Amuse Co. 426—Odell v. Odell. 427—Van Wart v. Van Wart. 429—Henderson v. Reed. 431—Thomson v. Thomson. 432—Crell v. Kiely. 433—Leach v. Connors. 370—Morgenweck v. Buden. 371—Sands v. Gilleran. 438—Paterno v. Halley Land and Imp Co. 439—Lang v. Pirons. 440—McMullin v. City of Yonkers. 441—Haug v. Berg. 445—Draper v. Draper. 444—MacKay v. MacKay. 445—Casey v. Coles. 446—Morgan v. Bishop. 447—Nat Conduit Co v. Hastings. 448—Swackhammer v. Volpo. 449—Wight v. Foster. 450—City and County Contract Co v. Mt Vernon Trust Co. 451—Dinkel & Jewell Co v. Y M C A of Tarrytown. 432—Lawrence Park Realty Co v. Sagamore Dev Co. 435—M Govern v. Bronxline Realty Co.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, C. J. People v. Angelo Copule. Same v. Jackim Komic Zak. Same v. Otto F Rest. Same v. Steve Sawchak. Same v. Carl Lang. Same v. Joseph Malt.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BYRNE, MARY F., (died Oct. 9;) left $2,818 personalty; to Martha E. Monroe, grandniece, $1,000; Margaret V. Shepherd, grandniece, $675; George H. Byrne, brother, $200; Mary A. Byrne, sister-in-law, residue.

DWORNICZAK, MARIE, (died Oct. 28, 1911;) left $6,000 personalty: $2,000 each to Johanna Cohmann and Marie Mally, nieces; $285 each to Anna Marie Krohn, Karl Stamm, Amelie Staehling, Fred Frederick Stamm, Johanna Stamm, Mathilde Stamm, and Ida Stier.

DWORNICZAK, FRANK, (died Oct. 25, 1911;) left $600 personalty to Marie Dworniczak, wife, (deceased.)

DIXON, JAMES, (died Sept. 24;) left $1,600 personalty to Jane Dixon, sister.

DINNEN, JAMES, (died Oct. 4;) left $1,000 personalty; to Annie Dinnen, $300; Florence and Lillian Dinnen, daughters, $300 each.

HANILY, AGNES, (died Oct. 5;) left $4,000 personalty; to Clara Hogan, partner, $2,000; James H. Hogan, $1; Charles Hanily, brother, $25; Bernard Hanily, brother, $5; to the Church of St. Francis Assisi, $200.

HASSELBERGER, FREDERICK, (died Oct. 7;) left $12,000 realty and $1,000 personalty to Elise Hasselberger, wife.

McNALLY, ROBERT C., (died April 26;) left $1,800 personalty to the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

RIEGELMAN, MAX, (died Sept. 14;) left more than $10,000 personalty; legacies of unestimated value to Jacob Riegelman, Joseph Riegelman, and Adolph Riegelman, brothers, and Mathilda Haberman, Ricka Cohn, and Rebecca Strouse, sisters.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

BERGHORN, EMMA, (died July 15, 1912;) net personalty, $1,188.09.

CARROLL, ELLEN, (died Jan. 15, 1911;) net personalty, $2,446.03.

RAMSPERGER, GUSTAV, (died May 6, 1912;) net personalty, $30,263.63; bonds, Tri-City Railway and Light Company, $900; North Hudson Company, $1,030; two Evansville & Indianapolis, $2,120; fourth Pacific & Great Northern, $962; New Amsterdam Gas Company, $1,015; Utica Electric Light and Power Company, $1,030; United States Government, $1,142; two Consolidated Traction Company, $2,080; forty shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $6,000.

WINTER, MARIA, (died Nov. 3, 1911;) realty, one-quarter interest in east side of Brook Avenue, 125 feet north of 171st Street, $750; one-fifth interest in north side of 169th Street, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, $2,100; net realty and personalty, $2,667.28.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Secretary Palmer said yesterday he had received word from the Mayor's office that Morton Stein had been appointed a member of the Board of Education in place of the late Prof. Morris Loeb. Mr. Stein is a lawyer. His office is at 37 Liberty Street. He lives at 514 West 122d Street.

City Supt. Maxwell departed yesterday afternoon for Albany to attend the dedication of the new State Education building. He was at the council of State Superintendents last evening, and opened the discussion of State Commission of Education, Thomas E. Finnegan's paper on the "Elementary Schools of the State of New York." Dr. Maxwell will speak at to-morrow's exercises on the "Organization of City School Systems."

The examination for license for high school teachers was taken yesterday by 250 persons.

The following temporary assignments of janitors have been made by the Board of Education:

Frank P. Mulvenna, to Public School 106, and to the Grand Street annex of the Washington Irving High School, at respectively $1,189 and $1,159 a year; Barlow Wobdhead, to Public School 131, at $936; William J. Ryan, to Public School 19, at $2,971; Thomas H. McVeigh, to Public School 30, at $3,319; Frank E. Barthold, to Public School 37, Brooklyn, at $80 a month; James Hannigan, to Public School 146, Brooklyn, at $4,039 a year.

The board has fixed the temporary compensation of Jacob Vogel, janitor of new Public School 168, Brooklyn, at $100 a month, from Sept. 16 to 22, inclusive, and at $2,200 a year, taking effect Sept. 23, on which date a part of the building was occupied for school purposes.

The New York Teachers' Association will hold a meeting this afternoon, at 208 West Fifty-ninth Street

CHANGES OF NAME.

FREDERICK W. PETRICH of 10 Manhattan Avenue to FREDERICK W. WILLIAMS; his stepfather's name is Williams and he has been using this name for thirty-three years. City Court Justice Delehanty.

JACOB CECHANOWSKY of 1,053 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to JACOB N. CHESTER; has been known by the name of Chester since he came to America. He changed his name because it was difficult to pronounce and spell. City Court Justice Delehanty.

SCHIMON SCHEVELEVITZ, a dentist, of 23 East 117th Street, to SAMUEL SCHEFF; assumed the name of Samuel Scheff when he went to college because his real name was odd and caused comment. He was graduated under that name, and has since been known as Samuel Scheff, and he wishes to assume it legally. City Court Justice Delehanty.

THE CIVI

Lost

LOST—Pouch for holding eyeglasses, amethyst and small diamonds, somewhere between 4th Av. and 29th St. and 40th St. to 5th Av., via 5th Av. Return to Miss McCaul, Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; reward given.

LOST—Friday evening, a gold bunting case watch with small monogram; initials "E. C. S." Finder will receive reward by returning same to 467 West 152d St.

LOST—Wednesday, Oct. 9, matinee Elting Theatre, lady's shopping bag, initials "E. H. L." Liberal reward if returned with contents intact to J. V. Locke, 218 West 84th St.

LOST—Thursday evening, between 34th St. and 116th St. Elevated, black purse, containing money; suitable reward for return. Dr. Oppenheimer, 261 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold Chain, with lucky coin attached, between 109th-110th, Columbus Av. High reward. Address 107 West 109th. Apt. 21.

LOST—Feather Boa, Knickerbocker Theatre, Saturday matinee; no questions asked; reward. Tilt, 51 East 70th.

LOST—Near Macy's, Monday, silver mesh bag, engraved "Fanny Heilbrin"; liberal reward. 466 West 118th St.

LOST—Black purse containing money, solitaire ring, diamond lavalliere; liberal reward. Gratz, Hotel Hargrave.

LOST—Times Square, gold, engraved, initialed reward. Pichel, 501 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Brown leather satchel, on elevated; reward for return. Katz, 83 Gold St., upstairs.

LOST—Sunday, A. M., opera glasses, in car; liberal reward. Schuk, 227 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—White English bull terrier pup, between 12 and 2 P. M. Sunday; answers to name of Billy; child's playmate; finder rewarded. Hesscher, 1,170 East 29th St., near Avenue L, Flatbush.

LOST—Light brown bull dog, lost corner Westchester, boulevard; liberal reward. Binder, 1,088 Bryant Av.

LOST—Irish terrier, red wiry hair, License No. 15,101; reward. Morse, 351 West 101st St.

Business Opportunities

Our catchy ads—specially written to fit your particular business—pull quick cash returns; cuts free. ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISING CO., 16 West 31st.

Will sell very successful process of manufacture, which must be taught, for making a well-known, high-grade mineral oil lubricating grease. Address Lock Box 293, Cynwyd, Penn.

Publishers, enlarging, offer executive position to capable churchman of stainless reputation; $5,000 to $10,000 investment. N 131 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Old-established dry goods business; light, large store; small stock; 2 years' lease. J. T. Colcord, 310 West State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Entire manufacturing waist plant for sale; latest equipments; best location; sell cheap. Desirable, 135 Times.

Wish to rent a store for dry goods in good location, New York or New Jersey State. A. W. E., 13 Times.

Wish to buy a well-established dry goods store; only good proposition considered. E. B. N., 26 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, near 5th Av.—Large front room; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

18TH ST., 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; telephone; references.

40TH ST., 9 EAST.—Large, front, sunny room, with board; table board; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located, moderate rates; cuisine service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointment; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

THE GILMAN,
108 Madison Av.; under new management; comfortably furnished, single, double rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Double and single rooms, with bath; table boarders; references.

111TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

147TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

32D ST., 55 WEST.—Desirable third floor back room; large closet; bath adjoining; private family.

49TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large, small rooms with or without board; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Two choice double rooms; Southern exposure; one second floor; cuisine; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class furnished small double rooms; private bath; good board; telephone.

61ST, 56 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, private residence; electricity; attentive service; Southern cooking; private bath, dressing room; also single room.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; superior table; a call may be to your advantage.

70TH ST., 32 WEST.—Well furnished, large, medium rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests.

72D ST., 263 WEST.—Large, small, sunny front rooms; private baths; excellent French cuisine; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Fall, Winter; desirable large, small rooms; board; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house, desirable double and single rooms; private bath; Winter arrangements.

72D, 305 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; exceptionally homelike; excellent table.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Pleasant single room; first-class house; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

73D, 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; bath; exceptional meals; table guests; reasonable; Jewish.

73D ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; southern exposure; parties seeking home surroundings; American family; Subway.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; excellent table.

87TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class furnished small, double rooms; private baths; good board; telephone.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, suitable business people; convenient to Subway and L; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; southern exposure; high grade.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone, home environment; generous table; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Suite two large rooms; private bath; sunny second flood front; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Excellent table board; best service; parlor floor dining room.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large room, private bath optional; small room; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath, steam heat, parquet floors; excellent cooking; special service.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam heat; near Drive; Southern cooking; table guests.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Elegant, large, warm room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superb board.

92D ST., 134 WEST.—Table board; excellent service; home cooking; also rooms. Telephone 3596 Riverside.

94th St., 36 WEST.—Comfortable hall room with running water; excellent board; Jewish family; telephone.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; fine table; reasonable rates.

100D, Corner West End, 870.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

108TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; good home table; moderate.

113TH ST., 544 WEST. (Near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; excellent table.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; connecting rooms, with lavatory; elevator. Wells.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Bancroft Apartments.)—Opposite Columbia University; 30 minutes from Wall St.; sunny, newly furnished rooms; shower baths adjoining; beautiful, modern quiet home; elegant new, fireproof building; elevator service; reception room. See Mr. Tetman.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Two large, one small room; elevator; all conveniences; reasonable. Kerker.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, near "L" station.—Back parlor to let with board.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Hall room; closets; fine table; American family; gentlemen; telephone.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; private bath; unexcelled cuisine; table guests; references.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter home; exclusive residence; elegant rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway; delightful trip; fare 5 cents; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Woodbury, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. 'Phone 1150W Main.

Country Board

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; delightful all-year residence; comfortable, homelike, convenient. Telephone, Flushing 290.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 25 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY 1/1!
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Special rates for families.
Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?
Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Large room in private house; convenient bathroom; electricity; telephone; $7

30TH, 135 EAST.—Double parlor, suitable two persons; also single room; telephone, electricity, janitor.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Large, handsome back room; parlor floor; steam heat; electric light; gentlemen preferred; $9 weekly; breakfast if desired. Lyon.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (Opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large rooms, with and without private baths; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; private house; electric light; telephone; suitable two persons.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 a week; exclusively respectable; gentlemen; steam heat; hot water; bath. Stevens.

LEXINGTON AV., 153.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; private house; centrally located.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (refined surroundings.)—Beautiful, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large, single, newly renovated room; closet; conveniences; central; elevated corner.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large room, with bath; suitable two, three young men. Telephone.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, newly decorated sunny front room. Modern conveniences. Telephone.

17TH, 44 WEST, near 6th Av.—Large, medium sized front rooms; hot, cold water.

21ST ST., 354 WEST.—Fine, bright, warm rooms; bath; telephone; running water; perfect service; gentlemen.

36TH ST, 40 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, bath; private house; gentlemen; $9.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.
Furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Large rooms; well kept and neatly furnished; neighborhood very convenient.

47TH ST., 74 WEST.—Nicely furnished second-floor room; references.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Doctor's offices; single room; newly furnished; electricity; steam heat; references.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room; private bath; reasonable.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive front room; modern apartment; running water; telephone; references; $6. Dunn.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large room in newly furnished apartment; electric light; running water; also housekeeping suite. Smith.

52D ST., 238, west of Broadway.—Small and large room; bath; breakfast; reasonable rent.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive small room, southern exposure; also other room; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor, with piano, adjoining bedroom and bath; other rooms; telephone.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Parlor floor; studio or doctor; large, small rooms; telephone; conveniences.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms exquisitely kept and best service that New York affords for men with good references desiring permanent residence.

69TH ST., 74 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; newly furnished; reasonable. McEwan.

262 WEST 70TH ST
ATTRACTIVE ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Large, light, airy room; running water; telephone; private house; near Subway.

267 WEST 70TH ST.
ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, second floor, together, single.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Two rooms, suitable one, two; near bath; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; private bath; electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; southern exposure; also smaller; private house.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room, bath; smaller; front; convenient; first-class; accessible; telephone; moderate.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable second-floor single, suite; convenient; newly decorated; private family; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor's superior accommodations; large, handsome room; high-class private home; references.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Elegant back parlor with extension; southern exposure; suitable doctor or dentist.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; elevator, Subway; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 164 WEST.—Exceptionally clean small and large rooms; owner's private house; permanent; gentlemen.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; near Subway and El; gentleman; references. V. & R.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally desirable accommodation; continuous hot water; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable medium-sized room with good closet, hot and cold water; references.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; all conveniences; also single room; references.

84TH, 101 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, electricity, no other roomer. Kohlweiler.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms, suitable two; private; Subway, "L," telephone.

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, bath; private entrance; block Subway, "L." Taylor.

88TH ST., 103 WEST.—Desirable room, modern apartment; very quiet, refined neighborhood; reasonable; 'phone, 86th St. "L"; reference. McCready.

88TH ST., 201 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with breakfast with family of two; use of new grand piano; call evenings. Brownell.

91ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large front room; also room with private bath; newly furnished house.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated; private house; running water; "L." phone.

93D, 137 WEST.—Private residence, large and medium room, running water, adjoining bath; references.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; high-class private house; steam heat, shower. Ruega.

95TH ST., 311 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; near Riverside. Telephone 4123 River. Merrill.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, single, en suite; all conveniences; five up. Apartment 4 D.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; running water; southern exposure. Owner.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath, lavatory; electricity; private house. River 1067 J.

101ST ST., 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny room; lavatory; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Reilly.

103D ST., 203 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite; elevator; piano; 'phone; breakfast optional; also square rooms. Johnstone.

104TH ST., 140 WEST.—Subway; elevator; handsome large, medium room; private lavatory; elevator apartment. White.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near Subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; GENTLEMEN ONLY; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith. Telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 151 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny front room; elevator apartment; near Subway, L. Underhill.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished and decorated rooms; every convenience; Subway, reasonable. Minor.

109TH ST., 304 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Private house; electric lighted; handsomely furnished rooms; reasonable.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—High-class apartment; single or en suite; near Riverside Drive. Apartment 31.

118TH ST., 541 WEST.—Desirable room, $6; private family; gentleman; references. Apartment 9.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Excellent room and board with private family; elevator; lady. Apt. 3.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Well-furnished, pleasant room; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 41.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suites, single rooms, near Columbia; elevator, showers, telephone. Apartment 32.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Front rooms, $3.50 up; elevator. Apartment 64.

121ST ST., 503 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; southern exposure; medium-sized room. Apt. 41.

122D ST., 418 WEST.—Newly furnished, south room; kitchen; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Apt. 31.

123D ST., (100 Morningside Av.)—Sunny, outside rooms; near Columbia, Teachers College, Musical Art. Mitchell.

122D, 540 WEST (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

127TH ST., 266 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; convenient to Subway, "L"; terms reasonable.

129TH ST., 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium rooms; all conveniences; references required; telephone.

129TH ST., 246 WEST.—Three housekeeping rooms; married couple; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 53

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private bath; single rooms; running water. Hotel service. Pierson.

139TH ST., 515 WEST.—Japanese; large, sunny, clean room; homelike; Americans; $4; telephone. Apartment 20.

141ST ST., 611 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; river view; private family; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Nichols.

143D ST., 501 WEST, The Chilmark.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; elevator. Apartment 23.

ACCOMMODATE married couple or gentlemen; quiet, exclusive house, near 72d Subway. Telephone Columbus 4478.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Clean room; old rose furnishings; $5; smaller, $3.50; refined business women preferred; call afternoons. 'Phone 984 Morningside. Tessier.

PINEHURST AV., 10, (181st Broadway Subway.)—Small family has single room overlooking Hudson; running water. Apartment 4 F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, corner 127th.—Attractive rooms; high class. Apartment No. 34. 'Phone Morningside 3396.

THE NEW YORK.
22 West 60th St., Tel. 5891 Columbus.
Single rooms, adjoining bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, pribate bath, $5-$15 weekly.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

Large room, with dressing room and bath; phone; suitable two gentlemen. 809 Lexington Av.

STUDIOS and rooms, suitable light housekeeping; baths; elevator all time; $15 to $75. 1,947 Broadway, (66th "L" and Subway stations.)

44TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large room and bath in private house.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.
Unfurnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Carnegie Hall or vicinity a furnished music studio, adapted to living; state terms. N 123 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

APARTMENTS, 18 West 30th Street.
Batchelors.—Entire fourth floor, no elevator; two bedrooms, one sitting room, four closets, bath, steam heat, hot water; by month or year; furnished, care of rooms included, or unfurnished, $60 a month up. Janitor.

APARTMENT on Broadway to sublease, furnished or unfurnished. FOREST CHAMBERS, 601 West 113th St.; six large, light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Ground floor eight-room apartment, "Zenobia," 217 West 110th, facing the Park; convenient to Subway and "L"; rent very reasonable; concession.

107th St., 5 and 7 West.—Very desirable; six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $50 to $55. Janitor, or Belknap, 204 West 83d St.

A seven and bath apartment, $50, adjoining Broadway; three stairs. 128 West 66th.

East Side.

BACHELOR APTS., 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $60-$65; SERVICE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT.
13 EAST 36TH ST.

Lexington Av., 187, (near 31st St.)—Handsome single apartment; five attractive, light rooms, kitchen, bath.

Furnished

A.A.A.—To save time and trouble in locating a suitable furnished apartment consult us; 4 to 13 rooms; all locations; all prices. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Leaving town for Winter, will rent completely furnished seven sunny rooms, piano; elevator, telephone. Sherzer, 100 Hamilton Place, corner West 142d St.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, to sublet in the Milano, 127 West 58th St. Apply on premises, fifth floor, east.

Apartment 94, Chelsea, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny apartment. Apply manager or telephone 347 Chelsea.

1,018 Lexington, 73d.—Steam, electricity, three baths, twelve rooms; $140 monthly; inspect; unusual offer.

Riverside Drive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $1,200. Telephone Audubon 7505J.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Seven or more rooms, housekeeping, between 34th and 72d Sts.; east side; immediate possession to June 15; rent $225 monthly. Address Box 3-P, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York City.

A.A.A.—We want a number of high class furnished apartments for waiting clients; 4 to 8 months. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

LADY ARTIST desires apartment studio, furnished or unfurnished, centrally located, or would share one with other lady. Address, stating particulars, A. M. E., P. O. Box 1,295, New York City.

Five-room apartment between Washington Square and 59th St.; near "L" or Subway. E 231 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Brooklyn.

Beautiful 7-room, one-family, semi-detached brick and stone houses on splendid wide, parked boulevard; parquet floors, electricity, artistic decorations; modern throughout. Unusual inducements to desirable tenants. Owner, YOUNG, on premises, 208 65th St., Brooklyn. Take Sea Beach L to 20th Av.

Furnished

A beautifully appointed 20-foot four-story private house, furnished throughout, between Park and Lexington Avs.; moderate rent by the year or for the Winter months. Wilmerding & Field, 11 West 35th St., New York.

Country Houses Wanted

I want to rent 7 to 8 room house within easy commuting distance of Manhattan; state full particulars: rent, number and size of rooms, size of lot, distance from station; how lighted and how heated. S 202 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AVE., AT 35TH ST.,
REQUIRE BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS AS FLOOR MESSENGERS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AVE. AT 35TH ST.,
REQUIRE STRONG, ACTIVE GIRLS AS PARCEL WRAPPERS.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry) and STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough experience; A1 references. Siegelman, 172 West 96th St.

COMPETENT colored woman wanted as housework in small family of adults in apartment; must be good cook and have good references; wages, $20-$25. Call Tuesday between 10 and 1 o'clock, 501 West 118th St.

HOUSEWORK.—White girl, for general housework; private house; small family. 1,808 Lexington Av., near 112th.

LORD & TAYLOR
require
SKIRT FINISHERS
and
SKIRT HANDS.
Apply Dressmaking Workroom,
5th Av., 19th St., 6th Floor.

MODEL—Desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department for a young woman of 36 bust and good figure. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

STRONG GIRL wanted to do general housework in small American family of adults; good treatment given; house has every improvement. 219 Centre Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR Nurses, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—General course of training for young women of education in the maternity, surgical, medical, and dispensary departments of the hospital; age limit, 20 to 35 years. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WANTED—Applications will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21, of good moral character, education, and habits. Address Superintendent of Nurses, 138 2nd St.

WANTED—Experienced addresser; must be rapid and accurate and write a good hand; references required. P. O. Box 1,120, New York City.

WOMAN, experienced, to solicit advertising for a musical programme; liberal commission; references required. Z 69 Times.

YOUNG LADIES to do hand coloring on pictures; $6 to $10, according to ability. Jones-Keyser Co., 39 West 32d St.; 17th floor.

Help Wanted, Male

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AVE. AT 35TH ST.,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED COMPLAINT CLERK IN THEIR DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANT CASHIER; MUST BE AMERICAN, A TOTAL ABSTAINER, AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD WRITER AND COMPETENT; NO BEGINNERS; APPLICATIONS TO RECEIVE ATTENTION MUST STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. R 298 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Office manager; must have held similar position in large mercantile house; write fully references and salary desired. Perfection Vacuum Co., 114-116 East 16th St.

CANVASSER.—Wanted a good, smart, sober advertising canvasser with old-established weekly; commission basis. Apply Box 31 Madison Square P. O., city.

DESIGNER, PATTERN MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER ON DRESSES.
Must be thoroughly experienced and an expert mechanic in every branch of this line. Elegant position with exceptional opportunities to the right man. Applications confidential. MENDELS BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md.

EMBOSSER WANTED to feed on Universal press. Smith Co., 259 Maujer St., Brooklyn.

FEEDER WANTED for Universal machine. Smith Co., 259 Maujer St., Brooklyn.

LACE IMPORTING HOUSE, WELL KNOWN AS HEADQUARTERS FOR POPULAR GOODS, DESIRES EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE CONNECTIONS AMONG RETAIL TRADE IN GREATER NEW YORK. APPLICATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS WORKER, 300 TIMES.

MAIL ORDER MAN, with experience and ability, who wants good salaried position wherein he may graduate himself to the $5,000 class; give full particulars by letter; mention starting salary expected; interview not given except by arrangement; reliable medical lines; correspondence strictly confidential. William E. Scott, 1,269 Broadway, New York.

MALE or FEMALE collector for apartment houses wanted; must also be experienced in renting; some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; salary, good chance of advancement for young man having had similar experience; no other need apply. Call at 450 West 149th St.

SALESMEN to travel N. Y. and Penn. with line of infants' and children's headwear; on commission; must have trade; good chance for right party. Address C. H., 115 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Latest invention; required in every office; big money commission. G. H. Mitchell, 206 Broadway.

WANTED.—A good, old-time photographer, to do developing and printing in first studio in neighboring town; good money and steady work. Carl E. Ackerman, 42 East 23d St.

WANTED.—A few men who are experienced in vermin exterminating; references required; state salary. Address N 70 Times.

Employment Bureaus

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMEYER, Reed & Barton Building, 322 5th Av., 9th floor, corner 32d St. Telephone 4527 Madison Square. (Agency.) Swedish cooks, Scotch chambermaids, German waitresses, misses, maids, couples.

SELECT help, all nationalities, supplied short notice; references investigated. 5870 Harlem. 54 West 131st St.

Situations Wanted
Female

A LADY, not young, suddenly deprived of income, desires employment either as reader to invalids or visiting teacher to invalid children. Box N 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, AGE 25, DESIRES POSITION; HARD WORKER; PUNCTUAL; RESPONSIBLE; MODERATE SALARY. BOX N 136 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, seeks desirable connection; assume full charge of books; accurate balance; come well recommended. N 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; accurate, intelligent; small salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 660 East New York.

COLORED first-class laundress by day; private family. R. A. Johnson, 145 West 98th St.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

COOK.—First-class; private family; no washing; take full charge everything. 237 West 134th St.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 daily; cuts, fits nicely; alterations specially stylish. Telephone 5120 Morningside. Apt. 48.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class experience; your home; best references; $3 day. Reitz, 16 Livingston Place.

DRESSMAKER.—High class; home or out. Apt. 26, 569 West 150th St.; telephone 2900 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER would like engagements; $2.50 day. F. G., 2,635 8th Av.

EXPERIENCED OIL AND GREASE SALESMAN wanted; one who controls territory preferred; none but thoroughly experienced men need apply; applicant must be well recommended. Address Box Z 67 Times.

Situations Wanted
Female

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER; seven years' experience; thoroughly familiar with office routine; excellent reference. S 207 Times Downtown.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—Just from Paris; perfect fitter; evening and street dresses; out by the day; $3. Jahreis, 668 Baltic St., Bklyn.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, experienced assistant bookkeeper and typewriter, desires position; good penman. N 116 Times.

LADY wishes to place 2 excellent maids, sisters, maid and waitress. Call Tuesday morning between 10 and 1, 150 West 59th St.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN seeks light housework with American family; experienced. N 122 Times.

REFINED English widow, middle age, wishes position as working housekeeper in plain American family; city or country; no incumbrance; good reference; no laundry. N 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; capable beginner; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; neat appearance; American; no agency; penman; $8. R. 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate; bright; anxious for position; will work hard to please. Martha Leonard, 695 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza 2990.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, competent, reliable; understands office work, billing, switchboard; $14. F., 1,038 Boston Road.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, experienced, presently employed, desires lucrative position; $12. Reliable, Box 5, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) experienced, educated, intelligent, energetic worker; references. R 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eleven years' experience, capable to take dictation in German, seeks position. R 281 Times Downtown.

TO INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY as nurse or companion, amanuensis; good packer and traveler; well qualified to take full charge of refined household. Mrs. Emma Graf, 24 Main St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts, audits, and investigates; installs simplified system that will give you the exact information as to your operations that you require to enable you to intelligently plan the development of your business. Accountant, Room 815, 35 Nassau St. Telephone call, Cortlandt 1330

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 621 Broadway, Room 512. Tel 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Fried-lander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, open, close, audit, systematize books, prepare financial statements, investigations; work confidential; charges moderate. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel 2141 Cort.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Frechtman, Flatiron Building. Telephone 5534 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits for new organizations; dissolutions, investigations; charges reasonable; services confidential. NEWMAN, 429 6th Ave. Phone Mad. Sq. 8322.

ACCOUNTANT—Auditing, systematizing; books opened, closed, disentangled, written up. Natsie, 34 Sherman St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience, all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable office man, competent double entry bookkeeper, ten years' experience, desires position with reputable concern. A. V., 223 West 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age, 25; 8 years' experience double entry; ledger work; trial balance; auditing, typewriting; desires $18-$20 week. J. J., 1,061 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, competent, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. R 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, double entry; capable; experienced; takes care of correspondence; references. S 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, competent, experienced, good education, desires responsible position; references. Bookkeeper, 91 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, can take entire charge of office; position offering opportunity for advancement. N 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man desires position bookkeeper or clerical capacity. N 129 Times.

BOY, (17,) bookkeeper, stenographer; general office assistant; willing; reference. C., 198 Riverdale Av., Brooklyn.

BOY from high school wishes position in office. Johns, 678 Napier Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; reliable; life-long abstainer; good references and highly recommended; capable to care for any car; town or country. Clarkson 209 6th Av., care of MacNally.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; first-class references; city or country; sober; eight years' experience; understands the city. William Hammond, 115 West 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mulatto, wishes position; private; personal reference. H. G. Black, 217 East 50th St.

COMPETENT MAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY WANTS AN INSIDE POSITION WHERE THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IS REQUIRED. N., 19 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT or INTERPRETER, German, French, Italian, and English, wants position. Bruchon, 515 West 122d St.

ELECTRICIAN, 28: seven years; A1 hotel lighting, motors, signals, &c. N 126 Times.

EMPLOYERS.—Capable boys and young men supplied free of charge; state your wants. Supt., 247 East 44th St. 1704 Murray Hill.

EXPERIENCED VALET, butler, courier, 30, seeks situation with gentleman or family; speaks English, French, German, Hungarian, Polish; excellent references from well-known American gentleman. Blasso, 805 6th Av.

MANAGING EDITOR.—Man, with seven years' experience as editor and business manager of leading publications, will accept position with periodical needing man of push, ideas, and creative ability; can reduce expense, originate business building campaigns, and assume full responsibility; will invest from $1,000 to $2,500, if desired. Address, Experienced, R 319 Times Downtown.

MAN, German-American, intelligent, reliable, experienced as porter, watchman, packer, shipper, desires position. Fritz, 501 West 166th St.

NURSE,
graduated, wants position. Brumme, 154 East 105th St.

OPPORTUNITY for cloak and suit house; young man, 10 years' experience; can do buying, take charge of office; also has road experience; wishes to change. T 117 Times.

PUBLISHING.—Young man, 3 years' experience with large magazine, desires position with advertising agency or circulation, advertising or editorial department of progressive publication. N 127 Times.

SALESMAN.—An aggressive young American, (26,) Christian, with 4 years' selling experience, desires to represent reliable concern in city; highest references. Address S. A., 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN, 31, would like to learn of a good selling proposition, city or road; commission basis. N 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Bright boy; beginner; understands bookkeeping; neat; rapid, accurate; good penman; no agents; willing, reliable; $7. R 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Young man, 19; one year's experience; high

ROSE GUERRA STORY WAS TO AID GIBSON

Woman Says Her Coming Forward to Accuse Lawyer Was a Defense Plot.

NOT BOGUS MRS. MENSCHIK

Confronted with Story's Falseness, She Confesses—Insane, Defense Declares—Case to Grand Jury To-day.

Faced with the alternative of committing perjury by swearing to a story already discredited, the woman who was brought here from Wilkesbarre, Penn., upon her own confession that she was Rose Guerra, the woman in the Trainor case, and the accomplice of Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer now in jail at Goshen, N. Y., charged with the murder of Mrs. Rosina Menschik Szabo, has broken down and confessed that she is really Helen Laura Rockwell, and that she has never even seen Gibson. In a six-page affidavit, which she made for Assistant District Attorney Murphy, she told a sensational story of how she came into the case, and in it she alleged that her part was the result of a "frame up," in which, at least one man interested in the defense of the accused lawyer was implicated.

So remarkable was her story and so grave were her charges that the District Attorney's office at once put detectives at work to prove its truth. Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel, in charge of the case against Gibson in this county, made public certain parts of her affidavit yesterday, and even then he was reticent to go into details.

Mrs. Rockwell, as she now calls herself, has furnished one of the most sensational chapters in a case that has already attracted much public attention, and is considered in Orange County the most important murder case there in years. Mr. Wasservogel and Mr. Murphy insist that the woman is sane, and that the failure of the plot is due simply to an overweight of evidence that she was not telling the truth. As one of them put it, there were too many ends to such a story as hers to allow it to stand under a patient investigation.

Mrs. Rockwell was working until the first of the month as second cook in the City Club of Elmira, N. Y., under another name. What this name was the officials here will not say because they say investigations are now in progress in that city. Where she is now, Mr. Wasservogel and Mr. Murphy will not divulge, either. Robert H. Elder, lawyer for Gibson, said last night that the prosecutors had "abandoned her and turned her loose on the streets of New York."

Got Telegram From Woman.

Mrs. Rockwell came to the attention of District Attorney Rogers of Orange County on Oct. 3, when he received from Wilkesbarre a telegram to the effect that the authorities there had picked up a woman answering the description of Rose Guerra, and wanted to know whether they should arrest her. She was not arrested, but kept under surveillance. Mr. Rogers at once communicated with Mr. Wasservogel and Mr. Murphy was at once sent to the Pennsylvania city.

To him the woman first told her remarkable story. She declared that she was not only Rose Guerra, the woman who had got $20,000 from Hugh Trainor, an awningmaker, in a suit which Gibson, as Trainor's lawyer, had settled, but that she was the woman who as the bogus Mrs. Menschik, mother of Mrs. Szabo, had appeared before Donald Lyon, a Brooklyn notary, and signed the waiver of citation which put Gibson in control of Mrs. Szabo's estate.

She was brought to this city at once and repeated her story, adding to it details that showed a remarkable knowledge of the accused lawyer's affairs. She said that Gibson had a hold over her and that she was forced to do his will. She had done it, she said, in other cases besides the Szabo case. Gibson she called a monster and painted a picture that impressed the officials even. In one particular, however, she fell down and at first cast suspicion on her story. She said that she was the mysterious woman who had called upon Mrs. Albert Stearn, the woman who purchased Mrs. Szabo's effects, and sought to obtain possession of a certain dressing gown, "with pockets," belonging to the dead woman. As a matter of fact, the story which told of Mrs. Stearn's caller asking for a gown "with pockets" was not true, though it had been published at the time. In giving out the story the pocket detail had been added through a mistake. The Assistant District Attorney working on the case knew that Mrs. Stearn's caller had not mentioned pockets in the garment for which she asked.

This discrepency made them think. Another thing that made them suspicious was Mrs. Rockwell's oft repeated question, "Will you take me before the Grand Jury to-morrow?"

Proved Her Story False.

So it was decided to check up very carefully the witness's story. Step by step they followed it, and it did not take many steps to prove it false. They obtained from her specimens of her handwriting, including repetitions of the Menschik signature. These were submitted to David N. Carvalho of 258 Broadway, the handwriting expert, along with copies of the signature of the bogus Mrs. Menschik on the waiver of citation of the will.

While Mr. Carvalho was making his examination Donald Lyon, the notary, was brought to New York to see the woman. He said that she was not the same woman who appeared before him. Then several days ago the handwriting expert submitted his report stating that the woman's signature was not in the same hand as the person who had signed the waiver of citation.

Then Mr. Murphy went to the woman with her original story and asked her to swear to it.

"I think in fairness to you," he said, "I should tell you first that your hand is not the one that signed the waiver of citation, and Donald Lyon has declared emphatically that you are not the woman who, as Mrs. Menschik, appeared before him. Now, will you sign this affidavit?"

The woman hesitated for some seconds, with a pen in her hand, then she laid it down and said:

"No, I will not sign it."

"What does that mean?" asked Mr. Murphy.

"Well, I will tell you," she replied. "The whole thing is a frame-up."

As a result of that admission, she made the affidavit that is now in the hands of Mr. Murphy. Mrs. Rockwell has confessed that she took part in a plan by which she was to have gone before the Grand Jury and told a story which afterward would have been proved to have been false. Not only that, but she charges that at least one person interested in getting Gibson acquitted with having offered to make it worth her while to play her part. She was also instructed, she says, to get a line if possible on the witnesses for the prosecution and what evidence was to be produced against Gibson.

Has Identified the Man.

She declares that a man, she gives the name and has identified him by photograph, called upon her at the City Club in Elmira on Sept. 27 and said, "I understood you once helped yourself out of a difficulty by the use of your own wits and I want you to help me in a case in which I am now interested."

She asked what case it was, and he replied that it was the case of Burton W. Gibson. Mrs. Rockwell says that she knew nothing of the Gibson case then and has never seen Gibson.

She declares that this man then gave her money to pay her fare to Wilkesbarre, and after telling her she was to go there on Oct. 2 he coached her on the part she was to play and the story she was to tell. At Wilkesbarre she was ordered to get into touch with a certain man and then come into communication with District Attorney Rogers in Middletown, N. Y., and announce that she was Rose Guerra and wanted to give herself up.

This programme, she says, she faithfully carried out, and in due course of time Mr. Murphy arrived and brought her to New York. She was told to say, she swears, that she had a knowledge of other cases in which Gibson's name has been mentioned, and to insist that she be a witness against the accused lawyer. She swears that she was also told to get what facts she could from the prosecution.

Armed with photographs of this man, detectives from the District Attorney's office at once went to Elmira, and persons there have identified the photograph as being that of the man she called upon at the City Club. Other things have been done, too, in investigating this latest story of the woman, and what has been discovered led Mr. Wasservogel to say yesterday:

"We believe the story is true, for it has been verified by detectives at work on the case."

"In order to protect himself," Mrs. Rockwell's affidavit concludes, "Mr. [name mentioned] made me write a letter that purported to be one written by me to him asking him to call on me in Elmira in regard to some law business.

Mr. Elder and Charles Goldzier, Gibson's lawyers, have already said that they had investigated the woman and her story. The former, they said, was of unsound mind and the latter unworthy of belief.

Case to Grand Jury To-day.

The Gibson case will go to the Orange County Grand Jury to-day, and Mrs. Rockwell will not be one of the witnesses as was announced. Mr. Wasservogel explained what the object of such an attempt to introduce the woman as a witness would be.

"If she were brought before the Grand Jury," he said, "it could be contended that the indictment was obtained upon perjured testimony. If that were not done and this woman were to be put on the stand at the trial of the case on the theory that she was the right woman on cross-examination her story could easily be broken down. In that way the defense would probably be able to get away from the strong evidence which is known by both Gibson and his lawyers to be in the possession of the prosecution."

Mr. Elder has never taken the woman or her story seriously, and last night when informed of the woman's new story he said:

"I know the woman is a poor demented one, so much so that when she was first interviewed, and not by the man whose name she has given, but by another person, it was evident that she was not in her right mind. Later in a single conversation she had with me and which lasted probably four minutes, she appeared manifestly crazy. Unless one were crazy himself he could have observed the woman's condition without much trouble.

"I do not blame this poor woman, but I do blame those who pretended to believe her and now seek to shield themselves by promoting a story quite as untruthful as the one they originally promoted. It was I who had her interviewed, and she was not interviewed by the man she says. That man has never seen her, and did not know until yesterday that his name had been mentioned in this connection. He does not live in this city and does not read the New York newspapers.

"Mrs. Rockwell, or whatever she calls herself, was interviewed in Elmira by a lawyer who lives there, and he did so at my request. I knew several days ago that the prosecution had abandoned her and turned her loose on the streets of New York. She has telephoned to my office several times daily. I took the pains to trace the telephone calls, and I know not only where she is, but have a stenographic report of each conversation made. Even a communication by telephone is sufficient to establish that she is not in her right mind."

Mr. Elder was told that the woman had identified a picture of a man connected with the case as the one who persuaded her to play her part in the "plant." To this he replied:

"If she picked out the picture, as is said, then the necessity for explanation belongs not to me or to the man she has accused, but to the distinguished gentlemen who have announced that she is sane."

Assistant District Attorney Murphy will go to Goshen, N. Y., to confer to-day with Mr. Rogers when the case against Gibson is presented to the Grand Jury. It is believed by these officials that an indictment will be returned against Gibson, and in that case it is planned to bring him to trial in December.

HEARS TELEPHONE PROTEST.

Metropolitan's Demand for Service Presented to Service Commission.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The Public Service Commission gave a hearing to-day on the complaint of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York that the New York Telephone Company refused to furnish the complainant with telephone service and list its name in the directory.

Chairman Stevens asked Vice President H. Lee Sellers, representing the complainant, why it had not applied to the commission for authority to do business and to issue $10,000 in capital stock which is outstanding. Mr. Sellers said the company had not yet commenced operations in this State and that the stock was issued, in ignorance of the law, to a parent corporation, a company of the same name incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital of $3,000,000. This company, Mr. Sellers said, was now building in Ohio, and he believed the ultimate scheme was to maintain a telephone and telegraph system between New York and Chicago. He promised to call a meeting of the Directors of the New York company and take appropriate action to get the commission's consent to the issuance of the $10,000 in stock.

T. P. Sylvan, representing the New York Telephone Company, based the refusal of his company to supply service to the Metropolitan Company on the ground that the latter was created solely for the purpose of selling securities on the credit of a company of the same name which was succeeded by the New York Telephone Company in 1896. He said that this former company had outstanding $1,500,000 of mortgage bonds, which indebtedness had now passed to the New York Telephone Company.

ISIDOR STRAUS LEFT $3,500,000 ESTATE

And Mrs. Straus Was Worth $300,000, Executors' Inheritance Tax Estimate Shows.

HEIRS' DIVISION AGREEMENT

Sons to Get Between $633,333 and $800,000—No Advance Payment on Guggenheim Estate.

Isidor Straus, who perished in the sinking of the Titanic on April 15, left a net estate of between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000. His wife, Mrs. Ida Straus, who refused to enter a lifeboat because she preferred to die with her husband, left between $300,000 and $325,000.

These estimates of the estates of the New York and Brooklyn merchant prince and his wife were made by the executors, who made advance payments yesterday at Albany of the inheritance taxes due. The payments were made to obtain the 5 per cent. reduction for payments made within six months after death. Yesterday was the last day for making these payments.

On the estate of Mr. Straus $12,200 was paid, while on that of Mrs. Straus the payment was $2,850. The appraisal of the two estates is still in the hands of the transfer tax appraisers for New York County and Edmund E. Wise, representing the estates, would not give an itemized estimate yesterday. Mrs. Straus left no will. In the petition for letters of administration on her estate it was estimated at $260,000.

Mr. Straus left trust funds of $500,000 each for his three daughters, Mrs. Sarah S. Hess, Mrs. Minnie S. Weil, and Mrs. Vivian S. Scheftel. His three sons, Jesse Isidor Straus, Percy S. Straus, and Herbert M. Straus, were named as residuary legatees. In accordance with a letter left by Mr. Straus with his sons, they sent, after his death, a check for $100,000 to the Educational Alliance. This letter was mentioned in his will. Yesterday's estimate of his estate fixes the value of the shares of his sons at between $633,333 and $800,000. Under his will he named his three sons and his brother Nathan Straus as executors.

Since Mrs. Straus died intestate her property will be equally divided among her children. This division will make the share of each between $50,000 and $54,167, under yesterday's estimate of its value. A clause of Mr. Straus's will, leaving his wife a trust fund of $1,200,000, is inoperative, in the estimation of lawyers, because of the legal presumption in the absence of evidence to the contrary that when husband and wife perish in a common disaster the wife as the weaker died first. It was said at the time Mr. Straus's will was filed and the petition for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Straus was offered that there had been a family agreement on this legal question. What it was, attorneys for the estates did not divulge.

Yesterday was also the last day for making an advance payment on the estate of Benjamin Guggenheim, who also perished in the sinking of the Titanic. No advance payment was made on his estate. F. W. Hill of the American Smelting and Refining Company, representing the executors, said that the estate of Mr. Guggenheim consisted largely of securities, with little realty and little cash. For this reason, he said, the estate would gain nothing by making an advance payment, since securities would have to be sold or hypothecated to make the payment and interest charges and losses from hurried sales would eat up the 5 per cent. discount. Mr. Hill declined to estimate the value of the Guggenheim estate. Mr. Guggenheim's will contained specific bequests of more than $450 000, of which $115,000 consisted of philanthropic bequests. These were $10,000 each to the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Hebrew Technical Institute, Emanu-El Sisterhood, United Hebrew Charities, and Mount Sinai Hospital, and $5,000 each to the Educational Alliance, Ethical Culture Society, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charity Organization Society, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Home for Colored Orphans, St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, Home for Friendless Girls, Society for the Suppression of Vice, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Union Home for Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans.

ISIDOR STRAUS MEMORIAL.

Orthodox Jews Form Society to Commemorate His Life Work.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14.—In commemoration of the late Isidor Straus "one of the splendid life he led, and to hold up to the young men of Israel an example of perfect man, one to be emulated in character and example," a number of orthodox Jewish men here have formed the "Isidor Straus Talmud Thora."

The association is created for the purpose of teaching and studying the Thora.

Mr. Straus and his wife were victims of the Titanic disaster.

STRAUS WOULD RAP BOSSES.

Fears Not Murphy or Barnes Since He Bearded the Boss of Turkey.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive nominee for Governor, stopped here to-day on his way to Brewster, where a big reception was planned for him, and addressed a gathering which packed the local opera house. Prof. Henry N. Howe introduced Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus said that if elected he would follow in the footsteps of Gov. Hughes. He would see that the present faulty direct primary law and the Levy law were repealed and a proper and just direct primary law enacted. If elected he would not have three foremen on the State highways for each man with a pick.

Mr. Straus likened Boss Murphy and Boss Barnes to Abdul Hamid and said that he had successfully bearded the boss of Turkey, and would be equally as successful with the bosses of New York.

LINK OTHERS TO McNAMARAS.

Government to Show They Were in the Dynamite Conspiracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—While James B. McNamara and his accomplices were tossing about in a launch near San Francisco with the dynamite later used in explosions at Los Angeles, they came near losing the explosive in the ocean.

Paul J. Stuparich, owner of a café seven miles from San Francisco, so testified at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day. He had told of the first appearance of a gasoline launch near his café on Sept. 20, 1910, ten days before The Los Angeles Times explosion, in which were three men answering the description of McNamara, F. A. Schmitt, and David Caplan, and of the return of the launch several times.

"The first time she hove in," said Stuparich, "the launch bore the name Pastime. The men came up to my place to eat and appeared to be getting the launch ready for some kind of cruise. When they came back later I noticed the launch's name had been changed to Peerless. The men asked me for some green paint, which I gave them. Later I noticed something about five feet long covered with canvas tipping at the end of the boat, and while they were turning around I yelled: 'Say, fellows, be careful, or you'll lose that package.' It appeared to be tipping into the water. They made it snug, and that was the last I saw of them."

Stuparich was called as one of the witnesses by whom the Government asserts it will show a connecting link between the McNamaras and the present defendants, who are charged with illegal inter-State shipment of explosives and with conspiracy. The canvas which the witness said he saw on the launch was declared to be the same as that found later in a house which McNamara rented in San Francisco and in which a quantity of nitro-gelatine was found.

District Attorney Charles W. Miller, in the prosecution's opening statement, said that letters would be produced to show that men other than McNamara were aware of the arrangements for securing the explosives.

New Head of Educational Alliance.

The Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance at 197 East Broadway last night elected Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court as President, to succeed the late Isidor Straus. Lee Kohns was elected Vice President and Jesse I. Straus, son of Mrs. Straus, was made a member of the board.

LOEB AS AN AUCTIONEER.

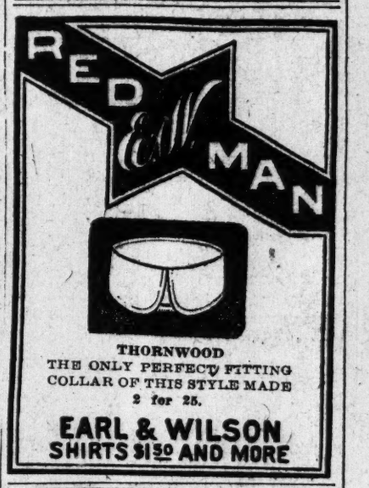
Collector to Manage Sale at Appraiser's Stores Next Tuesday.

Collector Loeb will appear in the rôle of auctioneer next Tuesday at the Appraiser's Stores, when he will offer to the highest bidders six months' accumulation of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise.

The offerings comprise 918 lots, and range from hair color restorers to electric appliances, including moving picture machines. While dry goods predominate, there are heavy offerings of tobacco, wines, liquors, and cordials. The merchandise may be inspected at the seizure room in the public stores on Thursday and Friday.

For Mrs. Nora Regan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "W. E. J." for Mrs. Nora Regan.



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CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

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High-sounding claims are only phrases after all. Results tell the tale, and words fail to convince unless supported by demonstration.
But when you buy here you pay but one profit, the manufacturer's, and you get so much the more for your money.
The Clothing in our Stores is supplied to them directly from our Work Rooms. Consider a moment the wonderful elimination of expense by this direct method of dealing with the Consumer. Why not share in this advantage?

Fall Overcoats.....$20.00 to $50.00
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"Fashionknit" Neckwear.....$2.50 to $3.50
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The Browning Special Glove.....$1.10
Stetson Hats.....$3.50 to $12.00

Separate Departments for Boys' and Children's Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

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Broadway & Sixth Avenue, between 31st and 32nd Streets
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Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)
The name Hart, Schaffner & Marx in a Suit or Overcoat bought at Wallach Bros. shows that you have bought more for your money than you could otherwhere.
Suits $18 to $50. Overcoats $15 to $75

Fall Fashions At Forty Dollars
Suits and Overcoats that elsewhere would cost $60—some ask $80. When you see a man wearing our $40 clothes you won't wonder that others ask more.
Suits to Measure, $40.00
Overcoats to Measure, $40.00
The best material that can be bought. The best making possible and the style absolutely correct. No matter where you go or what you pay, they can't be bettered.
Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

Every Man Enjoys Fine Clothes
Huddersfield and Scotch Fabrics for Magnificent Suits and Overcoats, to Order, $30
Unusual indeed is the opportunity to buy genuine Huddersfield worsteds—the pride of the greatest English mills—at less than $60. This week you can buy one of these blue-bloods of clothingdom for $30. No mystery—just volume of business—comprehensive buying—manufacturing cost reduced to minimum.
We've just "cleared the customs" with these personally selected Huddersfields, and if you appreciate wearing the finest smooth draping fabrics—tailored skilfully—fashioned faultlessly—you'll be sure to count yourself in on at least one of these aristocratic suits at $30.
And in overcoats—exclusive Scotch Shetlands and Elysians—satin-lined, belt or box back, Chesterfield or double-breasted, made to order at $30.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Send for samples.
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is an ARROW coat shirt with a bosom that cannot bulge. Your dealer will show it.
$2.00 to $3.00

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The Shirt of a Gentleman
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GOTHAM
AT ALL GOOD SHOPS
PERFECT FIT FAST COLOR
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WINTER GARDEN MAT. TO-DAY, 50c., 75c. & Best Seats $1. | Phone 9260 Col. Eve. 8 THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912
MANHATTAN OP. HO., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w. & Sat. at 2. FOR THREE WEEKS MORE SOTHERN AND MARLOWE. This Week—To-night, Wed. Night, Wed. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Thurs. Night, "Taming of the Shrew"; Fri. Night, "Hamlet"; Sat. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet"; Sat. Night, "Macbeth." Prices, 25c. to $1.50.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 3:10. THE MERRY COUNTESS
48TH ST. THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. BECAUSE SHE WAS ALONE THE HOTEL CLERK TURNED AWAY. Little Miss Brown WAS IT A FAIR DEAL?
39TH ST. A New American Drama. Theatre, 39th nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE BRUTE
LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:30 $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:30. READY MONEY
William Collier's Granville Barker's London Co. in COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs & Sat. 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 500 Orch. Seats $1.
LEW FIELDS Presents HANKY PANKY Last 3 Weeks. Special Matinee Monday. 500 Orch. Seats $1.
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. $1 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS in the Musical Play, TWO LITTLE BRIDES.
CENTURY THEATRE 62d & Cent. Park West. Phone 8800 Col's. Evgs. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN. "Most Wonderful Spectacle since the Creation." "Greater even than 'The Garden of Allah.'" By PIERRE LOTI and JUDITH GAUTIER.
LITTLE THEATRE. 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Matinee Sat. 2:30. THE 'AFFAIRS' OF ANATOL
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. First Public Perf. To-morrow Mat. $1.50. THE NEW SIN With the Company from the Royalty Theatre, London.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | Bessie Wynn, Sam Mann & Co., "The Girl," Leo Carillo, Pouchot's Flying Ballet, Ed Reynard.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. | Ada Reeve, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Rice & Cohen, Stuart Barnes, Watson & Santos.
ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St. | Blanche Walsh, Cliff Gordon, Diamond & Brennan, The Lorados, "Who's Brown?" others.
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. | George Beban & Co., Rooney & Bent, Nellie Waring, Eva Taylor & Co., The Zanettos, oths.
HARLEM OP. HO. | "WILDFIRE." Evs. 15-50c. Daily Mat. 10-25c.
BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Triumphs" N. Y. CRITIC. DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR in THE CASE OF BECKY
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:15 Sharp. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

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Showing the results of 30 years of Edison Service in New York.
New Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 46th St., Oct. 9-19, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 20, at 3, ONLY VIOLIN RECITAL in N. Y. this season prior to his European Tour, ALBERT SPALDING
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50, now at Box Office. Management R. E. JOHNSTON.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. & 25TH ST. TEL. 1248 CHEL. GIRLS FROM JOYLAND Amateurs Friday. LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
BOWERY & DELANCEY ST. TEL. 3230 ORCH. THE ORIENTALS Amateurs Friday. LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
BRONX 3 AVE. & 135TH ST. TEL. 1021 MELR. MERRY MAIDENS Amateurs Thursday.

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'WAY. 125TH ST. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-50c. | McIntyre & Heath, Laddie Cliff, Bessie Clifford, The Four Loudons, Conly & Webb, Willard Simms, Rachel Love, others.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. | ENTERTAINING SURPRISES MID COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND CHEERFULNESS. PRICES ATTRACTIVELY TINY. A WORLD OF PLEASURE FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY.
58 1st ST. & 2d AV.
125 TH ST. Lex Av.

Hammerstein's Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. | Arnold Daly, Maggie Cline, Nina Payne & Co., Ed. Blondell & Co., 10 others. TO-DAY'S WORLD'S SERIES BASEBALL RETURNS READ FROM THE STAGE.
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8.30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night—SOMMERSPUK (First time.) Wed. Eve.—DIE FUENF FRANKFURTER.
Columbia B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. | Mat. 25c. 50c. ROSE SYDELL & Her London Belles. Baseball Returns from Stage.
DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. 15c-25c-50c. in Photo Play. SARAH BERNHARDT Sonia Elizabeth

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. John Drew in "The best of all Drew parts."—Herald. Alfred Sutro's Comedy. THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND.
LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Miss Billie Burke Everybody will go to see her.—Tribune in THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. "Delightful—should have long run."—Press. Tantalizing Tommy The Newest, Daintiest Musical Comedy.
GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. "Splendid victory for John Mason."—Ev. World. John Mason in the new play, The Attack by Henry Bernstein, author of "The Thief."
HUDSON 44th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. "Cleverest of all Shaw plays."—American. ROBERT LORAINE MAN AND SUPERMAN
PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mat. To-mor. 50c-$1.50. A FEAST OF FUN AND MELODY. CLIFTON CRAWFORD "MY BEST GIRL"
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MAT. TO-MORROW. BEST SEATS $1.50. FRANZ LEHAR'S MUSICAL ROMANCE. THE Count OF Luxembourg
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mat. To-mor. Best Seats $1.50. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. THE LAST WORD IN MUSICAL COMEDY. OH! OH! DELPHINE
MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE. OPENS NEXT MONDAY. SEATS SELLING. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD'S CLEVEREST CHORUS
GAIETY B'way and 46th. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success, "Get What a Funny Cop!" OFFICER 666 With GEORGE NASH.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. To-morrow. Best Seats $1.50. TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES
ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mat. To-mor. Best Seats $1.50 "Most assuredly successful."—Sun. THE WOMAN HATERS with Saffie Fisher.
GRAND 23d St., 3 Av. 25c-$1. Mat. To-mor. & Sat. HENRY MILLER in The Rainbow.
JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:30. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN by Graham Moffat, author of Bunty Pulls the Strings.
MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. BON TON GIRLS and Bert Baker.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Mat. Wed., Merchant of Venice. ROBT. B. MANTELL. To-night, King Lear. Next Week—Bunty Pulls the Strings.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c. MRS. LANGTRY Vera Michelena, John P. Wade & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.

LECTURES.
Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch lectures on literature at his studio, 701 Lexington Av., on Tuesday mornings. Course begins to-day at 10:30. Subject: "The Old Testament."

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